#### Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

Score	++	+	0	-		?
Key:	Significant Positive effect	Minor positive effect	No overall effect	Minor negative effect	<b>Significant</b> negative effect	Score uncertain

NB: where more than one symbol is presented in a box it indicates that the SEA has found more than one score for the category. Where the scores are both positive and negative, the boxes are deliberately not coloured. Where a box is coloured but also contains a ?, this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect..

S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)

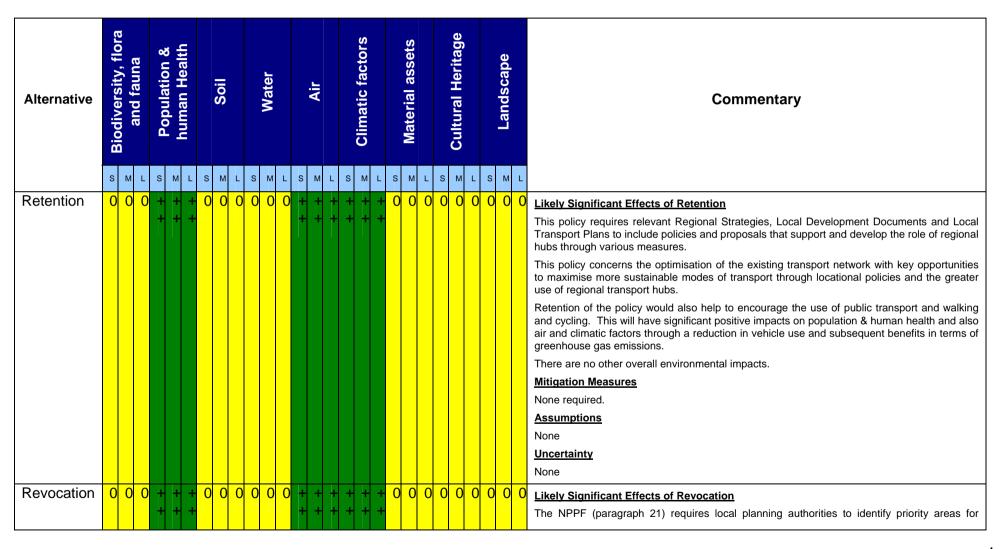
### **RS Policy SP1: Sub-Regions in the South East**

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	,	andiauna	0 :: :: :: :	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S		L		М	L	S					1 L		S N			-			4	ИL		S N		S		-	1	
Retention	+	+	+	†	†	†	+	+	+	+	+	-	+ +	+ +	1 1	+	+ +	+ +	-	ዘ -	+ +	+ -	+	1 1	+	+	+ +	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u>
				†		†																							This policy sets out the sub regions which will be the focus for growth and regeneration in the South East. Co-ordinated effort across boundaries will be required to better align economic and housing growth, deliver adequate infrastructure in a timely manner and to plan for more sustainable forms of development.
																													The requirement for cross boundary working to better align economic and housing growth, deliver infrastructure in a more timely manner and plan for sustainable development will help focus growth and help with regeneration in the sub regions (as outlined below).
																													The policy provides the framework for the future growth of key sub-regions defined as:

Alternative	Diodivorcity flors	and fame	מווט ומטוומ	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	_ 8	S N	1 L	. S	M	L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											South Hampshire
																											Sussex Coast     Fact Kent and Act Kent
																											<ul><li>East Kent and Ashford</li><li>Kent Thames Gateway</li></ul>
																											London Fringe
																											Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley
																											Central Oxfordshire
																											Milton Keynes and Aylesbury Vale
																											Gatwick.
						ı																					There would be significant positive effects on population and human health through efforts to better align economic and housing growth. There will also be minor positive effects on all the other environmental SEA topic areas through planning for more sustainable development.
																											As noted in the Sustainability Appraisal of the South East Plan there are persistent pockets of deprivation across the South East in places such as the Sussex Coast and parts of the Kent Thames Gateway. The policy would help to regenerate these areas and more widely the South East as a whole. This will have significant positive effects on human health.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											None
																											Assumptions
																											None
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None.

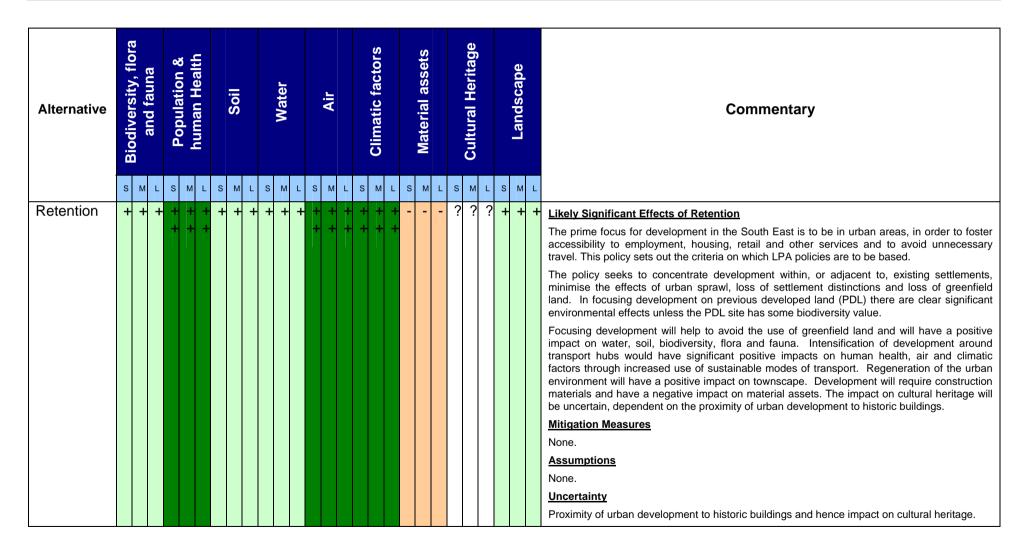
Alternative	Biodiversity flora		alla laula		Population &	human Health			Soil		10/2401	אמופו		AII			Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Revocation	s +	M +	L	S		М	L	s +	M +	5	_			м +	_	s +	М	s +	M +	s +		s +		L +	
rtovodation			•			+	+	•	•															•	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Whilst the NPPF is not regionally specific it does seek to promote sustainable development a core planning principle and build a strong competitive economy. Local Planning Authoriti are required through their Local Plans to 'set out a clear economic vision for their area whi positively and proactively encourages economic growth' and to Identify priority areas a economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement'. This whelp to regenerate deprived areas of the south east and to boost the economic performan of the region which will have significant positive effects on the population and human health.
																									As the analysis of revocation of the sub-regional policies shows there will still be positi impacts if the policies for the sub regional areas are revoked because other measures whelp to provide positive effects on the sub regions through the NPPF or other nation legislation, for example the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.  Mitigation Measures
																									None
																									Assumptions
						Ī																			None
																									Uncertainty None

### **RS PolicySP2: Regional Hubs**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	LS	М	L	
																									economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. The NPPF also promotes sustainable transport (section 4) and requires, where practical for new developments to:
																									Accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies;
																									Give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities;
																									<ul> <li>Create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones;</li> </ul>
																									Incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and
																									Consider needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport.
																									The NPPF also requires that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel can be minimised and use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (paragraph 34) and states that transport solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion should be encouraged (paragraph 30).
																									Reduction in emissions to air resulting from more sustainable transport will have a significant positive impact on air quality which will result in a significant positive impact on climate and human health. Measures which encourage walking and cycling will also have a positive impact on human health.
																									Mitigation Measures
				T											T	T									None
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
				T											T	T									None
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									None

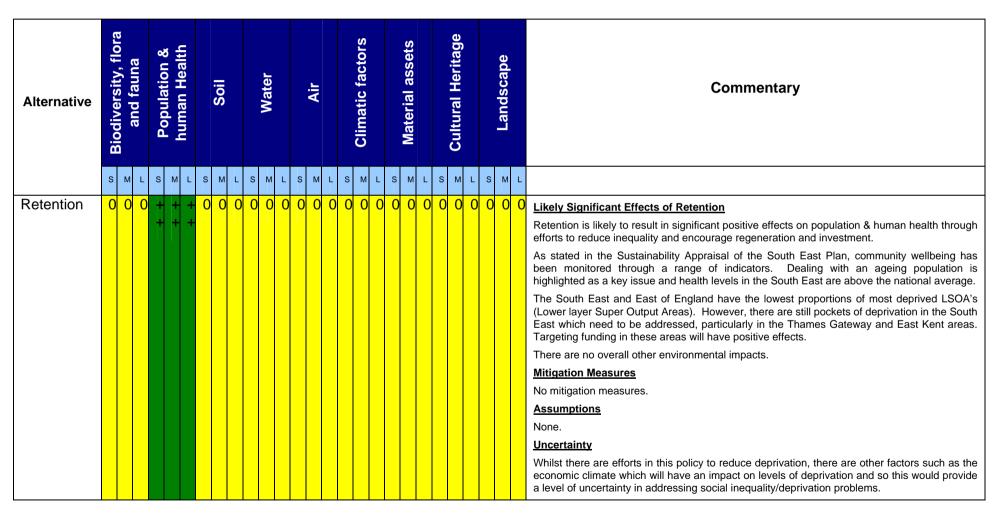
### RS PolicySP3: Urban Focus and Urban Renaissance



Alternative	Diodivorcity flora	prodiversity, nora	מווט ומטוומ	Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	oundial nemage		Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	s	М	L	S	М	L S	M	1 L	s	М	L	s	М	L S	8 1	И L	. S	М	L	-	
Revocation	+	+	+	+ +	+ + +	?	?	?	+	+	+	- +	+ +	+	+ +_	+ +	<u> </u>			?	? 1	? +	- 4	- 4		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF does set out in paragraph 17 the core planning principles which include encouraging the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Paragraph 111 continues that planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Paragraph 111 also states that local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land. However there is no specific target for use of brownfield land. Without a specific regional target there is the possibility that there could be a reduction in the amount of brownfield land which is re-used, which would provide an element of uncertainty to the impact on soil.  However, the NPPF seeks to ensure the vitality of town centres, promotes sustainable transport, seeks to provide a wide choice of high quality housing and requires good design which is considered to be 'a key aspect of sustainable development'. The NPPF also seeks to promote healthy communities and protects the greenbelt, which will help to ensure that brownfield land is redeveloped.  Paragraph 58 of the NPPF stipulates that 'planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that new developments will improve the character of areas, create and sustain a mix of uses, respond to local character and history, create safe and accessible environments, and are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping'. These requirements will ensure positive impacts on biodiversity, soil, water and townscape. There will be a significant positive impact on population, air quality and climate, and an adverse impact on material assets. The impact on cultural heritage will be uncertain, dependent on the proximity of urban development to historic buildings.  Miti

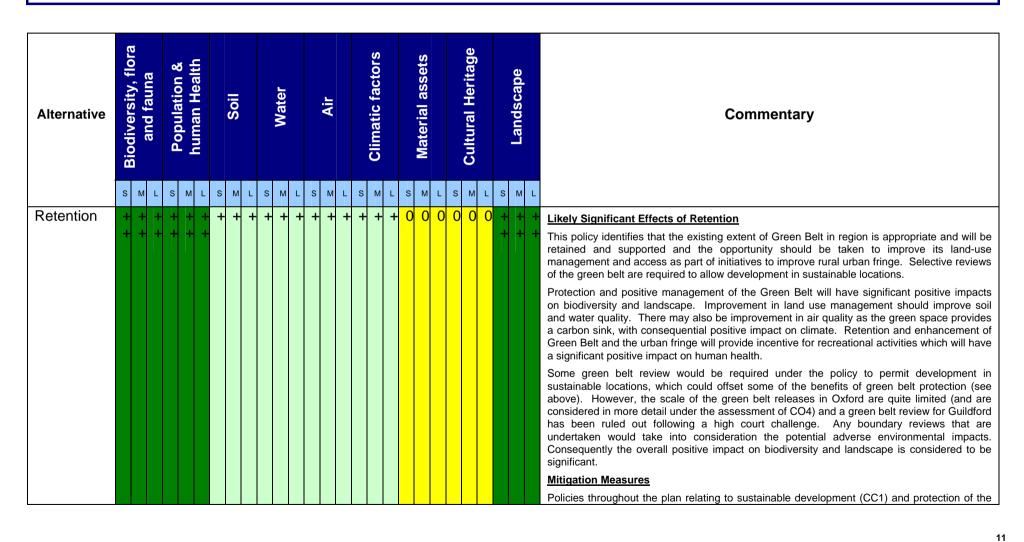
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Population &	human Health	S	Soil			AIC	LS	Climatic factors		Material assets		S	Guitural Heritage	l andscape		Commentary
														ode					Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  As mentioned above, revocation of the policy removes a specific regional target for use of brownfield land. Whilst the NPPF encourages the use of brownfield land and local planning authorities may set local targets, the removal of the specific target could reduce the amount of brownfield land, which could have uncertain impacts in relation to the amount of brownfield development.  Proximity of urban development to historic buildings and hence impact on cultural heritage.

### **RS Policy SP4: Regeneration and Social Inclusion**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &				Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape	•	Commentary
	S	N	1 1	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	1 L	S	8 1	ИL	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	
Revocation	C	(	) (	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	0	) (	) (	0	0	0	) (	0	C	C	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+	+	+					_																	The NPPF seeks to promote healthy communities, involve communities in planning policies and decisions, to plan positively to ensure that local communities are well provided with social, recreational and cultural facilities. This will have positive impacts on human health which would help to reduce deprivation across parts of the South East.
																													Tackling health problems will help to reduce the pockets of deprivation which exist across the South East, and together with efforts in the NPPF to regenerate existing communities there will be significant positive effects on population and human health.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													None.
																													Assumptions
																													None.
			L																L	L			L	Γ	L	Γ			<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													The current economic climate may impact upon the ability to address socio-economic deprivation across the South East of England.

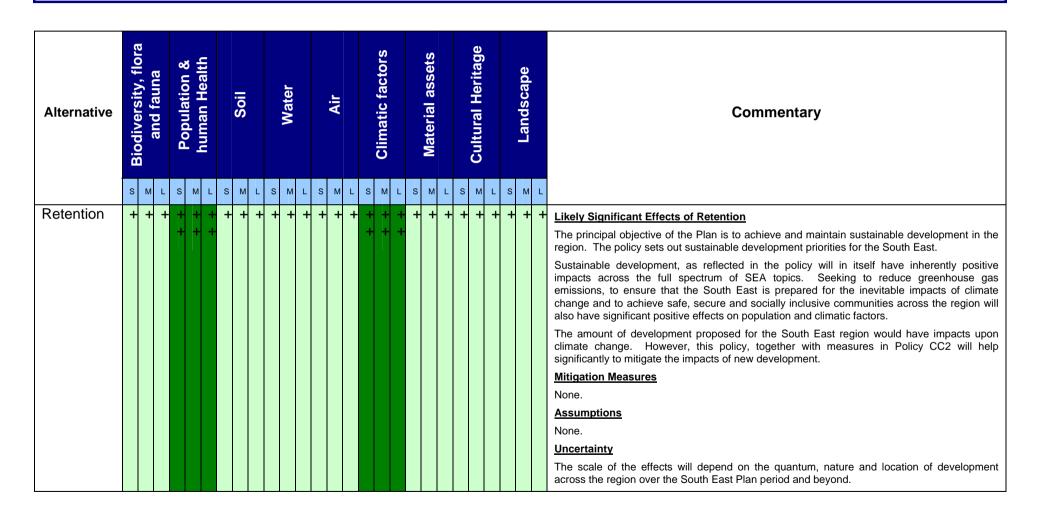
### **RS Policy SP5: Green Belts**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and fall na		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir	₹		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	s	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	S	М	L	8 1	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	м	
																									natural environment.  Assumptions None.  Uncertainty None.
Revocation	+ +	+	++	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+ -	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF seeks to protect the Green Belt (section 9) and establishes that the fundamental aim of the green belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.  The NPPF states that once Green Belts have been defined 'local authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the green belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity, or to improve damaged and derelict land.'  The NPPF paragraphs 79 – 92 relate to protecting green belt land. The Green Belt boundaries should be established in Local Plans and only altered in exceptional circumstances. Furthermore, paragraph 85 of the NPPF states that when defining boundaries, local planning authorities should:  ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development;  not include land which it is unnecessary to keep permanently open;  where necessary, identify in their plans areas of 'safeguarded land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period;  make clear that the safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time. Planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land should

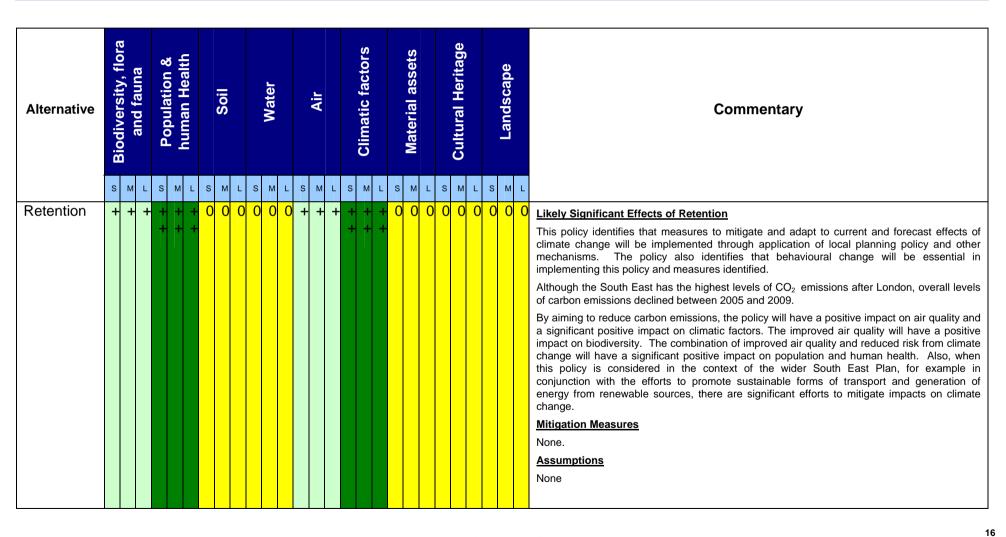
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L S M	L S M	L	S M L	S M	only be granted following a Local Plan review which proposes the development;
											<ul> <li>satisfy themselves that Green Belt boundaries will not need to be altered at the end of the development plan period; and</li> </ul>
											<ul> <li>define boundaries clearly, using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent.</li> </ul>
											Given these provisions in the NPPF, it is likely that the benefits from retaining the existing Green Belt will be retained. Enhancement of green belt land would also have a significant positive impact on biodiversity and landscape, and a positive impact on soil and water quality. Provision of opportunities for outdoor recreation will have a significant positive impact on human health. Air quality and climate would benefit from an increase in carbon storage resulting from improved soil management.
									Ш		Mitigation Measures
											None Accumations
											Assumptions None
											Uncertainty
											None.

# **RS Policy CC1: Sustainable Development**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		::	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s N	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L :	S N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L :	s	М	L	
Revocation	+	+	+	+ +	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ + +	+	+_	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  As paragraph 6 of the NPPF makes clear, the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It makes specific reference to the five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development: Strategy Securing the Future. These are: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.  The revocation of this policy would not remove the requirement for local plans to be consistent with legal and national policy requirements on climate change: including supporting the move to a low carbon future and avoiding increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. There should therefore be the same significant positive effects on climatic factors and humans as would be the case if the policy was retained and a positive impact on the other environmental aspects.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on sustainable development and climate change in plan-making and to meet air and water quality standards, to afford the appropriate level of protection to designated sites and species. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.  Uncertainty  No uncertainty.

### **RS Policy CC2: Climate Change**

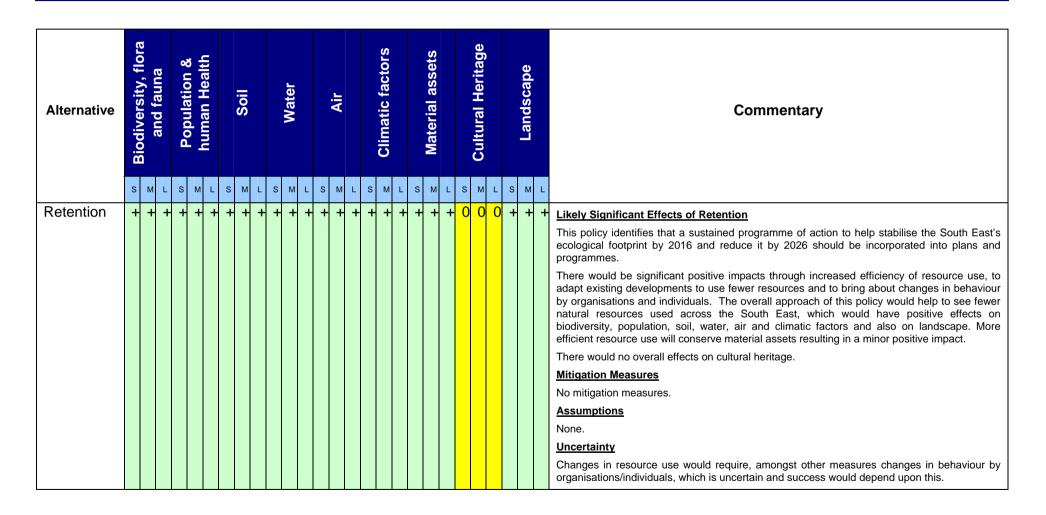


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	•	Population & human Health		Soil	5		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	_ S	М	L	S	И L	s	М	L	S	М	L S	S M	L	S	М	L S	S N	И L	_ S	М	Г	
																								Uncertainty  Success in mitigating the effects of climate change will require behavioural changes by individuals and organisations.
Revocation	+	+	+	++	+ +			0	0	0	+	+	+ -	++	+ +	0	0				0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation is unlikely to affect the benefits identified above. One of the 12 core principles of planning set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is to support the transition to a low carbon future, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).  Paragraph 94 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008.  Paragraph 95 of the NPPF seeks to support the move to a low carbon future, by stating that local planning authorities should plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. Specifically, local planning authorities are expected to identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supplies (paragraph 97).  There is also other legislation, for example the EU Renewables Directive, which will help to reduce carbon emissions and have positive impacts on climate change. Additionally the Code for Sustainable Homes and the UK Carbon Plan 2011 will also have a positive impact on carbon reduction, together with associated environmental benefits.  Mitigation Measures  None.

# Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

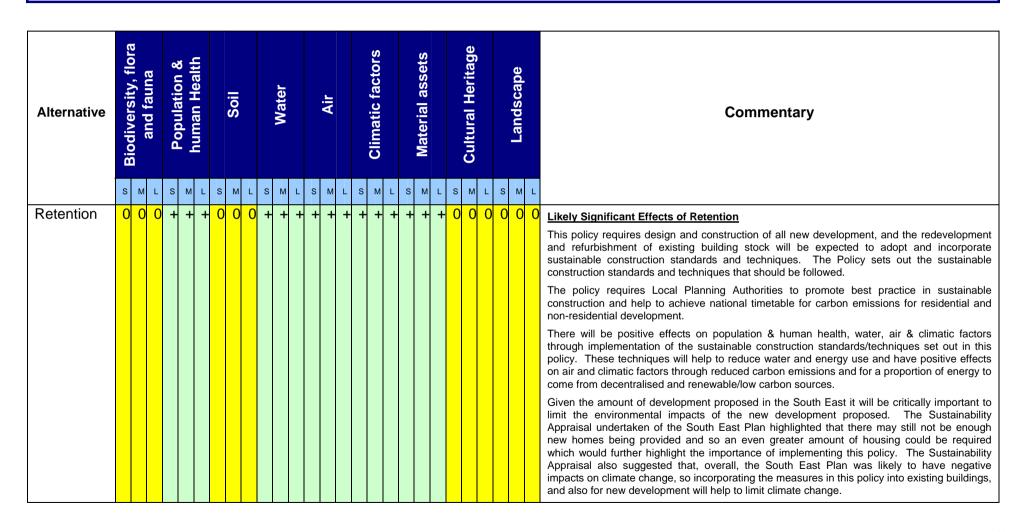
Alternative	14.6	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	s	M	L	.   :	s I	И	_ S	М	L	s	М	LS	М	L	S	ИL	s	N	L	s	М	L S	М	L	
																									Assumptions
																									None.
								Γ										T					T		<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Success in mitigating the effects of climate change will require behavioural changes by individuals and organisations.

### **RS Policy CC3: Resource Use**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil		10/0401	Mare		Air			Climatic ractors		Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L :	S M	L	s	М	L	S I	ИΙ	_ S	М	L	s	M L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
Revocation	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+	+	+	+ -	+ -	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 established that the purpose of planning was to contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF sets out the Government framework for achieving sustainable development in England. Core planning principles embodied in the NPPF include the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and the reuse of existing resources. The NPPF also seeks to move towards a low carbon economy which will help with resource use.  The NPPF also requires new development to 'take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing landscaping to minimise energy consumption' and that Local Authorities should have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources.  There is additional legislation which will have an impact upon resource use, including the Renewables Directive, which mandates levels of renewable energy use in the EU, the Landfill Directive, which will help to encourage recycling and the Code for Sustainable Homes, which sets national standards for sustainable design and construction of new homes. This code also aims to reduce carbon emissions and create more sustainable homes.  Taking the statement in the NPPF of a presumption in favour of sustainable development and the policies as a whole, including the specific measures identified above, there will be similar positive impacts on environmental aspects following revocation of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Changes in resource use would require, amongst other measures, changes in behaviour by organisations/individuals, which is uncertain and success would depend upon this.

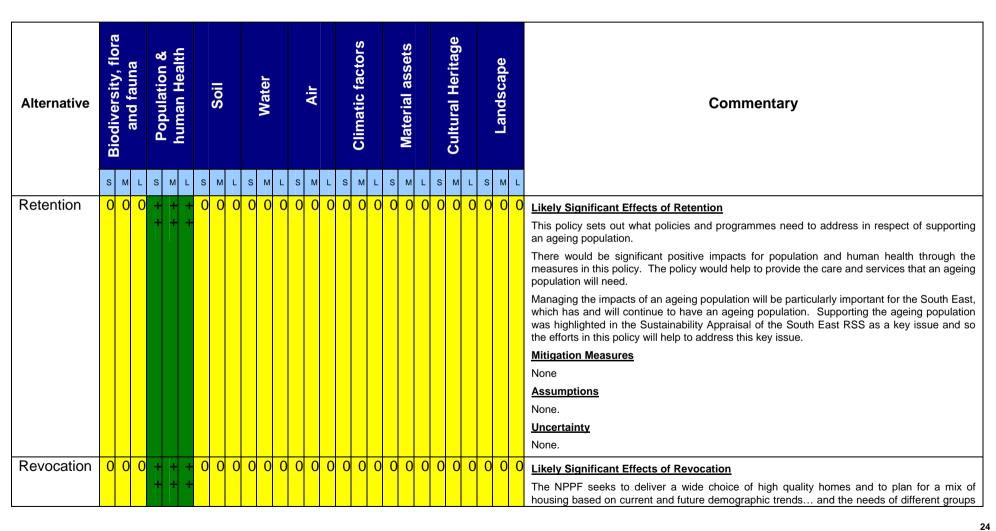
### **RS Policy CC4: Sustainable Design and Construction**



Alternative		Biodiversity, riora	and fauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water		۷۱۰	Ž		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L :	S	M L	. 8	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L		
																											There are no overall impacts on biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and landscape.  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  The success of this policy would depend to some extent on behavioural changes organisations and individuals to ensure implementation of the sustainable construct design/techniques.	
Revocation				1	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ 4	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	C	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  There are measures in the NPPF to ensure that the challenge of climate change is met whincludes seeking to move to a low carbon future and that local planning authorities should:  • Actively support energy efficiency to existing improvements; and  • When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a vertice consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt national described standards.  Also, the NPPF expects new development to:  • Comply with adopted Local Plan policies on local requirements for decentralise energy supply, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to type of development involved and its design, that it is not feasible or viable; and  • Take account of landform, layout, building orientation massing and landscaping minimise energy consumption.  The NPPF also places responsibility on all communities to help increase use and supply renewable and low carbon energy development.  All of these measures in the NPPF will help to ensure new developments are sustainal.	way ally sed the g to

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora			Population &	_			Soil			Water			Air			Cilmatic factors			Maleriai assets		Cultural Horitage			Landscape		C	Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S I	МΙ	L S	3 1	М	_ S	N	1 L		
																											The requirement in the NPF	Id have positive effects on population, air and climatic PF for Local Planning Authorities to support energy ildings will also have positive impacts.
																											e design and construction of and ensure that new home documents for a number of t	or Sustainable Homes sets a national standard for the of new homes. The code aims to reduce our carbon es are more sustainable. There are also local level the Local Authorities across the South East, such as which have specific standards for sustainable design
																											Il effects are the same as for i	retention of the RS policy.
																											<u>Measures</u>	
																										L	<u>ions</u>	
																							T				ity	
																											— ures in the NPPF would requi	uire behavioural changes from organisations/individuals omy for example and so success would depend to some

# **RS Policy CC5: Supporting An Ageing Population**



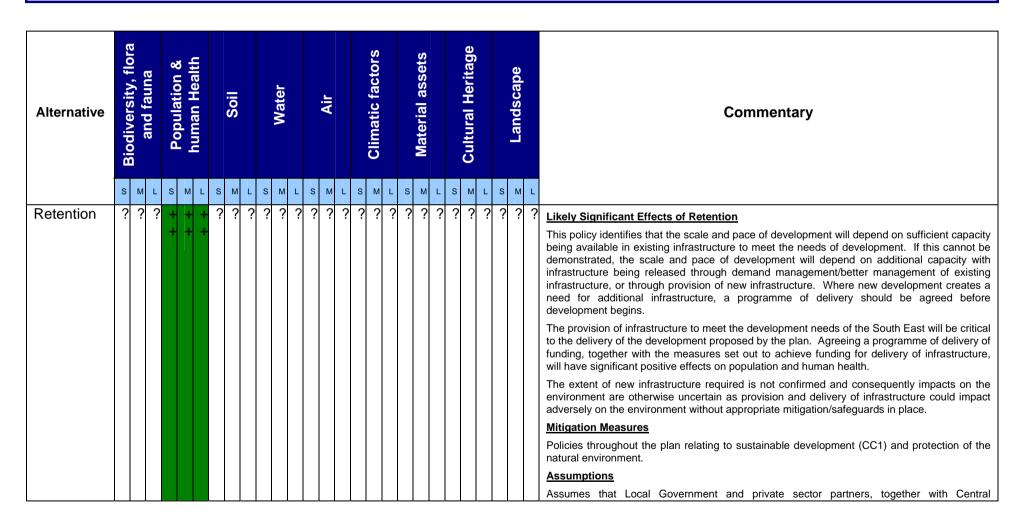
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	Hand Hearth			Soil		Water			Air		;	Climatic factors	Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S	M	L	S	М	L	00	M	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	SIT	M L	S	M	S	M	in the community such as older people (para. 50). It also seeks to ensure that housing provided reflects local demand and to takes into consideration future demand for housing. This will undoubtedly involve catering for the elderly given the ageing population of the South East. The NPPF also seeks to promote healthy communities, to deliver social, recreational and cultural facilities the community needs and to protect existing sports and recreation facilities. Seven Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) have been established in the South East region and one of their functions is to enable the improvement of skills provision to match the requirements of economic development.  The NPPF framework, combined with the activities of the LEPs, will provide a similar level of support to the ageing population as provided for within the South East, and consequently a significant positive benefit to the population and human health.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

# RS Policy CC6: Sustainable Communities and Character of the Environment

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		;	Cilmatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Lalluscape		Commentary
	S	N	/ L	. ;	8 1	И L		М			М			М			М	L	s		L	s	М			М	L	
Retention	4	-	١.	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
					+	+ +	l																					This policy requires that actions and decisions associated with the development and use of land will actively promote the creation of sustainable and distinctive communities. This will be achieved by developing and implementing a local shared vision.
							ı																					The policy will have a significant positive impact on population and positive impacts across all of the SEA subject areas through the various measures in this policy. Such an approach will also help with regeneration of deprived areas across the South East.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												None.
																												Uncertainty None.
Revocation			<b>H</b> -				+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	_	
Nevocation	٦				+	+ +	+	7	+	*	7	+	Т	<b>T</b>	Т	<b>T</b>	T	Т	T	Т	Т	Т		T '		•	T	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. There are also other measures in the NPPF to ensure development of sustainable communities, for example by providing a wide choice of high quality housing to meet needs of present and future generations, providing accessible local services that reflect communities needs. The NPPF also seeks to protect and enhance the natural and built environment and requires good

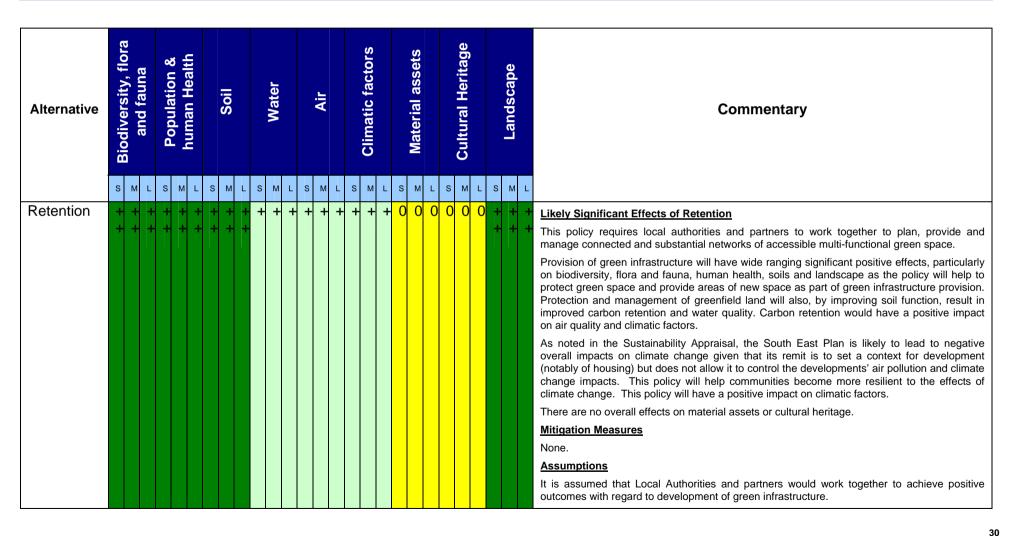
Alternative	Diodivoreity	biodiversity, Hora				human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors				Malerial assets		Cultural Heritage						Commentary
	S	М	L	5	3 1	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	3	M I	-   '	S I	M	L :	S I	Л	L	design as part of all new developments.
																													Taking the policies of the NPPF as a whole there will be a significant positive impact on population from the creation of sustainable communities, and positive impacts on other environmental aspects.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													None.
				[ _	Ī	T_																							Assumptions None.
					Ī																								Uncertainty
																													None.

### **RS Policy: Policy CC7 Infrastructure and Implementation**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		<	Ī		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	s	М	L	
																										Government, will work together to ensure that funding for infrastructure is in place.  Uncertainty  Scale and location of new infrastructure required, together with funding.
Revocation	?	7.	?	+ +	+ +	+ ? +	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	? :	? ?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Local Planning Authorities are required through the NPPF to take into consideration in drawing up Local Plans the need to identify areas for infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. Identifying areas for infrastructure provision will help with economic growth which will boost the economic performance of the South East and have significant positive effects on population and human health.  The NPPF states that planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites for employment where there is no reasonable prospect of the sites being used for that purpose and that land allocations should be regularly reviewed. If a site cannot reasonably be expected to be developed for economic uses, other uses for the site should be considered on their merits. This approach may allow undeveloped sites to be brought forward for development for infrastructure provision, which would again have positive impacts for population and human health  However, given that there are uncertainties over the location and scale of infrastructure that would be needed, the consequential environmental effects are also uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Scale and location of new infrastructure required, together with funding.

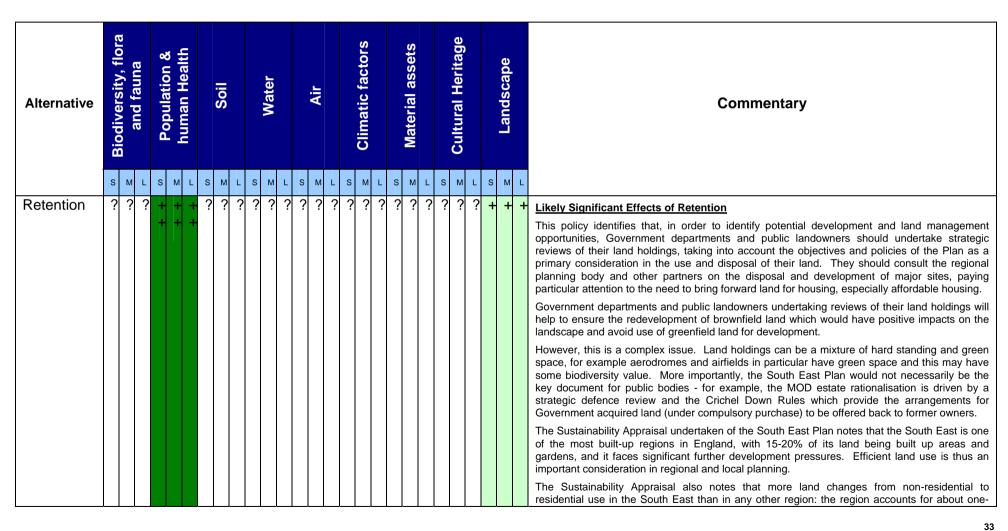
### **RS Policy CC8: Green Infrastructure**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors	Cililiatic lactors		Material accets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
•	S	Л L	S	N	/ L	S	N	И L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S N	ИL	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	
																										Uncertainty None.
Revocation	+	+ +	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ (	0	0	0	(	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ -	+ +			+ +	+	+ +	1	ı														+	+	+	The NPPF seeks to conserve and enhance the natural and local environment. Paragraph 114 of the NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should
																										'set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure'.
																										However, paragraph 117 goes further stating that planning policies should:
																										• plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;
																										• identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
																										• promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
																										aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and
																										• where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas.
																										The plan policies are supported by the development management requirements set out in paragraph 118.
																										Paragraph 99 of the NPPF notes that planning for green infrastructure can be a suitable adaptation measure to managing risks, including flood risks, arising when new development is brought forward in areas vulnerable to climate change impacts
																										In addition, the introduction of Local Nature Partnerships announced in the Natural

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &			Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	. S	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	1 L	S	М	L S	6 N	1 L	S	M	L	S	M L	Environment White Paper which will complement existing local partnerships (which deal with
																								matters such as provision of green infrastructure) will improve the chances of the delivery of the policy. Such partnerships will be able to work across administrative boundaries to enable planning of networks at the scale that has the most impact.
																								The NPPF also seeks to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity and to combat the adverse impacts of climate change. At an overarching level sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF and together with efforts to conserve and enhance the local/natural environment and to plan positively for green infrastructure, a similar scale of significant positive impacts is predicted for biodiversity, population, soil and landscape. Improved soil quality will have a positive impact on water quality, carbon retention, air quality and climatic factors.
																								There will be no overall effects on material assets and cultural heritage.
																								Mitigation Measures
																								None.
																								<u>Assumptions</u>
						T	T.	Γ																It is assumed that Local Authorities will plan positively for creation of green infrastructure.
				T																				<u>Uncertainty</u>
																								None.

### RS Policy CC9: Use of Public Land

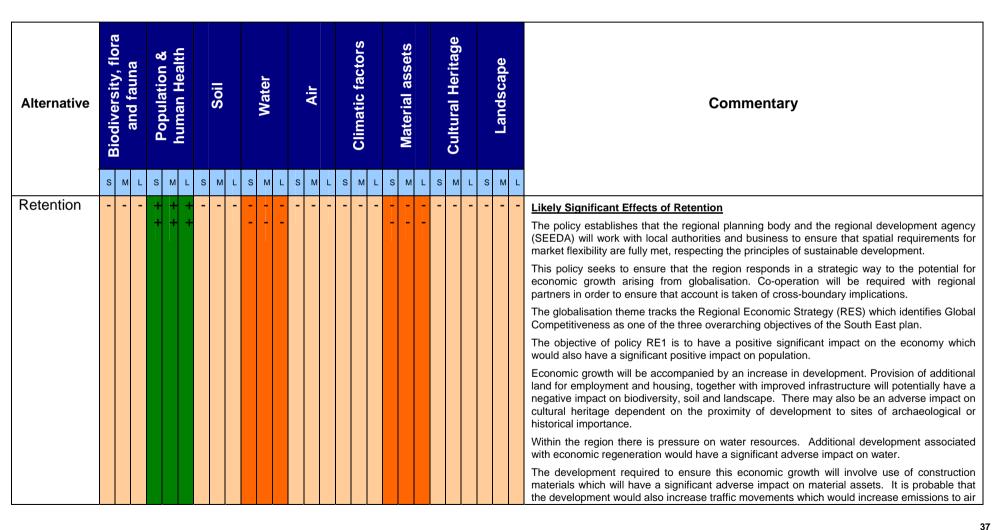


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		ropulation &		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S	М	L	s I	M L	. S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	Г	S	М	L	
																										fifth of all of the land use change to residential use in England. This is partly due to the large amount of house-building that has taken place in the region and partly due to the relatively low development densities in the South East. Although the average density of new dwellings in the region has increased over time, it is still below the national average.
																										The re-use of as much public land as possible will help to ensure that land in the South East is used as efficiently as possible, especially in light of the development pressures and need for new housing.
																										As the policy pays particular attention to the need to bring forward housing and especially affordable housing, there will be significant positive effects on population and human health.
																										The disposal and development of major sites could have adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage without appropriate mitigation/safeguards in place and so impacts are uncertain (though it is noted that there are other policies in the plan which seek to protect biodiversity, combat the effects of climate change, and protect the historic environment).
																										Mitigation Measures
																										Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (e.g. CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																										Assumptions
																										Assumes that government departments and public landowners will work together to review land holdings and to work together with Local Planning Authorities with regard to the disposal of any land holdings and that there would be consultation with the Regional Planning Body in order to deliver positive outcomes.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										Whilst the South East Plan can set policies to help ensure that public land is used and re-used and brought forward, economic conditions will have a big impact on this, particularly upon the housing market and affordable housing. The extent to which major sites will come forward for redevelopment is uncertain, and there is consequently an underlying uncertainty with respect to the degree and timing of adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, material assets and

Alternative Biodiversity, flora	מווט ומטוומ	Population &	numan Health	ico			Water			Air			Climatic factors			<b>Material assets</b>			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
S M	L	S M	L	SI	м ц	_ S	S M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																								cultural heritage.
Revocation ??	?	+ + +	+ +	?	?	? 1	? ?	,	?	?	?	?	, ,	?	• ?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not affect the decisions taken by public bodies regarding la holdings which, under current policies, already commit them to review their estate. A decisions to redevelop will be subject to the requirements of relevant local plans (which wou be developed in accordance with the NPPF).  The NPPF does not direct government departments and public landowners to undertake review of their landholdings. However, the core planning principles in paragraph 17 of the NPPF include encouraging the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previous developed (provided that not of high environmental value). Another of the principles is 'encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising the some open land can perform many functions (such as fro wildlife, recreation, flood in mitigation'.  With regard to affordable housing, the NPPF states that Local Authorities should, where the have identified that affordable housing is needed,  'Set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified and the agreed approach contributes to objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficient flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time.'  Encouraging the effective re-use of land and the efforts to address the problem of affordat housing will have a significant positive impact on population and will also benefit landscape.  The disposal and development of major sites could have adverse impacts on biodiversity, swater, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage without appropria mitigation/safeguards in place and so impacts are uncertain (although policies within the NPF seek to protect biodiversity, combat the effects of climate change, and protect the histo environment).

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &		human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape			Commentary	
	S	N	1 L	5	i N	И L	. 3	S M	/ L	. S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
																												Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Economic conditions will have a big impact on the rate at which public land is brought forward for development leading to uncertainty regarding the degree and timing of adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and cultural heritage.

## RS Policy RE1: Contributing to the UK's Long Term Competitiveness



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	lio'S			Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	. s	M L	S	M L	. s	М	L S	S M	1 L	S	М	L	and have a negative impact on air quality and climate.
																					Mitigation Measures  Application of the principles of 'sustainable development', as required by the policy, combined with policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  None.
Revocation	0		+	+ +	0	-   -	1		0		0			-		0 -	-	0	1	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The regional planning body and regional development agency (SEEDA) have been abolished. One of the principal activities of SEEDA was 'to further the economic development and the regeneration of the South East'. A number of SEEDA's functions have been transferred to successor bodies. These have included: Inward Investment activities (PA Consulting, industry partner for UK Trade and Industry) and management of the European Regional Development Fund (Department for Communities and Local Government). In addition SEEDA has transferred economic intelligence resources to South East England Councils (SEEC). Seven Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) have been established with the objective of enabling strategic business growth in the region.  In revising Local Plans, local planning authorities will need to ensure policies are in
																					accordance with the NPPF. One of the key planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs.  Paragraphs 18-22 deal with building a strong, competitive economy. Paragraph 158 of the NPPF seeks to ensure that Local Plans are based on adequate, up-to-data and relevant

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	_	Soil			Water			Air		Cilmatic ractors		Material accete			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S		1		M	S	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	M	L		M L	S	M	L	9	M	L	authorities are required to co-operate across administrative boundaries on planning issues.  The objective of the revised structure is to deliver strategic economic development in the region and it is anticipated that a similar level of economic development will be achieved although there could be delays in implementation due to the need for all local authorities to have up to date Local Plans. This delay is unlikely to be significant in the medium to long term. The environmental effects identified with retention would also be likely following revocation.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies relating to sustainable development.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Extent of delay in strategic function, and subsequent delays to plans.

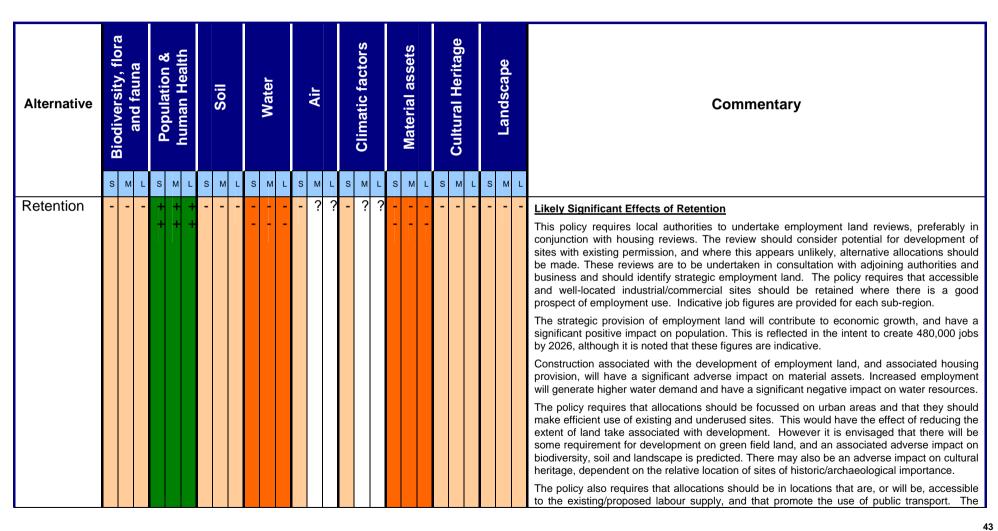
# RS Policy RE2: Supporting Nationally and Regionally Important Sectors and Clusters

Alternative	Diodivories flore	biodiversity, nora	and rauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape	•	Commentary
Retention	S	М	L	S	N	И L	S	М	L	s ?		1 L	M -	L	S	M -	L	s -	M -	L	s ?	м	L ?	M -	L	
Reterrition						+ +																	:			Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy requires collaboration between local authorities, local strategic and economic partnerships, SEEDA and the business community to develop nationally and regionally important sectors and clusters (e.g. digital media; marine technologies; health technologies; aerospace and defence). A culture of innovation is to be encouraged and local plans are to ensure that land is made available, and that local assets can facilitate development of the sectors/clusters.  Similar objectives are stated in the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) which aims to increase the percentage of business turnover in the South East attributable to improved products and services (section 3). At 3.1 it aims to support the development of a number of key sector consortia (including Marine South East; Envirobusiness South East and Farnborough Aerospace Consortium) and at 3.4 to develop, support and consolidate the Regional Enterprise Hub Network.
																										Developments of this type require a high skills base and can potentially make a significant positive impact on economic development, and on the wider population  Such development would be based on existing brownfield land, but will require additional land take. This would have a negative impact on biodiversity, soil and landscape, and could also have an adverse impact on cultural heritage although this is uncertain and dependent on the relative location of sites of historic/archaeological importance. Construction of facilities and infrastructure would have an adverse impact on material assets. Location of employment within hubs is likely to generate higher levels of traffic which would increase emissions to air and have an adverse impact on air quality and climate.

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	L	S	M		M	L	S	M	L	S	M	 S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	F.	Water usage, together with the requirement for waste water treatment, will be sector dependent. The impact on water is uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  Policies within the Core Strategy relating to sustainability and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Requirements for water and for waste water treatment will depend on actual development although it is noted that the sectors combine those with low and medium water usage  Impacts on cultural heritage due to uncertainties on location of proposed development relative to the location of sites of historic/archaeological importance.
Revocation			-	+ +	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	 -		-		-		?	?	?	-	-		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The regional development agency (SEEDA) has been abolished.  Seven Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) have been established with the objective of enabling strategic business growth in the region. Several of these comment specifically on strategic sectors. The Solent LEP states 'Our focus has been developing strategic sectors and clusters (interconnected groups and businesses) of marine, aero and defence, advanced manufacturing, engineering, transport and logistics businesses'. The stated aims of the coast2capital LEP include: 'Stimulating business growth, innovation, productivity and employment across a range of key sectors, bringing GVA and employment growth overall up to a least the regional average'.  In addition three Enterprise Zones have been established in the region: Discovery Park (Sandwich); Science Vale (Harwell, Oxford) and Solent Enterprise Zone (Gosport). These are hubs for specialist high technology development including pharmaceuticals, green technology;

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &			Soil			Water			Air			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscane			Commentary
	S	M L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L S	s	М	LS	S 1	МΙ	S	Λ	/ L		proposed transport and his technology. Chimulante to growth in these zeros include to
																										erospace transport and bio-technology. Stimulants to growth in these zones include tax reaks, high speed broadband infrastructure, and lower levels of planning controls.
																									the to the eco	revising Local Plans, local planning authorities will need to ensure policies are in coordance with the NPPF. One of the core principles in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is that the planning system should' proactively drive and support sustainable economic development of deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs'. Section 1 of the NPPF provides guidance on building a strong, competitive conomy. There is a requirement on local authorities to 'plan positively for the location, romotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high pechnology industries'.
																									ac th ini	ne framework provided by the NPPF policies, together with the duty to co-operate across dministrative boundaries means that local authorities should continue to support growth in e type of development identified in the RS policy. Investment has already been committed to itiate hubs in the region. The likely impacts associated with retention would also be likely llowing revocation.
																										itigation Measures
																										olicies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental rotection.
																									<u>A</u> :	<u>ssumptions</u>
																									No	one
																										ncertainty
																									LE	xtent of delay in change in administrative arrangements (SEEDA abolition and take up by EPs) and any delays to revisions to local plans will affect development. Requirements for ater and for waste water treatment by new development and impact on cultural heritage.

#### **RS Policy RE3: Employment and Land Provision**

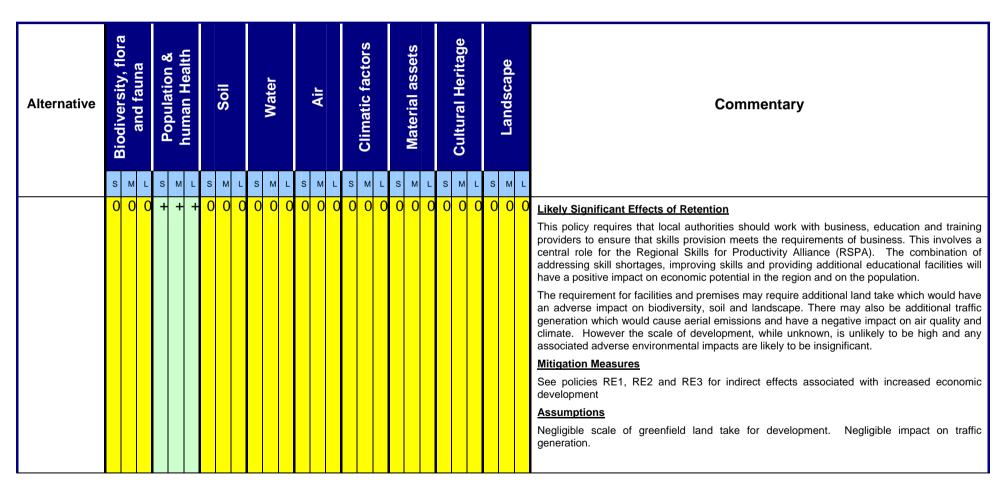


Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		edesspae			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L S	S N	Л L	S	М	L S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	M L	L	combined effect of proximity of labour and use of public transport would reduce the potential
																									adverse impact on air quality and climate. The extent to which these provisions would reduce impact on air quality and climate is uncertain.
																									The policy requires reviews to be carried out which could lead to some delay in implementation at a local level.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies within the Core Strategy relating to sustainability and protection of the environment (e.g.CC1).
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																									None.
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
										┸															Effectiveness of intention to promote public transport in protecting air quality and climate.
Revocation	0	-	-	+	+ +	0	-	- -	1	-	0	?	? (	?	?	-	-	1	0	-	-	0 -	- -	-	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u>
			-		+ +													Ī							This policy on the provision of land for employment has been examined in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the South East region. This analysis shows that the indicative targets for net growth in jobs are reflected in the 21 local plans or core strategies adopted after the adoption of the South East Plan, or just before the South East Plan was adopted. These plans and core strategies also contain policies that allocate land for employment and, in some cases, set out details of allocations of floor space for buildings required for different types of employment. In the short term, (i.e. including day one of revocation of the regional strategy) there will be no impact of removing the South East policy in these authorities.
																									The other 47 authorities are at varying stages in the preparation of updated plans.
																									The majority allocate land for employment although there may be no link to the number of jobs they are intended to support. For these authorities the short term impact is more difficult to determine.
																			1000						Revocation will not be likely to affect the ongoing delivery of the intent of this policy, although

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	Cultural Heritade		Landscape	Commentary
													there is likely to be a temporary period when those authorities without an updated and adopted plan, develop a Local Plan which takes into account the NPPF. For the first twelve months (from 27 March 2012) decision-makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 (in development plan documents adopted in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004), even if there is a limited degree of conflict with the Framework. Beyond March 2013 plans and decisions will need to be consistent with the NPPF including its policies on employment land and the creation of jobs, the local plan and other material considerations.  The NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area and to set criteria, or identify sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and meet anticipated needs (paragraph 21). In addition, planning authorities should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose (paragraph 22). These sites may be appropriate for other uses, subject to the merits of the proposals. Land allocations are to be regularly reviewed.  One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible
													(paragraph 109) having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37). This is likely to provide similar significant benefits as retention of the plan in the longer term.  Revocation is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region. The minor and significant negative environmental effects identified with retention would also be likely to occur following revocation.

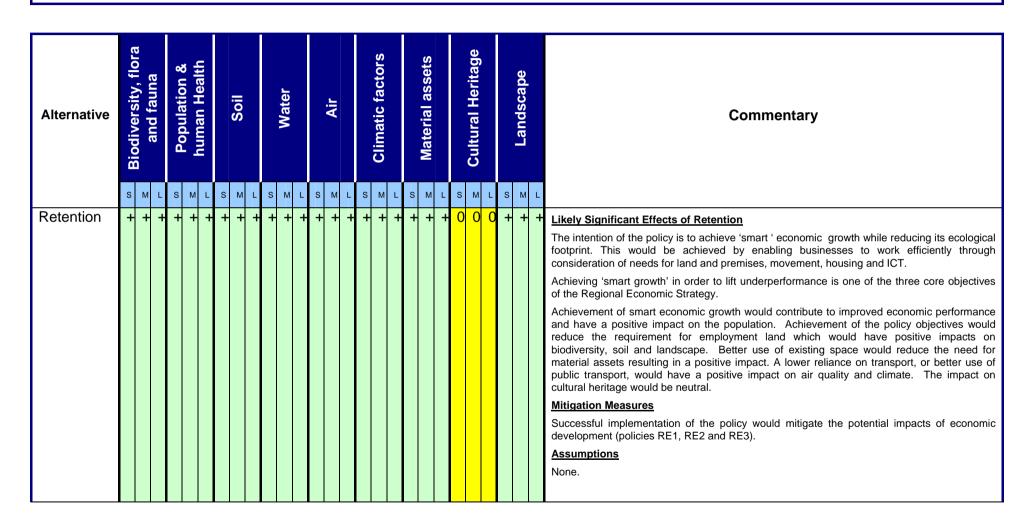
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		일 :	numan Health		Soil			Water		.: V	¥		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Mitigation Measures  Policies (as above) throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environment.
																											Assumptions None. Uncertainty
																											There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage.
																											Depending on the location of employment relative to the homes of the workforce and decisions taken on the mode of travel to work there will be uncertainties in relation to air quality and climatic factors. The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short and early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery may be lower that provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects may be less.
																											The effects will also be dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.

#### **RS Policy RE4: Human Resource Development**



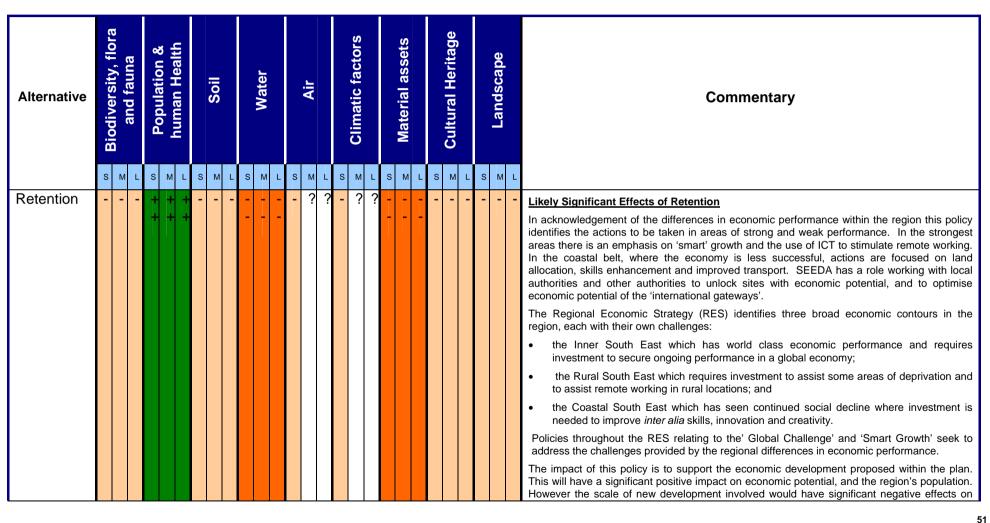
Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soll			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N	1 L		3 1	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	l L	S	S N	/ L	. s	S 1	И L	s	N	1 L	s	М	1 L	L	
																														Uncertainty  The scale of additional development to realise this policy is uncertain, however, as per the assumption, is unlikely to be high and any associated adverse environmental impacts are likely to be insignificant.
Revocation	(	(		, .	+	+	+	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	C							0 0				C	C		O	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Regional Assemblies have been abolished and RSPA has ceased to exist. Seven LEPs have been established in the region to stimulate economic development. A core activity of the LEPs is to provide an enabling role in skills development to meet the existing and future needs of the business sector.  This will have a positive impact on economic development and the local population.  There is no significant difference in the aspirations for skills enhancement following revocation of the RS. No significant direct impacts are predicted on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage or landscape.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  Negligible scale of greenfield landtake for development. Negligible impact on traffic generation.  Uncertainty  As for retention.

#### **RS Policy RE5: Smart Growth**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	en falle	alla lagila	Population &		numan neamn		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
																												Uncertainty None.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Seven Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP) have been established in the region with the objective of enabling strategic business growth in the region.  The NPPF seeks to achieve sustainable development. In particular the NPPF seeks to conserve and enhance the natural environment and to facilitate the sustainable use of minerals. The NPPF also seeks to move towards a low carbon economy which will contribute towards resource use.  The NPPF promotes sustainable transport (section 4) and local authorities are required to support the expansion of electronic communications networks (section 5, para. 43), including high speed broadband, an essential element of 'smart' economic growth. Implementation of these, and other, requirements of the NPPF would have the same impacts as retention of the RS.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  None.

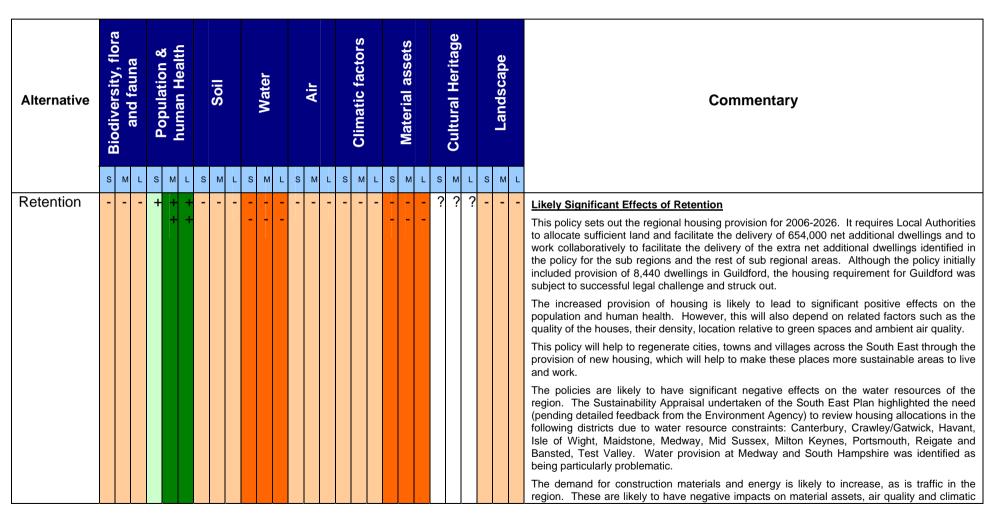
#### RS Policy RE6: Competitiveness and Addressing Structural Economic Weakness



Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and tauna		Population &	naman neam	:	Soil		7010to	Marce		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	California		Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	м ц	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S N	И	. s	N	L		
																											water and material assets. Land take associated with development would have a negative impact on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape. Increased traffic generated by new development is likely to have a negative impact on air quality and climate although the longer term impact will depend on the outcome of improved transport required in the policy.  Mitigation Measures  The indirect impacts associated with the policy are those related to the identification and development of industrial/commercial sites to support the economic development (policy RE3).  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Improvement in transport, together with 'smart working' and higher use of ICT, are important considerations in this policy. The net effects on air quality and climate are negative in the short and early medium term, but more uncertain in the medium to longer term, dependent on the detail of any improvements to transport, and reductions in private travel arising from the
Revocation		-	_	4		+	_	_	_	+		H	?	?		?	?	_	+			+	+		<u> </u>	+	policy.
rcevocauon				+	+	+				-						-	-		-								Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  SEEDA has been abolished and 7 regionally focussed LEPs established within the region to enable economic development, including enhancement of the skills base. Actions for each LEP will be targeted towards requirements of the prevailing local economy. Local authorities are under a duty to co-operate with other bodies, including LEPs, providing a mechanism for incorporating planning requirements into local development documents.  The impacts identified with retention would also be likely following revocation i.e. that there would be the economic development proposed within the plan and this will have a significant positive impact on economic potential, and the region's population. Also the scale of new development involved would have significant negative effects on water and material assets.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	falln	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			AIL		Climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	S	u L	Ø	M	L S	M	L	S	M	S	М	S M	8	M	S M	L	Mitigation Measures None.  Assumptions None.  Uncertainty Smart working is a theme which is being taken forward by the LEPs, together with increased use of ICT. As for retention of the policy, there are uncertainties in the medium to long term regarding impacts on air quality and climate, dependent on transport infrastructure provision and impacts on private travel.

#### RS Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2006 – 2026

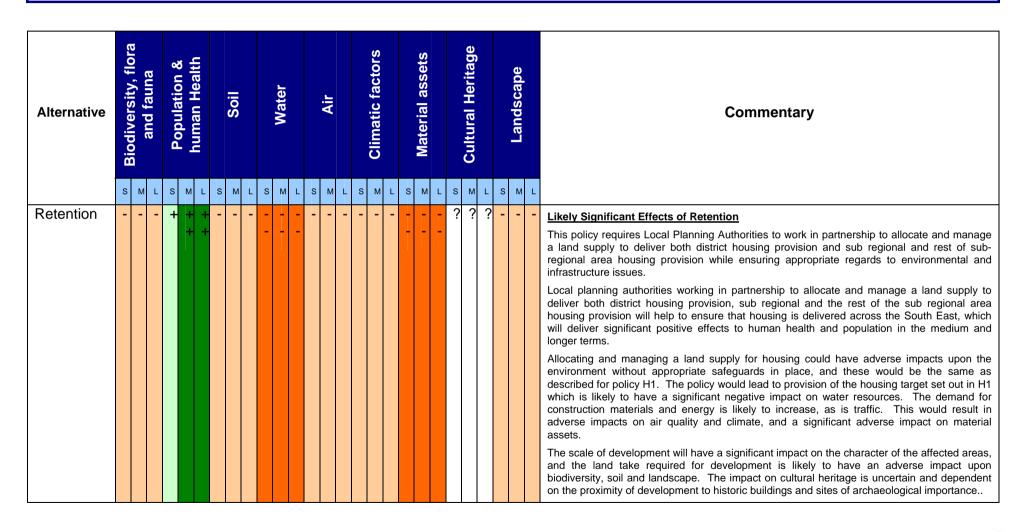


Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and rauna		Population &	питап пеан		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		landspape	Laidacape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	И L	S	М	L S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s I	И	L	
																										factors with the effects on material assets being significant.
																										The housing allocations could potentially have negative impacts on historic town centres in some of the sub regions in the South East.
																										The scale of development will have a significant impact on the character of the affected areas, and the land take required for development will have a negative impact upon biodiversity, soil and landscape. The impact on cultural heritage is uncertain and dependent on the proximity of development to historic buildings and sites of archaeological importance.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, the statutory duties of organisations such as such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water, Portsmouth Water and Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting and more sustainable forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses it is likely the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+					-							-	-							Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the South East region and addressing this need will still lead to positive impacts on population.
																										It is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of new housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
										retention of business rates, which are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth.  However, in the short and medium terms following revocation the impact could be uncertain in those 47 local authorities that do not have a plan that was in conformity with the regional spatial strategy. For those authorities, the regional plan provided clarity on the quantum of development required; however, following its revocation, there may be a temporary period where some local authorities revert to the original Local Plan whilst replacements are developed and adopted. The amount of development anticipated in this period for those affected authorities may be lower than if the regional plan were in place; however, the NPPF presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date. This potential reduction in development will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on population). For the 21 local authorities with core strategies and/or local plans in place that contain housing allocations that are consistent with the housing allocation set out in the regional policy, there will be no impact in the short term of revoking the regional policy.  Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning available that a possible that a paragraph and the proposed in the prop
										understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessments to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.  Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being

Alternative		Biodiversity, Ilora	and tauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	כוווומנוכ ומכנסוף		Metal Company	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			andspane	Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	5	3	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	л I	_   8	S 1	м L	. 8	3	М	L :	3 1	М	L	s ı	М	L	
																														built over the plan period.
																														Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.
																														Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the south east region, the location of this housing and other factors such as design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level of environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
																														It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting and more sustainable forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than that provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects of revocation of the policy will be less. There is also some uncertainty related to timing and a potential transitional delay for those 47 authorities without an adopted plan which conforms with the Regional Strategy.

#### RS Policy H2: Managing The Delivery of Regional Housing Provision

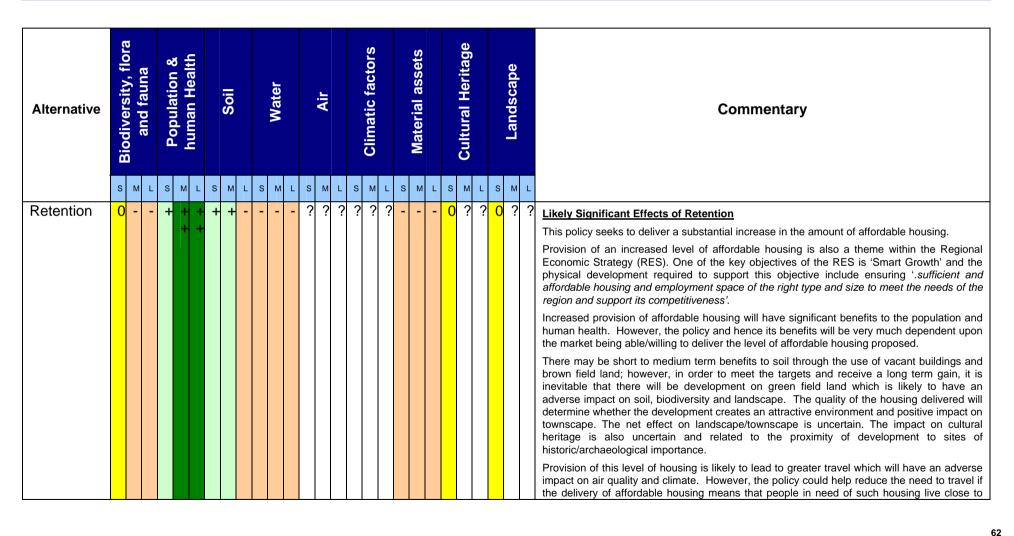


Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and rauna	Population &	himan Health		<u></u>			Water			Air		:	Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Horitage	Calital al Helliage		Landscape	-		Commentary
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																											Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, the statutory duties of organisations such as such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water, South East Water, Veolia Water South East, Sutton and East Surrey Water, Portsmouth Water and Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  **Assumptions**  None  **Uncertainty**  The impact on cultural heritage is uncertain and dependent on the proximity of development to historic buildings and sites of archaeological importance. More broadly, the actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting and more sustainable forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than that provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-   -		-	-	-	•	-	-		-		-	- '	?	?	? -	-	-		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the South East region and addressing this need will still lead to positive impacts on population.  It is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of new housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates, which are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth.  However, in the short and medium terms following revocation the impact could be uncertain in those 47 local authorities that do not have a plan that was in conformity with the regional

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
										spatial strategy. For those authorities, the regional plan provided clarity on the quantum of development required; however, following revocation, there may be a temporary period where some local authorities revert to the original Local Plan whilst a replacement Plan is developed and adopted. The amount of development anticipated in this period for those affected authorities may be lower than if the regional plan were in place; however, the NPPF presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date. This potential reduction in development will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on
										population). For the 21 local authorities with core strategies and/or local plans in place that contain housing allocations that are consistent with the housing allocation set out in the regional policy, there will be no impact in the short term of revoking the regional policy.  Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the
										local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.  Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being
										built over the plan period.  Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	питап неан		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	. 8	В М	L	S	М	L	S	МΙ	_ 8	S M	l L	S	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																									critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.  Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the south
																									east region, the location of this housing and other factors such as design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level of environmental protection as is the case with retention of the Regional Strategy.
																									Assumptions
																									It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the strategy is revoked or retained.
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting and more sustainable forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than that provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects of revocation of the policy will be less. There is also some uncertainty in relation to timing and a potential transitional delay for those 47 authorities without an adopted plan which conforms with the Regional Strategy.

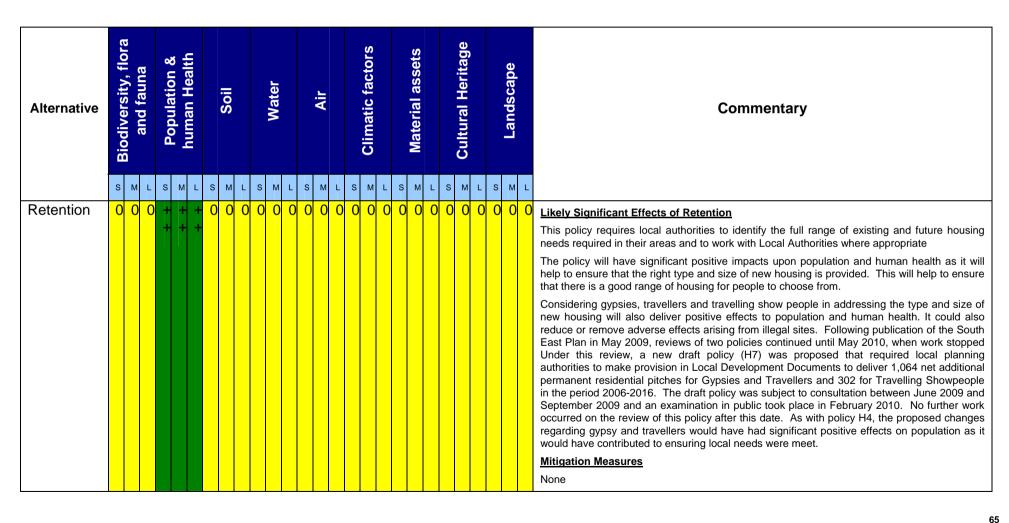
#### **RS Policy H3: Affordable Housing**



Alternative	Biodiversity flore	Biodiversity, Hora	and launa	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	M L	_ S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																											where they work. The net effect on air quality and climate is uncertain.
																											The level of water consumption is likely to increase due to increased development, which will have a negative impact on water supply, and use of construction materials will have a negative impact on material assets.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, the statutory duties of organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies to plan for, and licence, the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+	0 -	+ ′	? -	-	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	-[	-	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+																					Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more affordable houses in the South East region and is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur.  Paragraph 47 of the NPPF seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing and states that
																											local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for affordable housing. This is expected to have the same significant benefits to the population and human health as retention of the policy, although there could be fewer benefits to the population in the short term in those local

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	n (	מווט ומטוומ	Donilation 8		naman neann		Soil			Water		Δir	Č		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	И L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	authorities without an up to date plan.
																											Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF, as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution, should provide at least the same level of environmental protection as would be the case with retention of the South East Plan.  Assumptions
																											It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the strategy is revoked or retained.
																											Uncertainty In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less. There is also some uncertainty in relation to timing and a potential transitional delay for those 47 authorities without an adopted plan which conforms with the Regional Strategy.

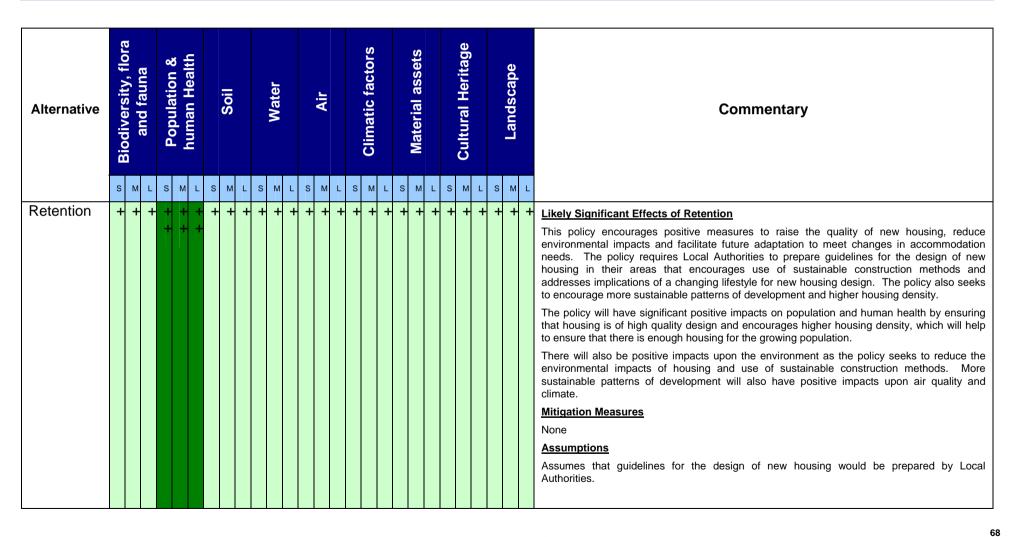
#### RS Policy H4: Type and Size of New Housing



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil				Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N	1 1	-	s	М	L	s	N	1 L	- !	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 1	L	
																															Assumptions None
																															Uncertainty
																															None
Revocation	(	) (	) (	0	+	+	+	0	C	) (	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	0	) (	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+	+																								Policy H4 of the South East Plan requires local authorities to identify the full range of existing and future housing needs required in their areas and to work with local authorities where appropriate and includes consideration of gypsies and travellers.  The NPPF seeks to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes and it requires local authorities to 'plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community' and to 'identify the size type and tenure of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand'.  Of the total 68 local authorities in the South East, 11 have Local Plans which do not make any provision for gypsies and travellers; although in the case of 2, submission Core Strategies do propose pitches although are yet to be adopted. Following revocation of this policy, local authorities will follow the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. The assessment has revealed that, as with housing more generally, there will be significant positive effects on population and human health as the planning policy for traveller sites requires local authorities to bring forward a five-year supply of land for traveller sites and to update annually. The NPPF, in combination with the traveller site policy, will have a significant positive impact on population and human health. However, for the 11 authorities without specific policies, there may be a delay in the short and medium term whilst policies are updated in line with the NPPF and travellers PPS.
																															Mitigation Measures None

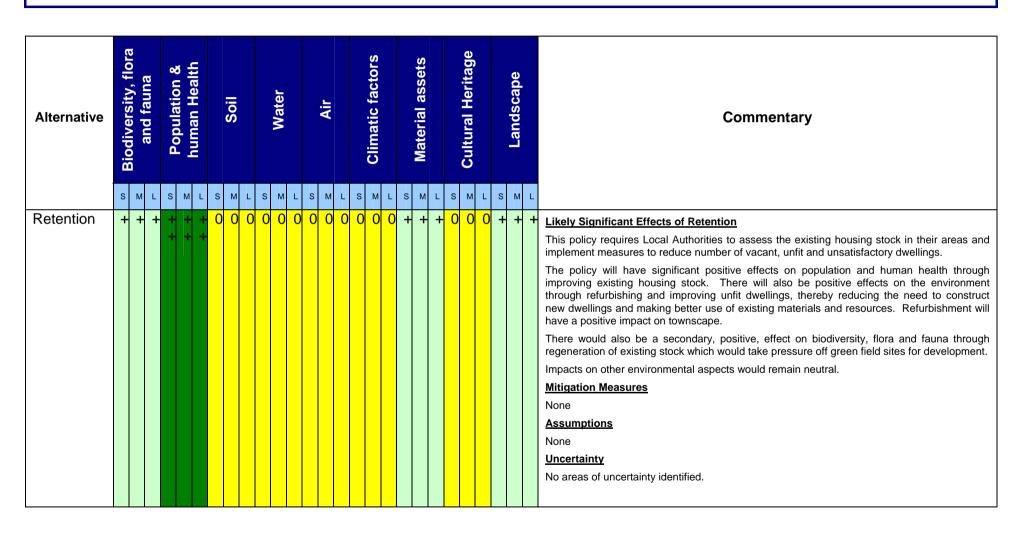
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	ea	Soil	lioe		Water	:	Alf		CIIMATIC TACTORS		Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S M	L	
																			Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

## RS Policy H5: Housing Density and Design:



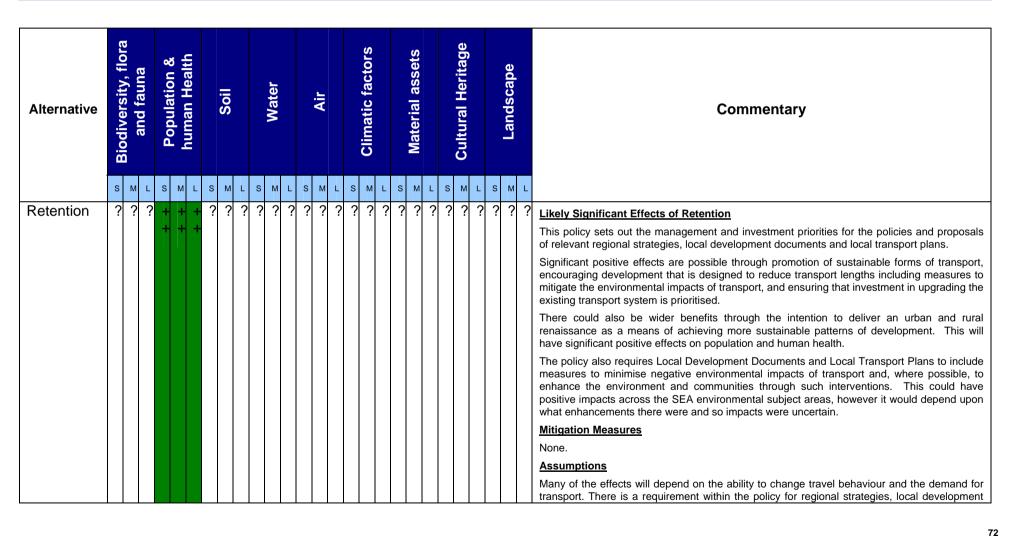
Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
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																													Uncertainty
																												_	None
Revocation	4	1 1	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	1 1	+ +	ዛ -	+ +	+	+	+ +	+	+	1	۲	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u>
					+	+							_																The NPPF requires local authorities to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes through a variety of measures and also requires good design, requiring through paragraph 58 local and neighbourhood plans to develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area and help ensure sustainable development.
																													Given the measures in the NPPF with regards to delivery of high quality of housing and the various measures to ensure good design, it is considered that there will still be a significant positive impact upon human health and the environment. Therefore it is not considered that there will be any significant effects from the revocation of this policy, as the NPPF will ensure that the aims of this policy are implemented.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													None
																													Assumptions
																													It is assumed that local and neighbourhood plans will have robust policies that will set out the quality of development expected for their area.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

## **RS Policy H6: Making Better Use of the Existing Stock**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	Carlot Page	alla ladila	Benilation 8		numan Health		Soil				Water		:	Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		landscane			Commentary
·	S	М	П	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	-	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	л I	L	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	C	0	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+ -	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	+																							The NPPF seeks to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes. The NPPF (paragraph 51) states that Local Planning Authorities should:
																													'identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies and, where appropriate, acquire properties under compulsory purchase powers. They should normally approve planning applications for change to residential use and any associated development from commercial buildings (currently in the B use classes) where there is an identified need for additional housing in that area, provided that there are not strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate'.  This approach will help to make better use of the existing housing stock, which will have a
																													significant positive effect on population and human health and also have a positive impact on the townscape by contributing to the regeneration of run down housing estates.
										l																			There would also be a secondary, positive, effect on biodiversity, flora and fauna through regeneration of existing stock which would take pressure off green field sites for development.
																													The Housing Health and Safety Rating System, introduced by the Housing Act 2004, sets out the duties of the local authority in respect of housing which is considered to be unfit for habitation. Other relevant guidance on the issue includes <i>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</i> , which contains within it a section dealing with empty homes and potential for re-use.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													None
																													Assumptions None
																													Uncertainty
																								T					None

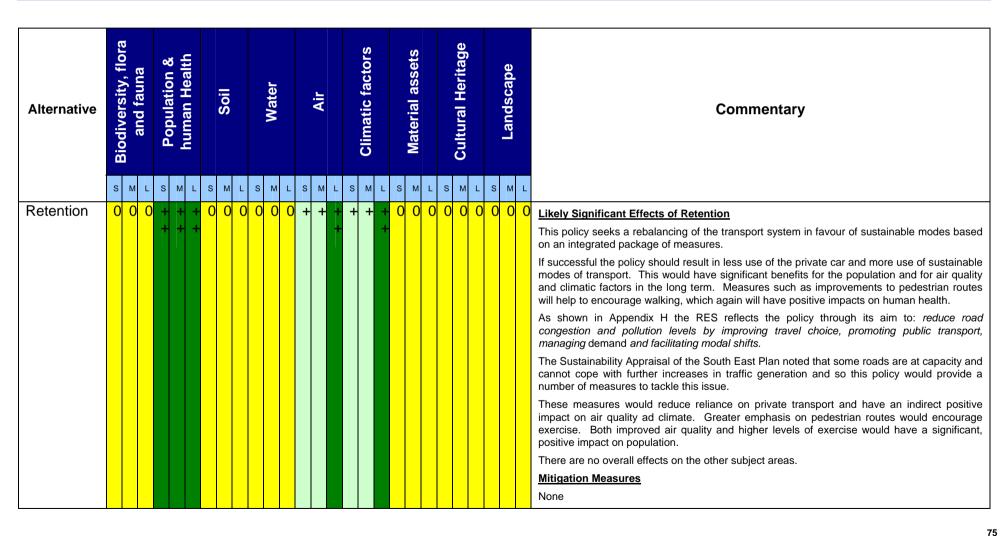
#### **RS Policy T1: Manage and Invest**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water	Waler			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			ouesabae I	Lalidscape		Commentary
		S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	Ь	S	3 1	М	L	S	М	Г	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L		1 8	М	L	
																															documents and local transport plans to ensure that policies and proposals include measures to mitigate environmental impacts of transport and, where possible, to enhance the environment and communities through such interventions.
																															<u>Uncertainty</u>
																															It is uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have. Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour to more sustainable modes and the demand for transport.
Revocation	١	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	'	? 1	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+	+	+																								Section 4 of the NPPF seeks to promote sustainable transport. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.
																															Paragraph 31 of the NPPF requires Local Authorities to 'work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development'.
																															The NPPF also requires that plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movements are located where the need to travel will be minimised and use of sustainable modes of transport can be maximised. This could have positive impacts on air and climatic factors although there are uncertainties.
																															The NPPF framework provides the basis for a similar level of significant positive impact on population to that predicted by the RS policy.
																															<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																															None
																															Assumptions  It is assumed that lead planning and transport outberities will approach under the duty to
																															It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.

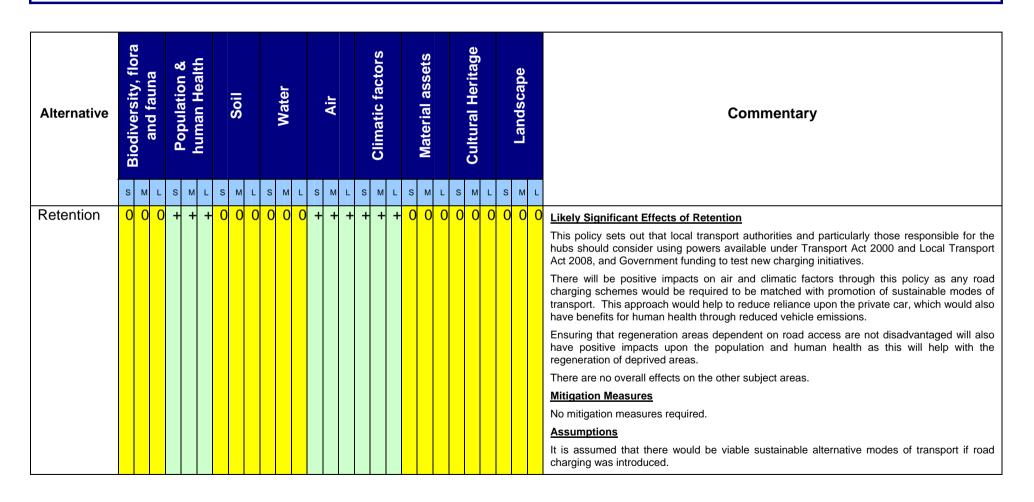
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &		питал пеан		Soil			Water	Wale		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		andscape	Laildacaba		Commentary
	S		И	L	S	М	L	S	M	1 L	. 8	S N	м	-  :	S N	L	s	М	L	S	М	L :	s	М	L	S N	ИΙ	L	
																													Uncertainty  Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour to more sustainable modes and the demand for transport.

## **RS Policy T2: Mobility Management**



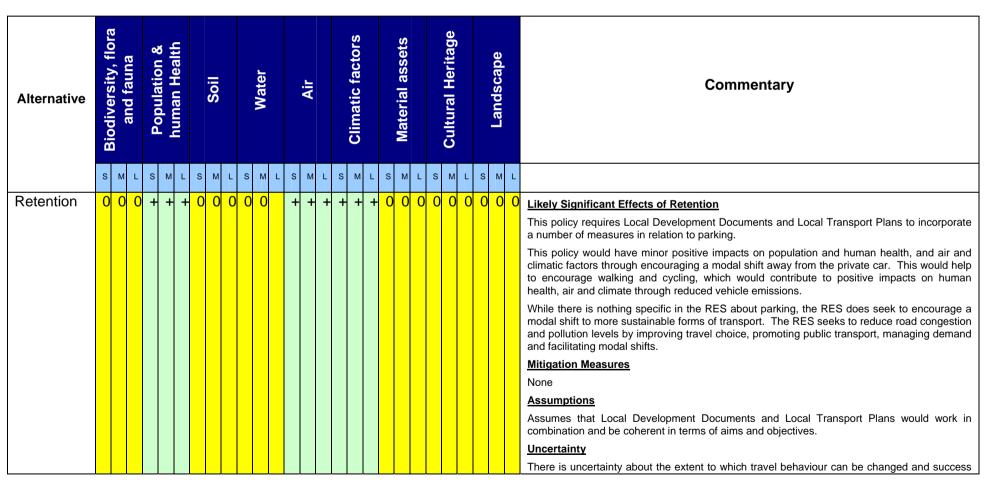
Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failed	alla laula	Population &	Fobulation &	numan neann		Soil			Water			:: •	AIL			Cilmatic factors			Material assets			спітигаї негітаде			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																													Assumptions It is assumed that Local Transport Plans and Local Development Documents would have policies which would seek to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport.  Uncertainty  There is uncertainty about the extent to which travel behaviour can be changed and success will depend on this.
Revocation	0	0	0	+ +	+ +	+ +	0	0	0	0	C		0	+	+	++++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Paragraph 17 of the NPPF identifies as a core principle of planning the active management of patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made, sustainable. Section 4 (paragraphs 29-41) then deals with promoting sustainable transport. There would be similar significant benefits to the population and human health, to air quality and climatic factors following revocation of this policy.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  It is assumed that Local Transport Plans and Local Development Documents would have policies which would seek to encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport.
																													Uncertainty  Demand management will be a matter for local authorities to consider in consultation with their communities and business partners.

#### **RS Policy T3: Charging**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	the contraction	ndillali nealill		Soil			Water			Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets	מומנס ומו מספס		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	S N	<b>1</b>	니:	S N	ИL	. s	N	1 L	S	N	ИL	. S	N	ı L	S	М	L	
																												Uncertainty  There is uncertainty about the extent to which travel behaviour can be changed and success of any road charging schemes would depend on this.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	C	(			0	+ -	+ -	+ -	4	+ +	(	(				(	0 0	0	C	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  If this policy was revoked there would still be powers available under the Transport Act alongside Government funding to allow Local Authorities to implement road charging if they swished. There would still be an opportunity to use road charging as a means of encouraging a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, with resultant positive impacts of population and human health, and air and climatic factors. There are no overall effects on the other subject areas.  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures required.  Assumptions  It is assumed that there would be viable sustainable alternative modes of transport if road charging was introduced.  Uncertainty  None

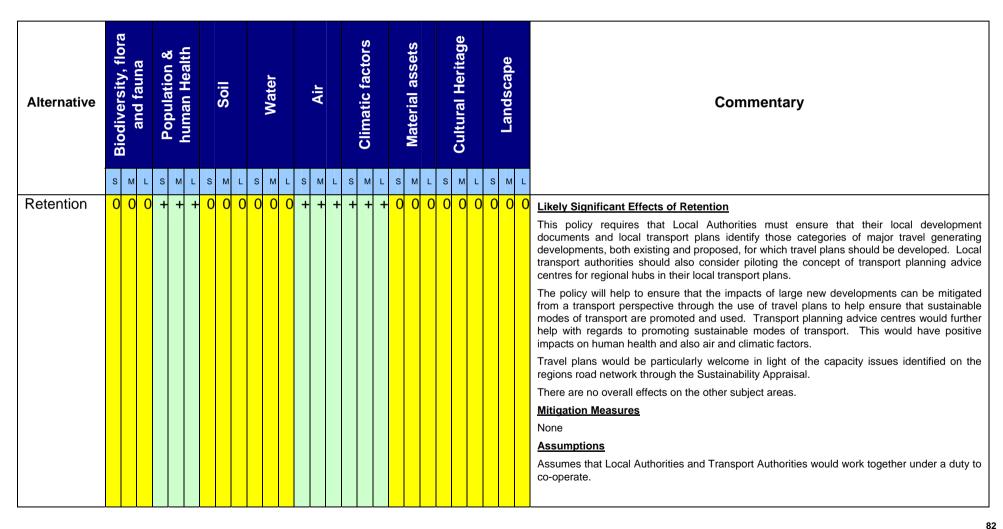
#### **RS Policy T4: Parking**



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water		:: <	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	S N	1 L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	1 L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											will depend on this, and also the extent to which the promotion of other forms of transport is successful.
Revocation	(	) (	) (	) +	+ +	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+ -	+ +	+ +	+ C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																									_		National policy on local parking standards is set out in paragraph 39 of the NPPF. This leaves decisions on standards to the discretion of local authorities, whereas Policy T4 adheres to the parking policy in the now withdrawn PPG13 which set quantified maximum parking standards across England and allowed regional strategies and local planning authorities only to adopt more rigorous standards.  In line with the Duty to Cooperate local authorities are likely to consider setting consistent standards across local authority boundaries where it makes sense to do so, and to utilise the range of powers to control parking provision and enforcement powers under Part 6 of the Traffic Act 2004.  Many local authorities in the South East may opt to set rigorous maximum standards similar to those in Policy T4. Revocation will result in no significant difference in environmental effects where they do so. However, other local authorities may decide to take a less restrictive approach and allow higher parking provision where they consider this justified – for example by design considerations. The difference in effects compared to local policy in line with Policy T4 can only be estimated, but an increase in parking provision over and above Policy T4 standards could encourage significantly more trips by car and a corresponding rise in pollution harmful to human health, depending on where the development was located. Additional soil loss would be proportional to the impact of additional parking potentially on green field land take for development. The NPPF is clear that developments that generate significant movement should be located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.  Mitigation Measures  None

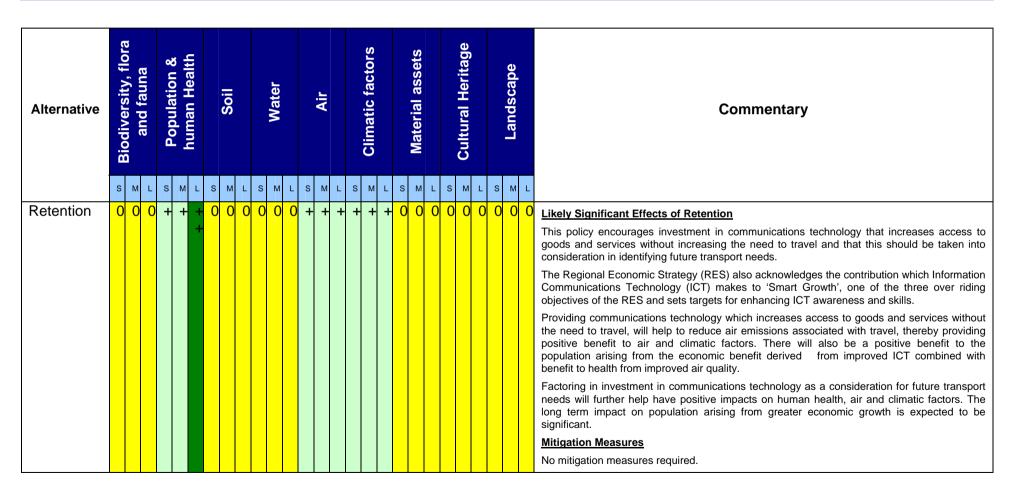
Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	Signature	пишап неапп		Soil			Weter	Water		A 1:-	AIL			Climatic factors			Material accete	material assets			Cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	S N	1 1	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	. 8	3	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	Л L	- ;	S	М	L	S	М	L	Accumptions
																															Assumptions There is no significant overall change in the provision of parking resulting from revocation of the Regional Strategy.  Uncertainty None

#### **RS Policy T5: Travel Plans and Advice**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	Const form	מווע ומעוומ		Population &	human Health		: (	Soil			Water			Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	/ I	L	s	М	L	Ø	М	1 L	. 8	8 N	/ L	S	N	1 L	S	N	1 L	. 8	S N	l L	S	М	L	
																													<u>Uncertainty</u> No areas of uncertainty identified.
Revocation	0	0	0	4	1	+ .	+	0	0	0	0	C	) (	) -	+ -	+ +	+	+	+	- (	) (	) (	) (	0	0	) C	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																													The NPPF requires (through paragraph 35) plans to protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport roles for the movement of goods/people. The NPPF states that a key tool for facilitating the use of sustainable transport modes will be the travel plan and that 'all developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan' (NPPF Paragraph 36).
																													Whilst the NPPF does not set out requirements for transport planning advice centres the stated requirement for travel plans will replicate the aims of this policy and ensure that the revocation of this policy will not have adverse effects.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													No mitigation measures are required for the revocation of this policy.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													Assumes that Local Authorities and Transport Authorities would work together under a duty to co-operate.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Γ				No areas of uncertainty.

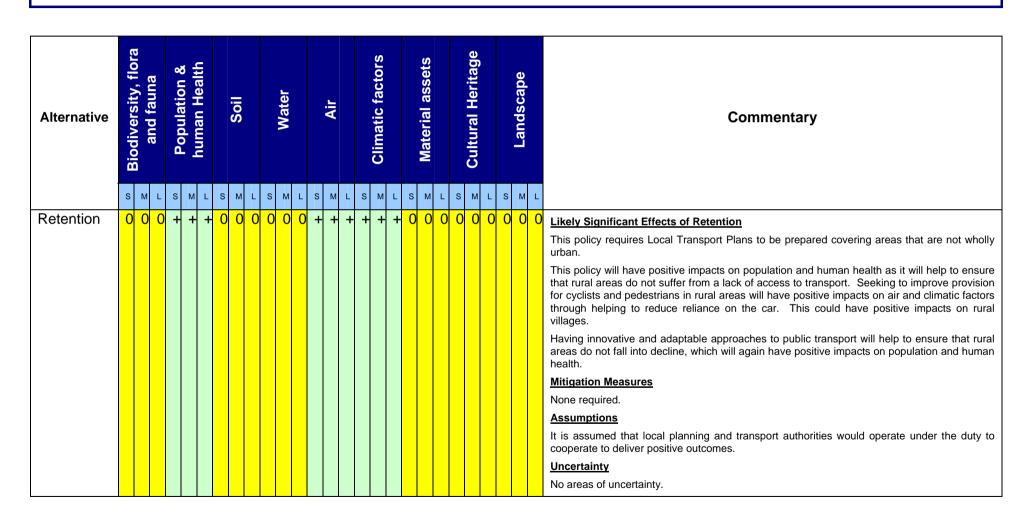
#### **RS Policy T6: Communications Technology**



Revocation 0 0 0 0 + + + + 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 +	Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
No assumptions made in considering the retention of this policy.  Uncertainty  Whilst the policy encourages investment in communications technology, such investment in guaranteed and is more likely to happen if the economic climate is favourable consequence, this has been reflected by the benefits increasing in the long ter population.  Revocation  O O O + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		S	S N	/ L	. ;	SI	M L	. 8	S N	1 L	. 8	S N	И L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
Revoking this policy could reduce or hold back investment in communications technology the regional level, which could increase the need to travel if goods and services at readily accessible. However, the NPPF seeks to support high quality communications infrastructure. Also there is a national project being delivered by Broadband Deliver (BDUK) unit within the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The Govern has committed to deliver the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015. ambition is to provide superfast broadband to 90% of premises in the UK and to puriversal access to standard broadband with a speed of at least 2Mbps.  The NPPF in paragraph 43 requires Local Planning Authorities to 'support the expanse electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high broadband'. This will help to ensure that there is good access to electronic communications which will in turn help provide good access to goods and services and reduce the networks.																													No assumptions made in considering the retention of this policy.  Uncertainty  Whilst the policy encourages investment in communications technology, such investment is not guaranteed and is more likely to happen if the economic climate is favourable. In consequence, this has been reflected by the benefits increasing in the long term for
support to economic regeneration. ICT is an important consideration in achieving	Revocation	(			) .	+	+ -	+ (						) +	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Revoking this policy could reduce or hold back investment in communications technology at the regional level, which could increase the need to travel if goods and services are not readily accessible. However, the NPPF seeks to support high quality communications infrastructure. Also there is a national project being delivered by Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) unit within the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The Government has committed to deliver the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015. The ambition is to provide superfast broadband to 90% of premises in the UK and to provide universal access to standard broadband with a speed of at least 2Mbps.  The NPPF in paragraph 43 requires Local Planning Authorities to 'support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband'. This will help to ensure that there is good access to electronic communications, which will in turn help provide good access to goods and services and reduce the need to

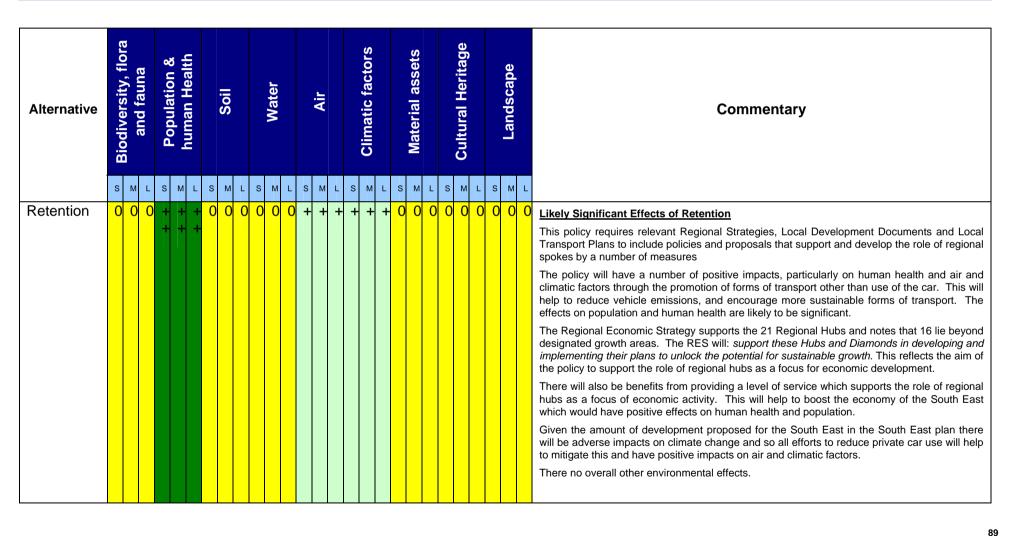
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	tipo I demid			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N		S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	N	L	S	M	L	S		M L	S	M	L	S	M	L	The combination of the NPPF, the BDUK project and the LEPs provides the framework to achieve the same benefits to population, air quality and climate as would occur under the RS policy.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  Whilst the NPPF makes no direct mention of investment, Local Planning Authorities are required to support electronic communications and so it is assumed that this would involve encouraging financial investment.  Uncertainty  The development of electronic communications will require favourable economic conditions, to ensure that there is sufficient funding available at the local level.

## **RS Policy T7: Rural Transport**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	ed for	alla ladila	Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
		М	L	S	М		S			S		S			S			S	М		S				М		
Revocation	0	0	O		+	+		O	0	O	0	+	+	+	+	+	+		O	0		0	0	O		O	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Round three Local Transport Plans are either in preparation, or have been adopted, by counties in the region. These establish the proposals for policies and transport priorities, including infrastructure. Public bodies have a duty to co-operate on strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries (NPPF, paragraph 178) and are to collaborate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities are reflected in local plans (paragraph 179). They are to consider producing joint infrastructure and investment plans. The LEPs also have a significant role to play in providing strategic leadership, to set out economic priorities on a number of issues, including local transport and infrastructure priorities.  Delivery of sustainable transport infrastructure will have a positive impact on the economy and population. One of the goals of the Transport Plans is to reduce carbon emissions which will have a positive impact on air quality and climate. An improvement in air quality will also provide benefit to human health.  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures required.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  No areas of uncertainty.

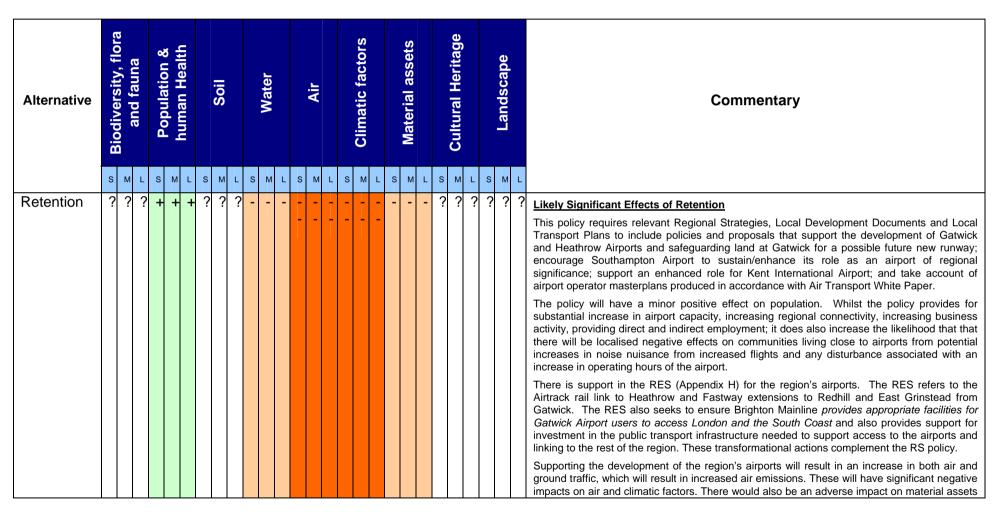
#### **RS Policy T8: Regional Spokes**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing		Population &		numan Health		Soil				Water			Air				Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M	L	S	N	Л	L	s	М	L	S	1	И	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	N	L	Mitigation Measures
																														None.
																														Assumptions
																														Assumes that Local Authorities and Transport Authorities would work together under a duty to co-operate.
																														Uncertainty
																														Rebalancing of the transport system in favour of non car modes of transport would require behavioural changes in respect in mode of transport choice, which is not certain and success would depend upon this.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	(	) (	0	0	0	0	C	) -		+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	C	C	C	0	0	(	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	+	ľ																							The NPPF seeks to promote sustainable transport (section 4) with a focus on balancing the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes. The NPPF also encouraged 'solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion'.
																														A key objective of the NPPF is to build a strong, competitive economy (section 1) and local authorities are required, in the planning process, to <i>Identify priority areas for economic regeneration and infrastructure provision</i> (paragraph 21).
																														The positive impacts on population and human health associated with retention of the RS policy would be the same following revocation.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														None.
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
																														Assumes that Local Authorities and Transport Authorities would work together under a duty to co-operate.

Alternative	vers	and rauna	Population		M	L	S	Water	L	AIF	L	Climatic factors	S	Material assets	3	Cultural Heritage	_	edesabae I	Laidacapa M	
																				Uncertainty As above.

#### **RS Policy T9: Airports**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Biodiversity, nora	and launa	9 adjaling		пишап пеапп		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																												from construction, and an adverse impact on water quality arising from run-off.
																												Expansion of air capacity is likely to involve ancillary development which could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and landscape. The extent of these impacts is uncertain due to uncertainties on location of proposed development relative to the location of sites of importance for biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and landscape.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment. Environmental Impact Assessment also provides the mechanism for identifying mitigation measures to address negative effects associated with development proposals.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities would operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												Extent of development programme, requirement for extension and nature and sensitivity of surrounding environs.
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
													-	-		-		-										Future development at, and related to, these airports will continue to be driven by evolving national aviation policy / strategy which is still as set out in the 2003 Aviation White Paper (until it is replaced) and commercial operators decisions with or without the regional strategy. The relevant local authorities will decide what policies are appropriate to support the airports (e.g. housing for employees) informed by local needs and national policies on sustainable development.
																												When planning for ports, airports and airfields that are not subject to a separate national policy statement paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that 'plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs.' Plans are to take into account this Framework, as well as the principles set out in the relevant national

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		himan Health		Soil		S	Water		Air		w climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Zandscape	Commentary
			0		3	101	L	3	IVI	3	IVI				5	101		IVI	policy statements and the Government Framework for UK Aviation.  The revocation of the regional policy is likely to result in similar environmental effects to retention.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities would operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Environmental Impact Assessment also provides the mechanism for identifying mitigation measures to address negative effects associated with development proposals.  Uncertainty  Extent of development programme, and requirement for extension.

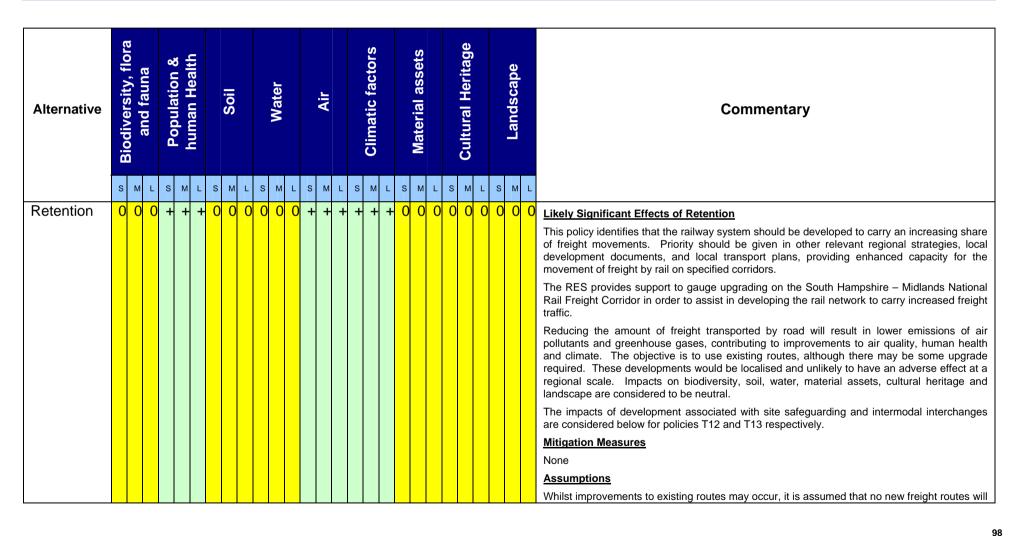
# RS Policy T10: Ports and Short Sea Shipping

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing	alidiadia	Population &	burner Hoolth	numan nearm		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
Detention	s ?	М	L						L								. N				М		N 6				1 L		
Retention	•	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	7	? +	+	١.	+ -	+ -	+ -	•	? '	?	? ?		? ?	? ?	?	] '	-	ikely Significant Effects of Retention
																												Tra	his policy requires relevant Regional Strategies, Local Development Documents and Local ransport Plans to include policies and proposals for infrastructure that maintain and enhance ie role of a number of ports.
																												inv Sc	the RES provides support for the sustainable growth of Southampton Port and to 'develop a comprehensive access management package for the Port of Dover'. The RES also proposes vestment in 'the long-term sustainable growth of key ports, particularly the major ports of outhampton, Portsmouth, Dover and Thamesport, and explore future prospects for smaller orts such as Shoreham and Newhaven.'
																												fre to	aintaining and enhancing the role of the ports identified in the RS policy will help ensure that eight can be transported by sustainable means of travel, which will help to reduce the need travel by road. This will have positive impacts on population and human health and also air not climatic factors through helping to reduce vehicle emissions.
																												im	npacts are otherwise uncertain as the expansion of ports infrastructure could adversely npact upon biodiversity, soils, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape without opropriate mitigation or safeguards in place.
																													itigation Measures
																												na ide	olicies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the atural environment. Environmental Impact Assessment also provides the mechanism for entifying mitigation measures to address negative effects associated with development roposals.

Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Biodiversity, Ilora	and rauna	Population &			-	Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	И L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	? '	? 1	? 1	? +	+ -	-	- +	. +	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	2	Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities would operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.  Uncertainty  The extent of additional land take which may be associated with expansion of ports together with ancillary development and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and landscape. Extent of impact on water resources and material assets from port expansion.
Revocation	,	•		+	+	+	ſ		ť					7	- +		+	?		•	· ·	£	(			?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  No change to the positive effects of retaining the policy is expected. The National Policy Statement for Ports (January 2012) (NPS) sets out the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development, including development which are defined as nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPS). There is existing consent for development in the South East at Southampton, although the NPS acknowledges that other proposals may come forward to satisfy demand (paragraph 3.4.9). The NPPF states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail fright interchanges and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. Paragraph 33 of he NPPF also states that when planning for ports that are not subject to a separate national policy statement, 'plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs'. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements.  In combination the NPS and the NPPF will have positive impacts on population, human health, air and climate by encouraging the movement of freight by sustainable modes of travel.

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	Hoalth			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	5 N	И	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
																													Mitigation Measures  Any mitigation measures associated with the provision of new ports infrastructure would be set out in Local Plans and so new mitigation is required here. Environmental Impact Assessment also provides the mechanism for identifying mitigation measures to address negative effects associated with development proposals.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The extent of additional land take which may be associated with expansion of ports together with ancillary development and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and landscape. Extent of impact on water resources and material assets from port expansion.

## **RS Policy T11: Rail Freight**



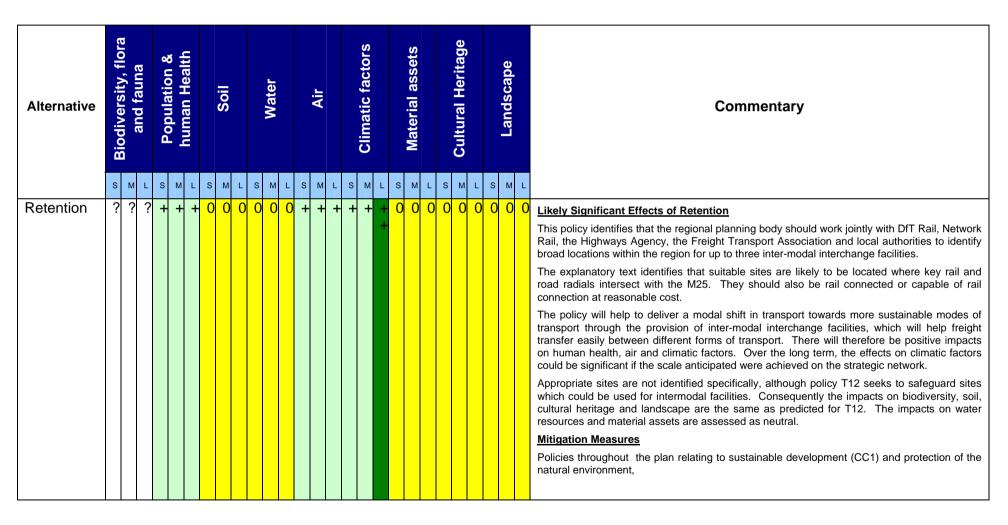
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			۸			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 1	L	s	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	1 L	- 8	8 1	И L	. 8	N	1 L	S	S N	/ L	S	М	L	. S	М	L	
																													be developed as a result of this policy.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
			L									L	L												L				None
Revocation	C	(	)	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	C	) (	<mark>)</mark> -	+ -	+ -	⊦∣⊣	+	+	- (	) (		0	0	(		0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
										_																			The NPPF promotes and seeks to maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport. Paragraph 30 states that 'encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, Local Planning Authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport'.
																													The NPPF also requires Local Authorities to 'work with neighbouring Authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure to support sustainable development, including rail freight interchanges'.
																													Similar impacts are predicted following revocation of the policy.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													None
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													Whilst improvements to existing routes may occur, it is assumed that no new freight routes will be developed as a result of this policy.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													As above.

# RS Policy T12: Freight and Site Safeguarding

Alternative	Diodivorcity flore		and fauna		Population &				Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accote				Cuitural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Retention	?						+		м О			С			M	1 L		. N		. S		М	0 (					м О		
Retention			٤		٦.	1	1	U	U	U	U	١		†	]	17	7	7	7	ן י	' ו	'	י ט	U	U	U	٧	U	U	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
																														This policy identifies that relevant Regional Strategies, Local Development Documents and Local Transport Plans should include policies and proposals for freight and site safeguarding.
																														The measures in the policy in relation to site safeguarding for freight will help to ensure that there is adequate infrastructure in place for the movement of freight by rail and water, which will help to reduce movements by road and in turn have positive impacts on air quality, climate and human health. It is probable that, as these sites will be located in close proximity to ports and rail infrastructure, they will be previously developed land. Consequently there are unlikely to be impacts on soil, cultural heritage or landscape. The impact on biodiversity is uncertain as unused, previously developed, land may have biodiversity interest which would require assessment prior to development. There will be some use of water and material assets but the impact on resources is assessed as neutral in a regional context.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment,
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
																						T								Majority of safeguarded land has been used previously.
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														As above. Potential impact on biodiversity.
Revocation	?	?	7	-	+ ·	+	+	0	0	0	0	C	) (	+	+	- +	+ +	+ +	+ +	+ (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  If the policy was revoked, the safeguarding of strategic transport sites would depend on the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		and fauna		Population &	human Health	::00				Water			Air			Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	1 L		M	L	S	M	L	S	M	<u> </u>	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	L	provisions within each Local Plan.  The NPPF requires that plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Together with other measures the NPPF seeks to promote sustainable forms of transport, including the requirement for Local Authorities to 'work together to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges'.  Revocation of the RS policy would lead to the same positive impact on air quality, climate and population. There would be similar uncertainty with respect to impact on biodiversity.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies for sustainability, sustainable transport and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  Assumptions  Majority of safeguarded land has been used previously.  Uncertainty

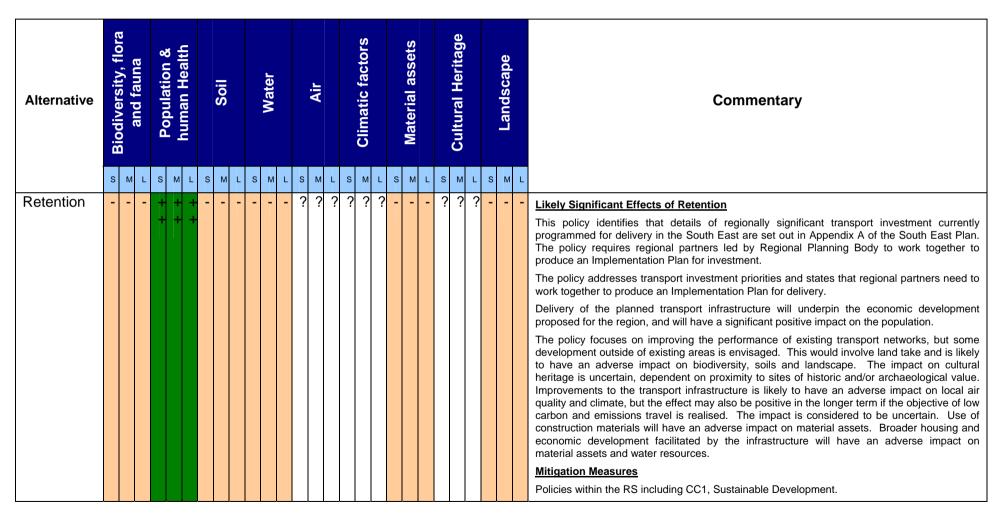
## **RS Policy T13: Intermodal Interchanges**



Alternative Alternative	biodiversity, flora	מווע ומעוומ	Population &	human Health			Soll		707070	Water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	м	. s	м	L	S	М	L S	s 1	ИL	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																									Assumptions Majority of safeguarded land has been used previously.  Uncertainty As above. Potential impact on biodiversity.
Revocation ?	?	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	O	0		+ +	+	+	+	++		O C		0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  If the policy is revoked then there would be uncertainty over the provision of inter modal interchanges which, if not provided, could result in greater use of road transport for movement of freight. However, the NPPF encourages use of sustainable forms of travel and requires that 'Local Authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers for the provision of viable infrastructure to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges'. This will help to ensure that there are still methods of transferring freight between different modes of transport, which will have positive impacts on human health, air and climatic factors. As is the case for retention of the policy the impact on climate may be significantly positive in the longer term.  The impact on biodiversity would depend on the type of land used for development and could be uncertain. Areas of undisturbed (safeguarded) previously developed land can develop biodiversity interest.  The impacts on soil, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape are assessed as neutral.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies for sustainability, sustainable transport and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  Assumptions  Majority of safeguarded land has been used previously.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	, c	alla laula	8	- ropulation	human Health	S	Soil	s	Water			Air Air			Climatic ractors	L		Material assets				Commentary
	ŭ			Ů			Ŭ		Ŭ	L I''	_	Ŭ		Ī	Ŭ	ï.	_	_				_	
																							Uncertainty As above. Potential impact on biodiversity.

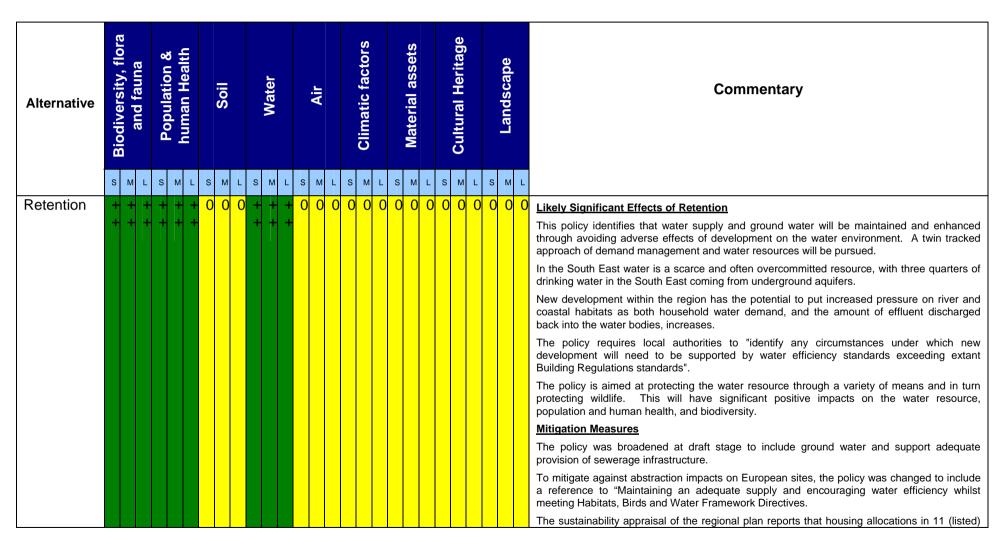
## **RS Policy T14: Transport Investment and Management Priorities.**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failed	מוות ומתוומ	Population &	human Health		Soil		Motor	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M L	S	М	L	S	M L	. S	S N	1 L	S	М	П	S	М	Г	S	М	L	S	М	٦	
																										Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.  Uncertainty  Effects on air quality and climate which will be governed by the effectiveness of an improved transport network, and the sustainability of new development. Effect on cultural heritage will be related to the location of new development. Economic climate which will dictate investment in infrastructure.
Revocation	-			++	+ +			-	-		· (*)	? ?	? ?	?	?	?	—	_		?	?	?				Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Round three Local Transport Plans are either in preparation, or have been adopted, by counties in the region. These establish the proposals for policies and transport priorities, including infrastructure. Public bodies have a duty to co-operate on strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries (NPPF, paragraph 178) and are to collaborate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities are reflected in local plans (paragraph 179). They are to consider producing joint infrastructure and investment plans. The LEPs also have a significant role to play in providing strategic leadership, to set out economic priorities on a number of issues, including local transport and infrastructure priorities.  The framework exists to prioritise and deliver transport infrastructure within the region, subject to the uncertain economic conditions which would be the same for retention or revocation of the policy. The impacts of revocation are the same as for retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.

Alternative	, , ,	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	s	N	1 L	- :	s I	ИL	s	М	L	S	м	. s	М	L	s N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s N	1 L	
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Effects on air quality and climate which will be governed by the effectiveness of an improved transport network, and the sustainability of new development. Effect on cultural heritage will be related to the location of new development. Economic climate which will dictate investment in infrastructure.

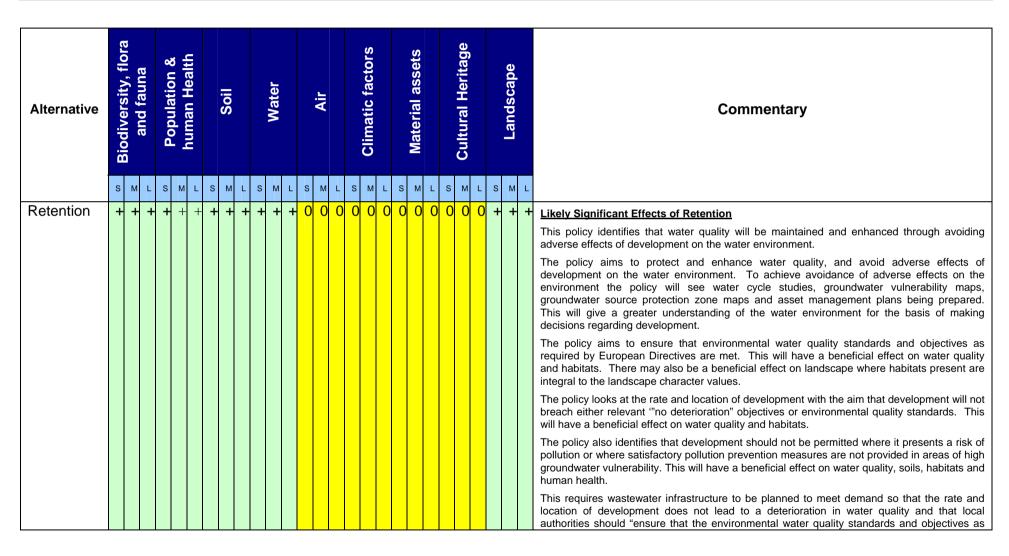
## RS Policy NRM1: Sustainable Water Resources and Groundwater Quality



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil	100 100			Water		:: <	AIL			Cilinatic ractors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	_ 8	s I	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												districts should be reconsidered due to water resource constraints: housing figures were not revised, but supporting text was added to Policy NRM1 noting that further water supply constraints work will be particularly required in relation to development within the listed districts.
																												There are several references within the final South East Plan to the need to undertake Water Cycle Studies which can explore water resource issues at a fine scale in conjunction with proposed allocations.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												The rate of development will continue in line with expectation and in the locations that are identified in the Plan.
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												The effects of climate change on water resources.
Revocation	+		+	+	+	+ (	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+	+	+	†	+	+		ľ		+	+	+		l														Water company Water Resource Management Plans (WRM09) 2010-2035 will set out how water companies aim to ensure there will be sufficient water to meet potable demand without environmental consequences during the South East Plan period.
																												Water companies have therefore already considered future supply and demand in terms of planning water consumption for the region in their approved and emerging plans.
																												This, along with the duty to cooperate and NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181), will mean that local authorities should continue to plan for and address water infrastructure implications of development through policies in their local plans, reflecting local circumstances and priorities and to actively engage with interested parties. Water companies will have an opportunity to work with local authorities on water infrastructure implications as part of local plan preparation.
																												The location of development will be a critical component of this. River Basin Management Plans for the region identify the pressures that the water environment faces and include action plans requiring cross boundary and input from a range of organisations. Local authorities can

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air		Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L S	M L	S	M L	S	М	L S	М	be expected to continue to work together on cross boundary strategic issues.
														The Code for Sustainable Homes encourages higher levels of water efficiency. Local authorities can require housing developments in their area to meet specified Code levels.
														However, development will continue and there will continue to be the potential for significant negative effects on water resources and natural habitats, including European sites.
														It is expected that the impacts on the environment of revocation would be the same as the retention of the policy.
														Mitigation Measures
														Investigation of water efficiency, water demand, collection and storage and recycling measures.
													Ш	<u>Assumptions</u>
														None
														<u>Uncertainty</u>
														The effects of climate change on water resources.
														Continuing rates of development.

### **RS Policy NRM2: Water Quality**

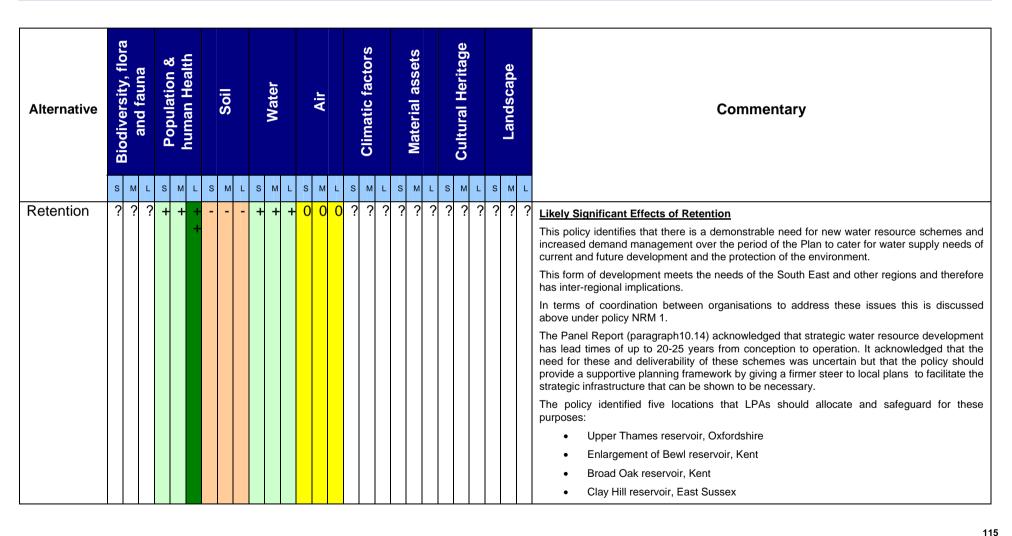


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			ouiturai neritage		l andscape	Earldscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S 1	и і	_	
																												required by European Directives are met", including the requirements of the Habitats and Birds Directives as well as other European Directives.
																												There will be positive impacts on biodiversity, population, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape for the reasons identified above.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												No significant effects identified however the following measures have been suggested.
																												Local authorities must ensure that their Local Development Frameworks take account of the limits of existing sewage treatment works, and ensure that wastewater treatment infrastructure is delivered in parallel with (and ideally prior to) the delivery of the new development, particularly on the south coast: Policy NRM2 was amended to ensure wastewater infrastructure is planned to meet demand, that the rate and location of development does not lead to a deterioration in water quality, and to specify that where new development risks affecting water quality, new infrastructure to prevent this will need to be delivered before development goes ahead. Specific mitigating measures identified include:
																												Improvements in efficiency of use of existing infrastructure.
																												Decrease consumer demand, manage leakage and look at use of meters.
																												Planning and provision of sustainable new water infrastructure.
																												Investigations into infiltration rates into some sewerage networks with potential to increase capacity.
																												Provision of supporting infrastructure before development commences.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												Future trend for increases in development based on economic growth

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М		S		L	S	N	1 L	S			S			S		L	S	М	L	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																												Regulatory mechanisms exist to ensure an adequate, safe and sustainable water supply. National Policy already gives the Environment Agency, water and sewerage companies, developers, landowners and others an important role in taking a pro-active approach to working together to identify, characterise, plan and manage the water environment taking into account biodiversity sites of international importance.
																												In achieving integrated water management and delivery of the European Union's Water Framework Directive, plans and strategies should have regard to River Basin Management Plans and water companies' asset management plans.
																												In addition the government believes the key driver for reducing water use is through demand management measures, these measures would be taken forward outside the scope of the planning framework.
																												Paragraph 109 of the NPPF also states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.
																												Given the existing statutory and policy framework along with the NPPF a similar framework exists for minimising adverse effects on the environment and promote similar positive impacts on biodiversity, population, soil, water and landscape. In consequence, the impacts following revocation are considered to be similar as for retention of the RS policy.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None identified
																												Assumptions None
																												Uncertainty
																								Ī				The speed and consistency of measures to improve the more efficient use of water across the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		and rauna	Population &		ndillan nealth		Soil			***************************************	Water		Α :	AIF		Climatic factors			Waterial accete	material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	1	ΛI	-	s	М	L	S	M	L :	s I	И L	. 8	8 1	м L	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	
																												Region.

#### **RS Policy NRM3: Strategic Water Resources Development**



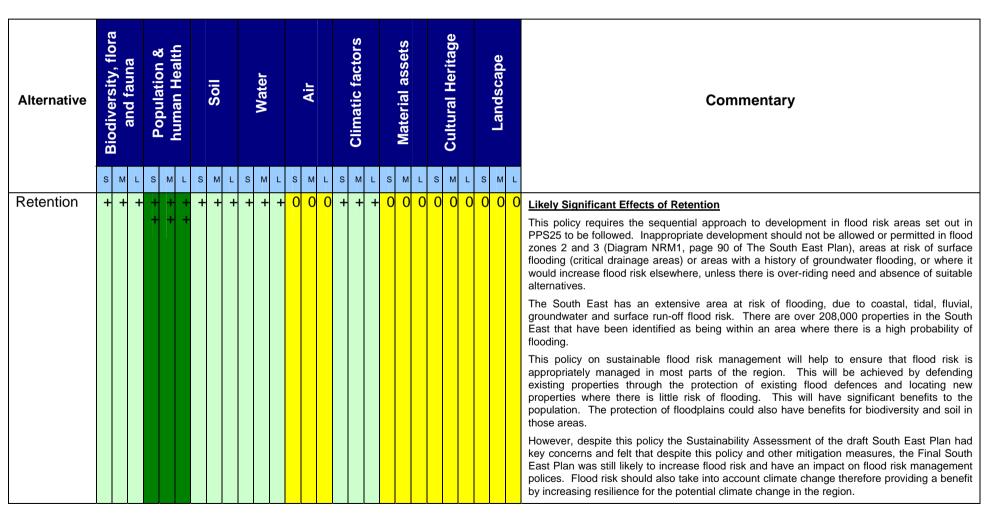
Alternative	Biodiversity flors	and failes	alidiadila	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
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																											Havant thicket reservoir, Hampshire
																											This policy identifies strategic new water resource options that may be required to be operational over the plan period.
																											In working with the water companies and the Environment Agency these sites would be safeguarded from other development options. Additional sites are also identified as being considered. In determining applications for sites, the environmental impacts and potential social and environmental benefits should be considered, amongst other criteria.
																											This policy has a focus on the increased supply of water through the creation of new water resource schemes and increased demand management. There will be benefits for the population arising from the creation of jobs and significant benefit, in the longer term, resulting from the increased supply of water. The impact on water resources will be positive through increased supply and management of the water resource. To create additional water supply will require new reservoirs and there will generally be a loss of land and therefore a negative effect on soils as a result.
																											The effects of the creation of new reservoirs are very varied and complex depending on the method of construction and location of the reservoir and the receptors that may be affected. The effects on biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage are uncertain based on the location of the reservoirs and the attributes that may be affected. For example there may be positive benefits for biodiversity if the proposed reservoir is to be located in an area that has poor biodiversity values currently and by the addition of a water resource may be improved. Alternatively an area that may already have biodiversity value may need to be used for the reservoir and the existing biodiversity values would be lost. This uncertainty also applies to landscape and cultural heritage values.
																											There is uncertainty in relation to the use of material assets for the construction of reservoirs and the potential for future resource to be sterilised by the construction of reservoirs.
																											There is uncertainty in relation to climatic factors related to the capacity to provide for additional flood storage and potential for changes in regional climatic conditions leading to dryer or wetter conditions.

Alternative	Diodiversity of	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	l L	. 8	S 1	ИL	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	N	L	S	М	L	S	М	L		S M	1 1	L	
																													Mitigation Measures  None identified  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There are too many uncertainties with each of the proposed sites which are identified as "may" be required to be able to make an informed assessment of all topic areas in the short, medium and long term.
Revocation	?	?			+ -	+ +		0	-	+	+	+	0	0		?		?	?	?	?	?	?		?	? 1	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The South East Plan policy to safeguard locations provides a supportive planning framework for the five identified locations for a reservoir. Revocation of this policy will mean that the relevant Local Plans do not have to conform to this Regional Strategy policy and the location of development will be a matter for local planning authorities to take forward through local plans in the context of the NPPF's policy framework. However, one of the core principles of the NPPF is the duty to co-operate to address larger than local issues. Given the limited locations available for such a scale of development as the proposed reservoirs this is an important issue that will need to be addressed by LPAs under this duty.  Strategic water resource development is however the responsibility of water companies to address. By way of example, the provision of a reservoir at Abingdon was a matter considered as part of Thames Water Water Resouces Management Plan 2009 (WRMP09). This included a Public Inquiry examining this issue of additional water supply infrastructure options and the proposals for Abingdon. As set out in Thames Water's Statement of Response (March 2012) to their draft Final Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) (page 23), the potential for an Upper Thames reservoir at Abingdon remains one of a number of options in the feasible options list but it is not selected in the preferred plan for the draft WRMP09. This will be a matter to be considered as part of next WRMP in 2014.  Therefore, there is less prospect of this broad location being required in the short-term for a

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and falles	alla laulla	Population &	human Health		Soil			101010	Water		::	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	SI	M L	_	s	М	L	s	М	L S	S N	И L	S	N	И L	S	М	l L	S	М	L	
																											reservoir. However, the potential for a major reservoir in this location has not been ruled out indefinitely.
																											Revoking the policy will have complex and uncertain consequential impacts on other environmental considerations. The potential effects on biodiversity are uncertain as not proceeding with new reservoirs could be beneficial for the biodiversity of the area that is no longer subject to change/development, or negative if it previously had a low biodiversity value and a reservoir would have improved it. The impacts on biodiversity could also be negative if not improving water supply (e.g. new reservoirs) has detrimental effects on local wildlife during times of high water stress, however if new water supplies are provided then the impact could be positive.  There is a potential that the impact on soils would be neutral if the reservoirs are not built in the short and medium term, although this could become negative in the long term as infrastructure is brought forward and greenfield sites are developed.  Given the statutory requirement on water companies to ensure provision of water, the commitments in the WRMPs will ensure that the effects on water remain positive as will the effects on population and health.  Mitigation Measures
																											LPAs and water companies may need to work together to ensure water resource planning and spatial planning policies work in concert to deliver the strategic water infrastructure needed in the south east. There may be the need to safeguard land for such infrastructure in the relevant Local Plan, where the need is demonstrated.
																											Assumptions
																											None Uncertainty
																											These is uncertain impacts on biodiversity, climate change, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape given the uncertainties associated with the actual need for reservoirs or whether the need for additional water resources could be addressed through an alternative method, such as increased capacity at water treatment works, bulk transfer of water from

Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Donilation &	opulation.	numan неакп		Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Malejiai assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	5	3 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	ИL	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											outside the area, improved demand management and better leakage control. Uncertainties are compounded by a lack of detail on location and siting.

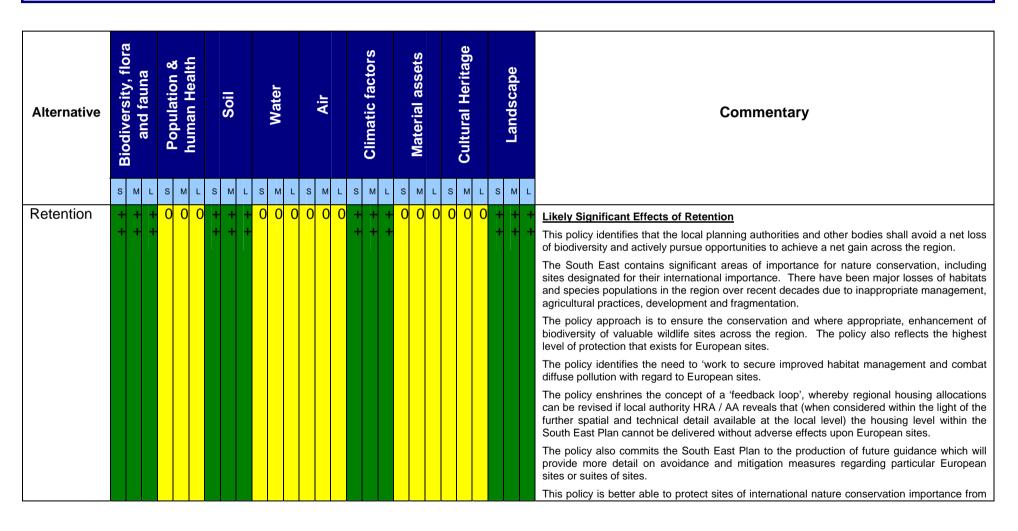
## RS Policy NRM4: Sustainable Flood Risk Management



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	biodiversity, nora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Horitage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L S	S 1	И L	. S	M	l L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S I	М	L S	6 N	1 L	
																									Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ C	C	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	0 0		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  NPPF section 10 on meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change sets out the detail of national planning policy in relation to flood risk management.  Policies on the location of new development are covered by the policies in the NPPF, paragraphs 100 to 104. In particular, this seeks to ensure that inappropriate development is avoided in areas at risk of flooding, but where development is necessary that it is safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. To this end, local plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and
																									property. Aside from water compatible development and, exceptionally, essential infrastructure, development should not be permitted in the functional floodplain.  The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to take steps to identify and prepare for significant flood risk.  In line with the NPPF policy and its technical flood risk guidance, local authorities should continue to take advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies (including adjacent local authorities) when preparing policies in their planning documents on flood risk management and in relation to areas potentially identified as at risk of flooding.  Taking the above into account following revocation of the plan there is still potentially

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and faile	S	human Health	s	100 M	S	Water		Air	C C	Climatic factors	1 L	S	Material accote	Male la assets	Sulfural Heritage	O O	Landscape	Commentary
																				significant benefits for the population and benefits for biodiversity and soil. Flood risk should also take into account climate change therefore providing a benefit by increasing resilience for the potential climate change in the region.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Uncertainty remains around the effects of climate change.

## **RS Policy NRM5: Conservation and Improvement of Biodiversity**

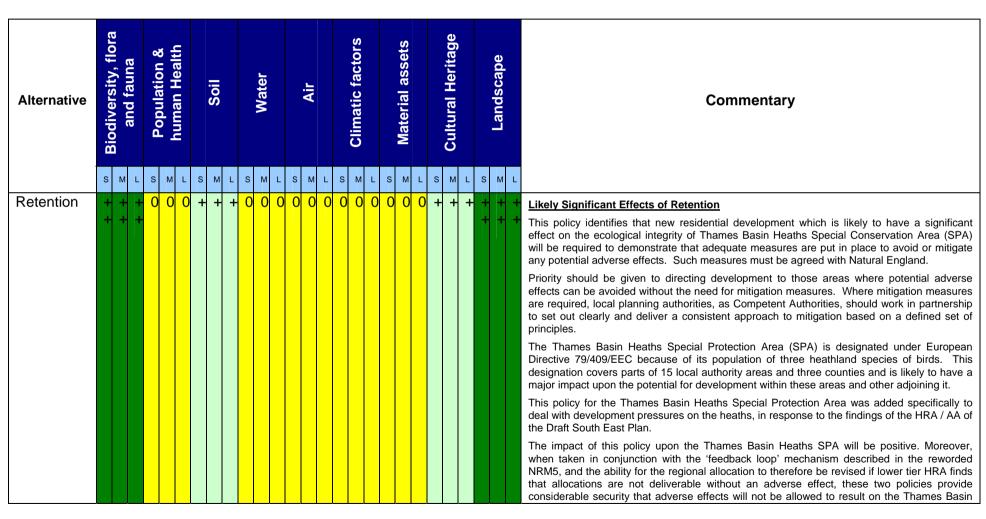


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Population &	human Health		Soil		Water	Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S N	L	S	М	L	S I	M L	. s	М	L	S	М	L S	1 8	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	indirect impacts, and to integrate with the Green Infrastructure policy
																								indirect impacts, and to integrate with the Green Infrastructure policy.  To reduce recreational and urbanisation pressures the policy provides a buffer zone or 'exclusion zone' where no development is permitted.  The policy is a wide-ranging and comprehensive series of policy interventions which seek to provide considerable regional direction in the mitigation/avoidance of adverse effects on European sites as a result of the specific issues of recreational pressure and urbanisation but without producing policy which is unwieldy (such as having a separate detailed NRM6-type policy for each European site) or which applies specific measures in too generic a manner.  The policy results in significant positive effects on biodiversity/flora/fauna, soils, climatic factors and landscape.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty
Revocation	+ + +	+	0 0	0	+	+ +	+++	0	0 (	0 0	0	0	+	+++	+ (	0) (	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	+	++	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The legal requirement for local planning authorities to ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection and that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation would be unchanged by revocation of policy NRM5.  The National Planning Policy Framework makes clear that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment, including by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. The Framework underlines that pursuing sustainable development means moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature. This means that local

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	numan Health	:	Soil		Water			Air			Cilmatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		andscane	555	Commentary
	S M	L :	ѕ м	L	S	М	L :	S	ИL	s	М	L	S	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	ИL	
																							planning policies should promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan.
																							In particular NPPF section 11 on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, and paragraphs 109 to 119 are particularly relevant. The NPPF policies relating to green infrastructure and planning for climate change to mitigate the effects on biodiversity (paragraph 99 of the NPPF) are also relevant.
																							The Framework also makes clear that planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.
																							Overall given the commitment in the Natural Environment White Paper to work towards a net gain in the value of nature and to assist with the delivery of green infrastructure it is concluded that revocation of policy NRM5 will leave a policy framework in its place that is as strong as NRM5 resulting in benefits to a biodiversity, soil, climatic factors and landscape. The magnitude of any enhancement will depend on local circumstances and decisions.
																							On biodiversity targets, the Panel noted (para 10.41) that these were inspirational and challenging and would need updating in due course; these provide a guide for the setting of local biodiversity targets.
																							Mitigation Measures
														T									None Assumptions
																							It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and the local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits to biodiversity and that BAP partnerships continue to operate.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	į,	alla laula	8 20110	ropulation &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	г	S	М	L	s	М	l L	Ø	М	L	S	М	L	S	ИL	S	M	Г	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																											<u>Uncertainty</u> None

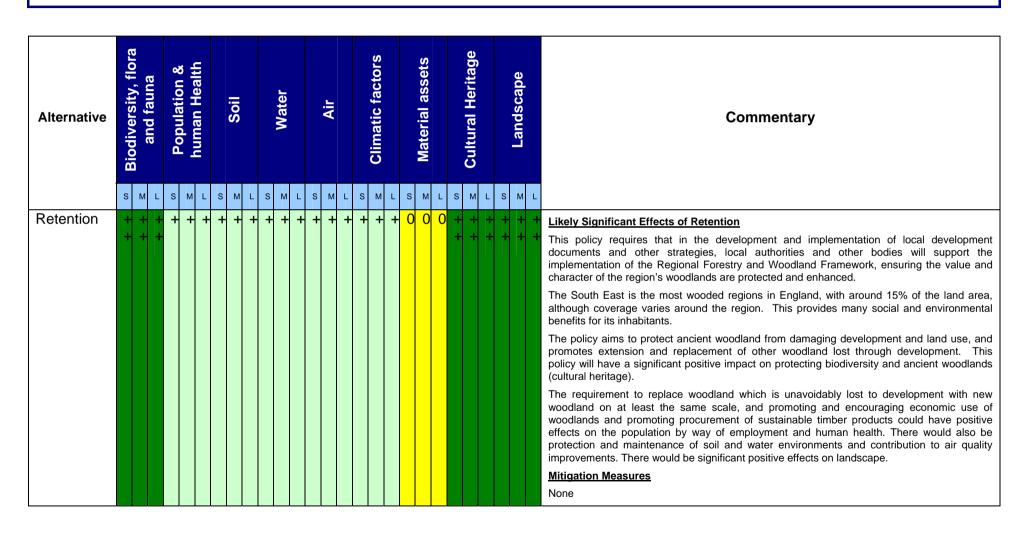
## **RS Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &		Soil			Water		Air		Climatic factors	Cilinatic lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M	L	S M	1 L	S	M	LS	M		S	M L	S	M		S	M		S	M	L	Heaths SPA.  The effects are likely to be significant positive effects for biodiversity and landscape and positive for soil and cultural heritage. However the policy has the potential to have a negative effect on the housing supply in the locality of the SPA.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None
Revocation	+ + +	0 0	0	+ +	+	0	0	0 (	0	0	0	0 (	0 0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ +	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  This specific policy has been put in place given the scale and location of the SPA in relation to existing and proposed housing development in some of the most pressurised areas of the regions as the impact of the South East Plan on the SPA is of great significance.  As set out in the RS paragraph 9.35 the policy sets out an approach to avoid and mitigate as required, based on current evidence at that time to safeguard the SPA's integrity. The policy provides a common statutory Development Plan planning policy covering the whole SPA within the South East. As such as paragraph 9.38 of the RS sets out this potentially enables LPAs to take forward the detailed aspect of its implementation via joint Development Planning documents or supplementary guidance to this RS policy.  The legal requirement for local planning authorities to ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection and that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation would be unchanged by revocation of this policy.  It should also be noted that in response to the Thames Basin Heath SPA concerns, Councils with the Heaths, and other partners have now established the Thames Basin Heaths Joint

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Cilliatic lactors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
											Strategic Partnership to guarantee the delivery of new homes and the long term protection of the SPA. Many councils in the Heaths now offer suitable alternative natural green space (SANG) away from the SPA and its nesting birds and plants. The Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership adopted a long term Strategy in February 2009 (the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework). This will continue to ensure the appropriate mitigation strategy remains in place.  The duty to cooperate, NPPF and these Local Nature Partnership also offer means that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.  It is recognised that the location of development will be a matter for the Local Plan's to take forward in the context of the NPPF's policy framework, the requirements of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework and wider International and government legalisation and policy which should maintain the positive effects associated with retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  The Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership adopted a long term Strategy in February 2009 (the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework). This. will continue to ensure the appropriate mitigation strategy remains in place however, there remains some uncertainty as precise arrangements for cooperation between LPAs
											under the Partnership.  Assumptions None Uncertainty How cooperation between LPAs will be achieved.

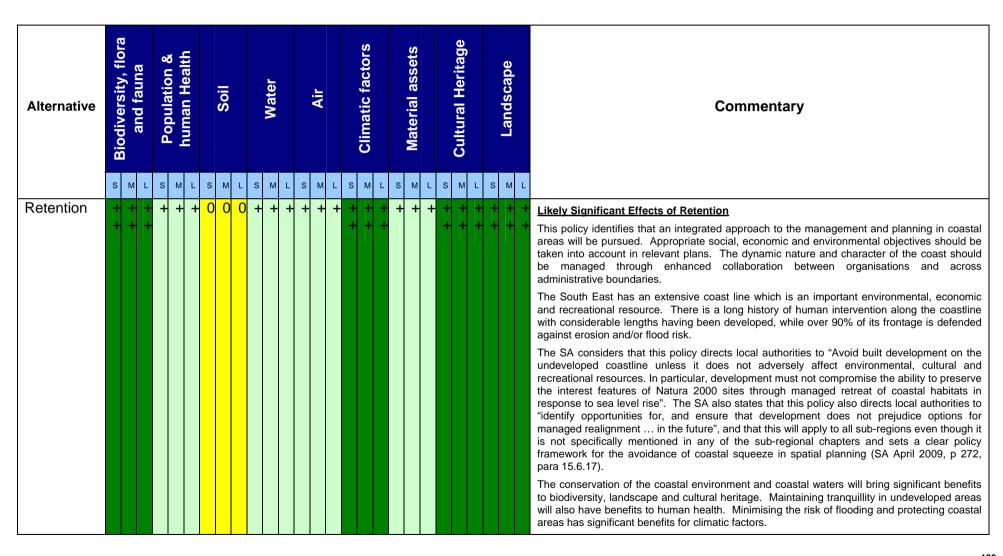
### **RS Policy NRM7:Woodlands**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			2010/01	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S	М	L S	8 1	М	L :	s	М	_ 5	S 1	ИL	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	. 8	S N	Л L	
																										Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Given the other demands on green space in urban area, there is uncertainty about the number and types of trees that will be planted outside of major tree planting schemes.
Revocation	+ + +	+	+	+	4	+ -	+	4	+	+	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ +	+	0	0	0	++	- +		+ -	-	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The policy does not have specific spatial outcomes but provides generic principles for Local Plans. The policy seeks to achieve an increase in woodland cover by protecting and achieving better management of existing woodland and promoting new planting where consistent with landscape character.  Protection for ancient semi-natural woodland and other woodlands of acknowledged national or regional importance would remain in the absence of the plan (paragraph 118 of the NPPF). This would maintain the significant positive benefits on biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage.  The NPPF makes clear that planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. The Government's White Paper, The Natural Choice, recognises and supports the protection and improvement of woodland and forests. The NPPF also states local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Therefore LPAs in devising their Local Plans will need to take these policies into account.  Government promotes use of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) timber. There is a timber procurement advice note that applies to central government departments, executive agencies and NDPBs.  There is a marginal risk that revoking this policy will lose an element of its promotion of the use of procuring for sustainable timber products. However, this is not considered to likely to

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	- opalation &	human Health		lios			Water			. · · ·			Climatic factors			010000	Material assets		Cultural Horitage			andscape		Commentary
	S	N	Л	L	S	N	L	5	S N	ΛL	. 8	S N	<i>1</i> ι	-   -	S	и і	. 8	S N	И L	. 8	3	М	L :	SI	М	LS	S N	L	
																													cause a potential significant effect.  Mitigation
																													None
																													Assumptions
																													None
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													The specific outcomes will depend on decisions made by local planning authorities, private land owners and local communities and are therefore uncertain but still positive.

## **RS Policy NRM8: Coastal Management**

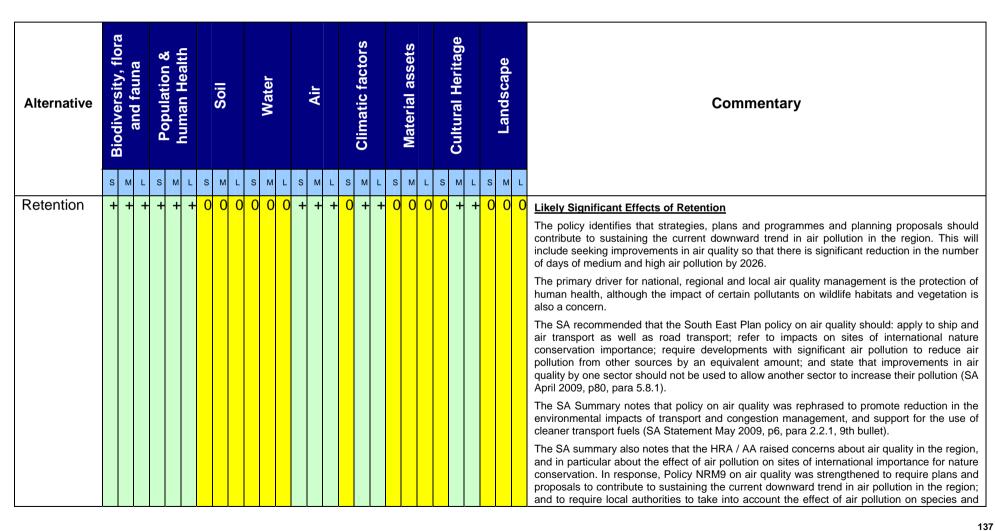


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Fopulation &		::0	Soli			Water		: 4			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	М	L	S	М	L	S N	1 L	S	М	L	
																								Mitigation Measures
																								The SA records that the RSS did not allocate further housing to Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Portsmouth or Southampton, which, being small and relatively urban, with extensive borders with coastal European sites, would have the greatest difficulty in delivering Policy NRM8.
																								<u>Assumptions</u>
																								None
																								<u>Uncertainty</u>
																								The Southern Hampshire authorities are likely to have to build in areas of high flood risk and many of those areas also constitute the relatively few locations where managed retreat of the Solent European sites could be achieved. Therefore, there is a possible risk to protection of coastal habitat from pressures of development.
Revocation	+ + +	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+ +	+ +	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ + +												4	+	+				+		+ +	+	+	The Environment Agency's flood and coastal risk management investment strategy (2010-2035) will apply.
															ı									The NPPF, legislation on climate change, biodiversity and flooding and the use of shoreline management plans provides similar environmental benefits as Policy NRM8.
																								Paragraphs 93 to 108 of the NPPF deal with meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Paragraph 94 states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and other considerations. Paragraph 99 adds that new development should be planned to avoid vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, including coastal change.
																								The NPPF (particularly paragraphs 105 to 108) sets out how local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change and apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries. Through their local plans, local planning authorities should identify Coastal Change Management Areas and be clear as to what development is appropriate in such areas, and in what circumstances; and make provision for development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets		Сипигаі пептаде		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	. s м г	S M L	S M	L S	M L	s	M L	s	M L	
													and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from these areas. In addition paragraph 114 provides for the maintenance of the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and seeks improvement to public access to and enjoyment of the coast.
													Paragraph 156 requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management.
							ı						Coastal groups, comprising members from local coastal authorities, the Environment Agency and other relevant organisations, can form partnerships to look at the strategic management of the coast. These groups can produce Shoreline Management Plans to assess risks from coastal flooding and erosion and set out how to manage these risks. Shoreline Management Plans can continue to provide evidence for local plan-making.
							l						The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a duty to co-operate on all relevant flood and coastal erosion risk management authorities. The national Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England sets out the considerations and the approach to be followed to risk management, including the functions of those involved and how they can work together better. The national strategy seeks to ensure that local risk management decisions are made in a consistent way, and that decisions made in one area take account of impacts on another.
													Mitigation Measures
													None
													Assumptions
													Shoreline management plans will remain if the plan is revoked.  Uncertainty
													Development of the coast, while bringing economic benefits to the region, can have negative effects on biodiversity including internationally protected sites. The requirements of the Habitats Regulations enable such development only were there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and

Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	himan Health		:	Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accete	Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape	Commentary
	5	6	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	L	S	М	L S	8 1	M L	S	М	L	S	M I	
																										subject to the delivery of compensatory measures.
																										There are also potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.

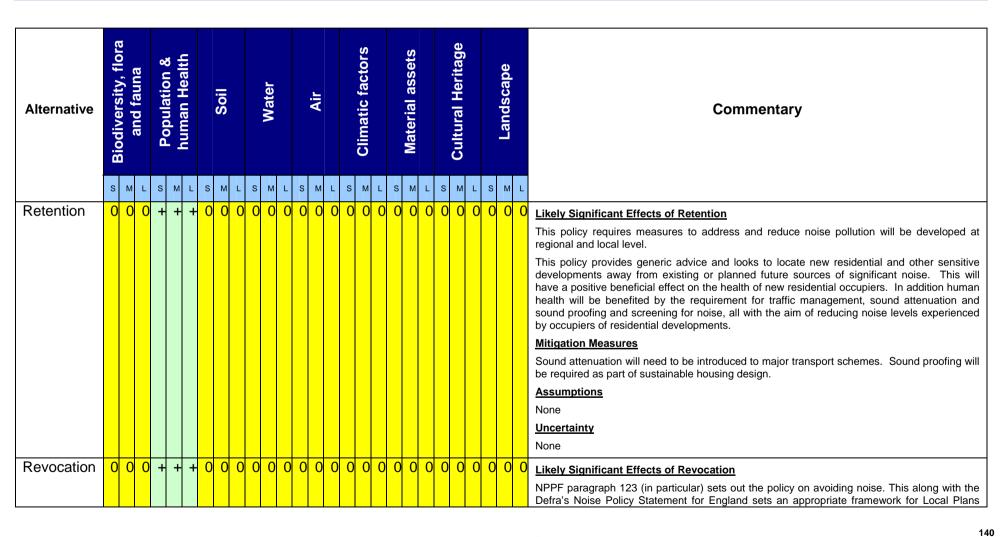
#### **RS Policy NRM9: Air Quality**



Alternative		Biodiversity, riora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		;	Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	. :	S N	ИL	S	М	Г	S	М	L	S	М	Г	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	Ь	
																												habitats of international importance for nature conservation. A clause was also inserted to Policy LF6, to require air quality standards not to be breached at Chertsey (SA Statement May 2009, p 11, para 3.2.1, 2nd bullet).
																												The policy should have positive effects on human health, biodiversity, air quality and climatic factors by looking to contribute to the downward trends in air pollution in the region.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None
																												Assumptions None
																												Uncertainty
																												None
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ +	+ C	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
									_						_													Paragraph 124 of the NPPF states: Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.
																												The NPPF emphasises good design, and paragraph 35 gives more detail on design relating to transport. Paragraph 144 states the requirements on local planning authorities relating to dust and particle emissions. In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.
																												Given that the South East Plan policy provided generic advice on how Local Plans can achieve improvements and the existence of the above national policy framework for Local Plan to take account of there should be no material adverse impact of revoking this policy.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												New development will have to introduce measures to mitigate against increased air

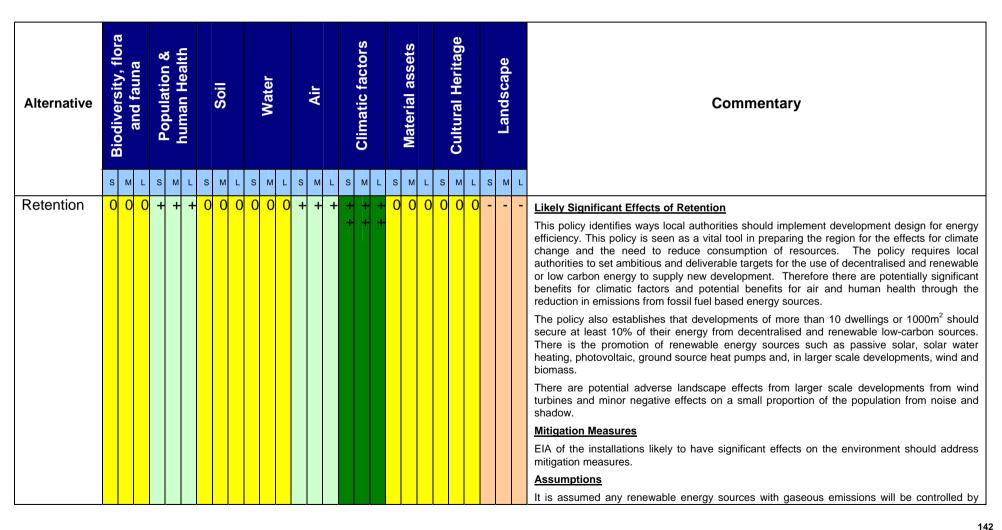
Alternative		<u>B</u>	and faun			diamin			Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S		М	L	S	M	L	S	M	 S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L L	6	M	L	S	M	S	M	emissions.  Assumptions None Uncertainty None

## **RS Policy NRM10: Noise**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	2011, 1212, 11012	and rauna		Population &	human Health		<u></u>			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Malerial assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	5	S 1	и і	L	S I	M L	. 8	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	and planning decisions.
																											This national policy on noise would apply in the absence of an adopted local plan policy given the lack of up to date plans across the region.
																											Given the South East Plan policy provided generic advice on how Local Plans can achieve improvements and the existence of the above national policy framework for Local Plan to take account of there should be no material adverse impact of revoking this policy.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											None
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
											T	T	Γ								L						Uncertainty None
																											NOTO

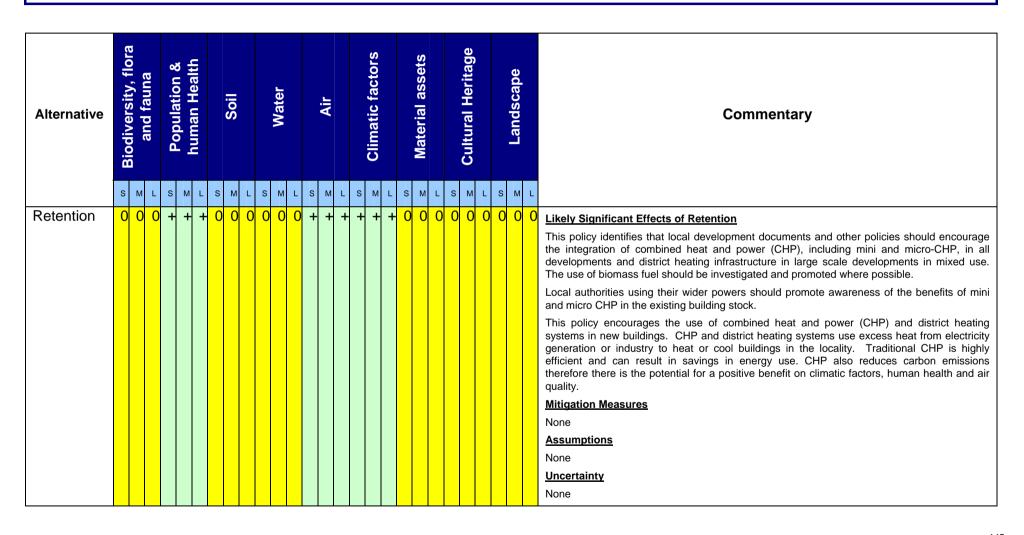
## RS Policy NRM11: Development Design For Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			Air				Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	s	М	L	s	M L	_ S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																										environmental permits and have no significant effects.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
Revocation	0	_	0	+	+		0 0	0	0	0	0	0 (					0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	None
Revocation	0			+										+	+	+			0							Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Merton rule, as it is colloquially known, is a prescriptive planning policy that requires new commercial buildings over 1,000 square meters to generate at least 10% of their energy needs using on site renewable energy equipment. In a similar vein the Planning and Energy Act 2008 provides that a local planning authority may in their development plan documents include policies imposing reasonable requirements for renewable or low carbon energy, and additional energy efficiency standards, in development in their area.  One of the 12 core principles of planning set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is to support the transition to a low carbon future, including encouraging the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).  NPPF Paragraph 94 states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008.  Paragraph 95 of the NPPF sets out how planning can support the move to a low carbon future, by stating that local planning authorities should plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. In doing so as the NPPF sets out in paragraphs 173-174 Local Plans will need to be deliverable and ensure viability is maintained by considering the cumulative impact of burdens and obligations on landowners and development.  Given that the viability of development depends on local market conditions there are potentially positive benefits in revoking this policy. This is in respect of population and health arising from housing development being able to come forward whose viability would have

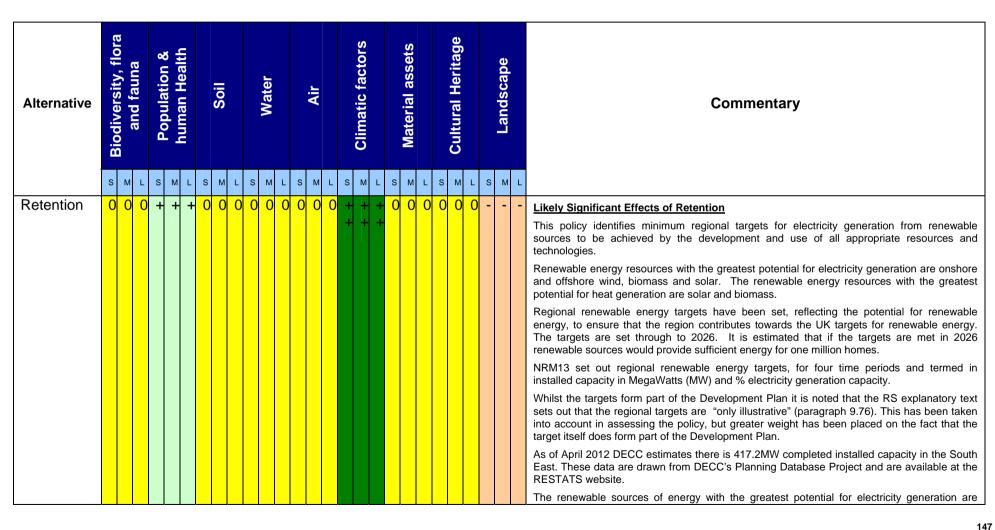
Alternative	: :	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &			Soil		Water	Air		Climatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage	landscape		Commentary
			И	. S	S	1 L	S	M	S	M	S M	S	M L	- S		11	S	М	66 M	A L	been eroded by this policy. This is because revoking this policy will enable LPAs to conside the viability of development in local market circumstances as opposed to applying a region based obligations which would have not had regard to local viability.  However it is recognised that, in the absence of set targets in the policy, some sites may be more viable than would have been the case under the policy. Therefore, without targets, it possible that use of renewable sources would be lower and consequent effects on climate would be minor positive rather than significant positive as would be the case with the policy place.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There is some uncertainty around the effects on climatic factors in relation to how local authorities will view developments that do not meet former SE Plan policy aspirations.

#### **RS Policy NRM12: Combined Heat and Power**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors		Material accept	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S				ИL		M					s						s I			8 1				1 L	
Revocation	0	0	0	+ -	+ -	+ (	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0 (	0 (	0 (	0	0 0		0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																							ľ			The assessment is similar to NRM 11 as Combined Heat and Power is a form of renewable energy and falls within the Planning and Energy Act 2008.
																										Moreover, the policy is about encouraging, investigating and promoting the use of CHP rather than being prescriptive about its incorporation into new development. There are wider government policies on CHP (e.g. DECC's CHP incentives http://chp.decc.gov.uk/cms/chp-incentives/).
																										Revoking this policy should have no material effects as the NPPF supports the move to a low carbon future. In particular paragraph 97 identifies that to help increase use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources.
																							l			The move to a low carbon future will have positive benefits for air quality, climatic factors and human health and population.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										None
																			T		Г					Assumptions
																										None
																			T		Г					<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										None

### **RS Policy NRM13: Regional Renewable Energy Targets**



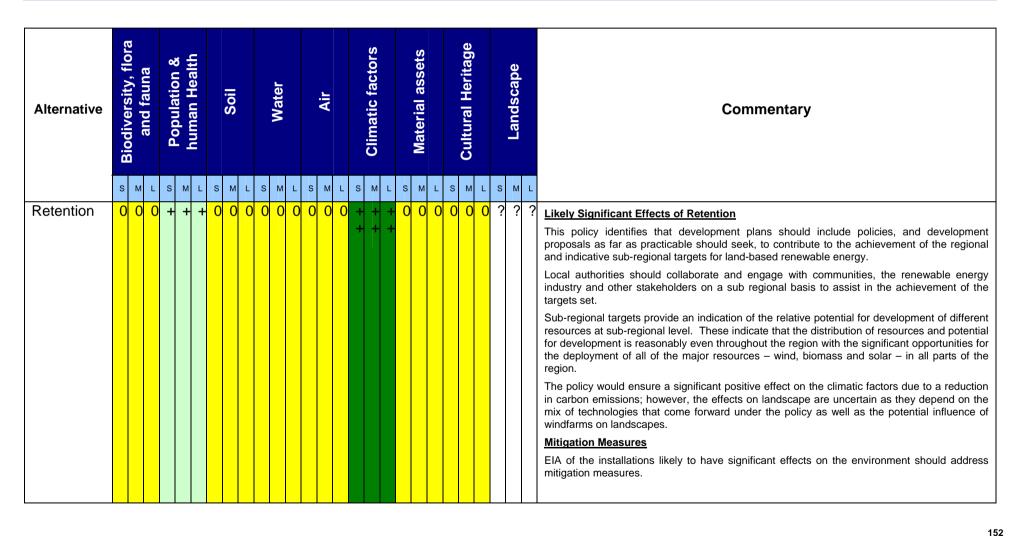
Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and rauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			:: <	AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	И L	. 8	S N	/ L	. 8	S 1	M I	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																													onshore and offshore wind, biomass, and solar. The generation of renewable energy will have significant climatic factor benefits. There will also be benefits to the human health of the population as a whole through clean technologies (less pollution) and in the longer term through increased security of supply. There is, however, potential for adverse effects on the landscape from wind turbines and minor negative effects on a small proportion of the population from noise and shadow.
																													Policy NRM15 in part tries to offset the potential negative effects by identifying that renewable energy development should be located to minimise adverse effects on landscape, wildlife, heritage assets and amenity, with priority given to development in less sensitive parts of the countryside and coast where outside urban areas. However, the range of effects will be dependent on the type and location of the renewable energy source proposed.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													EIA of the installations likely to have significant effects on the environment should address mitigation measures.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													None
																													Uncertainty Proposed type and location of installations and therefore potential effects will vary.
Revocation	0	0	С	) -		+ -	+ (	) (	) (	) (	) (	)	0	n	0	0	+	+	+	0	C	0	0	0		?	?	?	
1.covocation	J	J									(					Ĭ		ľ	+	J	·					-		•	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Revocation of this policy removes the minimum regional targets for electricity generation from
														I															renewable sources.  However, in its absence, there are a variety of other legislative and national policy
																													commitments that will continue to promote the take up of renewable energy. Under the European Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC), the UK has a binding target to ensure 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. The government has completed National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) to demonstrate how this target will be met. The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) is currently undertaking a

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		llos		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S N	/ L	S N	1 L	S	M L	S	М	L S	М	L S	М	L :	S M	1 L	S	M L	. 8	М	L	
																					programme of work to develop a coordinated delivery plan to implement the commitments made in the NREAP.
																					The Climate Change Act 2008 established a legally binding target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% below base year levels by 2050, to be achieved through action at home and abroad. To drive progress and set the UK on a pathway towards this target, the Act introduced a system of carbon budgets which provide legally binding limits on the amount of emissions that may be produced in successive five-year periods, beginning in 2008. The first three carbon budgets were set in law in May 2009 and require emissions to be reduced by at least 34% below base year levels in 2020.
																					The Carbon Plan published in December 2011, sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the 2050 target. The Carbon Plan brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets.
																					The NPPF section 10 on meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change sets out clear policy on low carbon and renewable energy sources. Given the NPPF's policy for LPAs to support the move towards a low carbon economy (paragraph 94) and increase the supply of renewable energy (paragraphs 97-99), there is still national planning support for investment and supply if the policy is revoked.
																					The renewable energy policy in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the region have been examined and are presented in Appendix C. The renewable energy policy sets a regional target and does not apportion this target between local authorities. The analysis shows that, consistent with that approach, local plans and/or core strategies do not tend to therefore include targets for the production of renewable energy at local authority level, although a few (4) do.
																					Some 26 local plans adopted before the South East Plan was adopted do not contain policies on renewable energy and for these authorities there is a clear policy gap. 42 authority local plans in the South East region (adopted before and after the Regional Strategy was adopted) contain policies which encourage a certain proportion of on-site renewable and/or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy and require it to be provided for developments

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	. S M L	S M	L S M	1 L	S M	L S	M L	S M	L	
													over a certain specified size. Plans and core strategies put in place after the adoption of the East of England Plan tend to contain more detailed policies for the development of renewable energy and some make reference to the regional target for renewable energy generation.
													The amount of renewable energy development will be dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities made in the light of their adopted plans, the NPPF and other material considerations.
													The difference between overall renewable energy generation across the region will also depend on the response of local communities and other councils to Government policies to help ensure they benefit from and have more of a stake in hosting renewable energy developments.
													However, given that there is in the region of 600MW consented schemes in the SE as of April 2012, [source: DECC RESTATS], completion of this would meet the 2016 target and the 2020 target, but still fall some way short of the 2026 target. However not all consented schemes are completed so this potential positive effect on the short and medium term remains a little uncertain. Equally the 2020 and 2026 targets are at least 8 years away so the full picture on installed capacity to those dates is not clear. Therefore there is a substantial amount of time available for promoters to bring forward potential additional capacity.
													The removal of South East Plan targets avoids a potential for these to be seen as a ceiling of capacity in the region and so in the long term installed capacity would not be unduly constrained which could have long term positive effects on population, climate change and air.
													The impact on landscape is uncertain as it depends on how and where renewable energy is provided.
													Mitigation Measures
													None Assumptions
													None

Alternative	<b>Biodiversity</b> , flora	fo. 103	alla laulla		Population &	human Health	Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Critisal Daritage	Cultulal nelitage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	6 1	N L	 S N	/ L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	S	М	L :	S	М	. s	М	Г	
																									Uncertainty  The impact on landscape is uncertain as it depends on how and where renewable energy is provided.  There is some limited uncertainty around the installed capacity outturns in future.

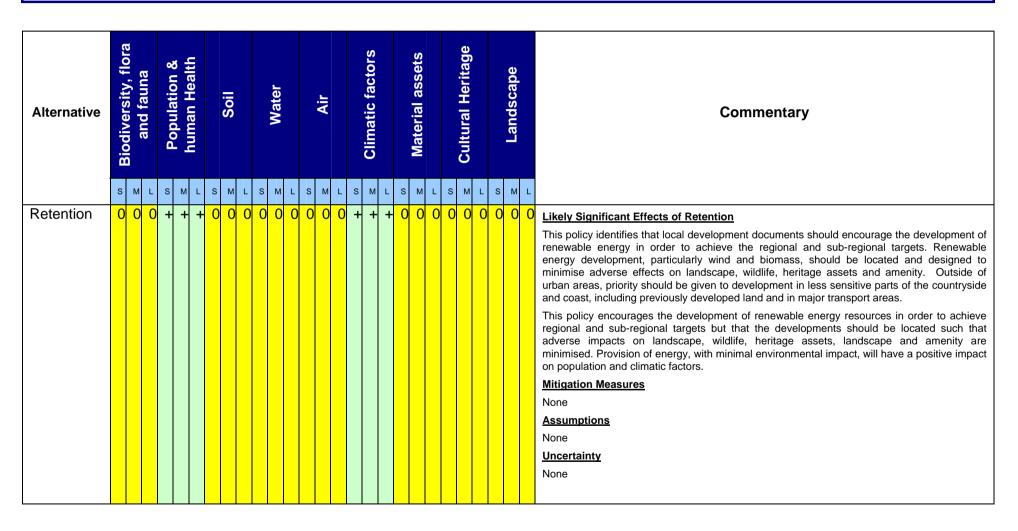
#### RS Policy NRM14: Sub-Regional Targets for Land-based Renewable Energy



Alternative	:	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	dilcoll demild	numan neann		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Cuital al nelliage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	1	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	· N	<b>1</b>	L :	8 1	ИΙ	- 3	SI	М	L S	S	МЦ	L :	S I	М	L	S	М	L	
																														Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Proposed type and location of installations and therefore potential effects will vary. The effects on landscape are uncertain as they depend on the mix of technologies that come forward under the policy as well as the potential influence of windfarms on landscapes.
Revocation			0	0	+	+	+	C						0			0	+	+	+ (	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  See above response to NRM13 for discussion of revoking a policy relating to renewable energy targets.  In the RS policy's supporting text, the sub-regional targets are described as indicative (paragraph 9.88) and as providing an indication on the relative potential for development (paragraph 9.84).  The 2016 targets provide certainty for developers that in these local authority areas the planning context is favourable in bringing forward capacity up to this level. However, there could now be an increase in investment and capacity supply in these areas as the removal of South East Plan targets avoids the potential for these to be seen as ceilings of capacity in the region. Given the NPPF's policy for local authorities to support the move towards a low carbon economy (paragraph 94) and increase the supply of renewable energy (paragraphs 97-99), there is still national planning support for investment and supply if the policy is revoked.  This could influence investment decisions and therefore it is possible that removing the policy could increase uncertainty.  Overall this should be seen in context of the evidence in NMR13 and the good progress made to date on installed capacity, so the majority of impacts of revoking the policy are assessed as not material, except those discussed above and in NMR13.  Mitigation Measures  ElA of the installations likely to have significant effects on the environment and should

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	Hool Hoolth			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Matorial accote	Material assets			Cultural neritage		enerspae			Commentary
	S	N	/ I	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	L	S	M	I L	S	3	М	L	S	М	L :	S N	И		
																														address mitigation measures.
																														Assumptions
																														None
																														<u>Jncertainty</u>
		Γ												Γ		Γ													P	Proposed type and location of installations and therefore potential effects will vary.
																														The effects on landscape are uncertain as they depend on the mix of technologies that come orward under the policy as well as the potential influence of windfarms on landscapes.

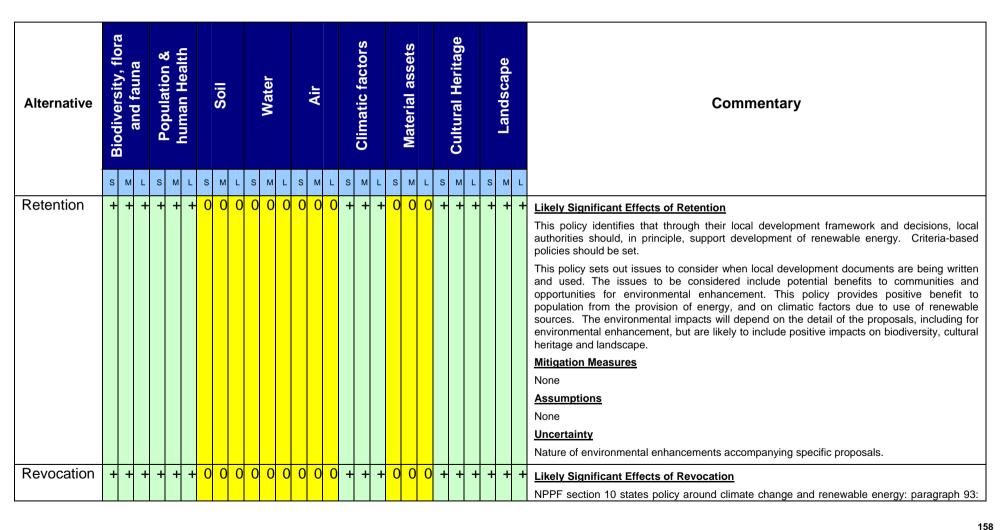
## **RS Policy NRM15: Location of Renewable Energy Development**



Alternative	Riodiversity flora	Conditions,	alla laula	8 acitalinas		numan neam		Soil			Meter	Water		;	Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
		М	٦			L								s				М						М					
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	(	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																													.Revocation of this policy removes the requirement that local development documents should encourage the development of renewable energy in order to achieve the regional and sub-regional targets.
																													However, in its absence, there are explicit provisions in the NPPF that will continue to promote the take up of renewable energy. The NPPF section 10 on meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change sets out clear policy on low carbon and renewable energy sources. Given the NPPF's policy for LPAs to support the move towards a low carbon economy (paragraph 94) and increase the supply of renewable energy (paragraphs 97-99), there is still national planning support for investment and supply if the policy is revoked.
																													The NPPF also sets out how some of the potential effects from renewable energy will be addressed. It makes clear that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural environment, including by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. The Framework underlines that pursuing sustainable development means moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature. This means that local planning policies should promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan.
																													In particular NPPF section 11 on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, and paragraphs 109 to 119 are particularly relevant. The NPPF policies relating to green infrastructure and planning for climate change to mitigate the effects on biodiversity (paragraph 99 of the NPPF) are also relevant.
																													The Framework also makes clear that planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.
																													Provision of energy, with minimal environmental impact, will have a positive impact on

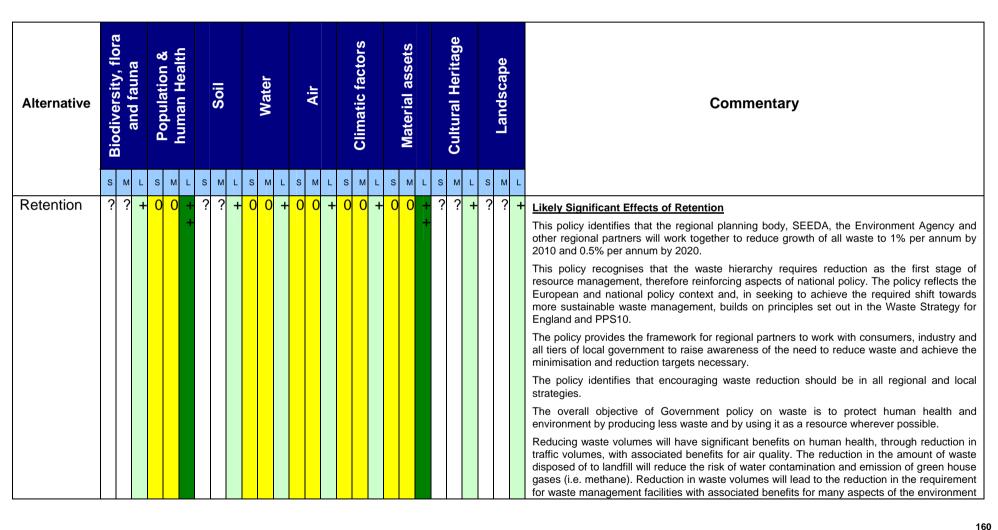
Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and rauna		human Health				Water		Air			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	M			M	S	1 L	S	M	 S	M	S	M L		И	S	М	L	S	M	population and climatic factors.  Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

### RS Policy NRM16: Renewable Energy Development Criteria



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	Cultural Heritage		guedalue	Lalidacapa	Commentary
	S M L	. S	M L	S	M	_ S	M	LS	M	M		M L	M	L	S	M L	Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.  National Planning Statement EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure is identified as being helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports. In England and Wales this NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on relevant applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Whether, and to what extent, this NPS is a material consideration will be judged on a case by case basis. The NPS covers energy from biomass >50MW, offshore wind >100MW and onshore wind >50MW.  Revoking this policy will simplify the planning policy context. The impacts associated with revocation will be similar to those for retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  None
																	Assumptions None Uncertainty None

#### **RS Policy W1: Waste Reduction**

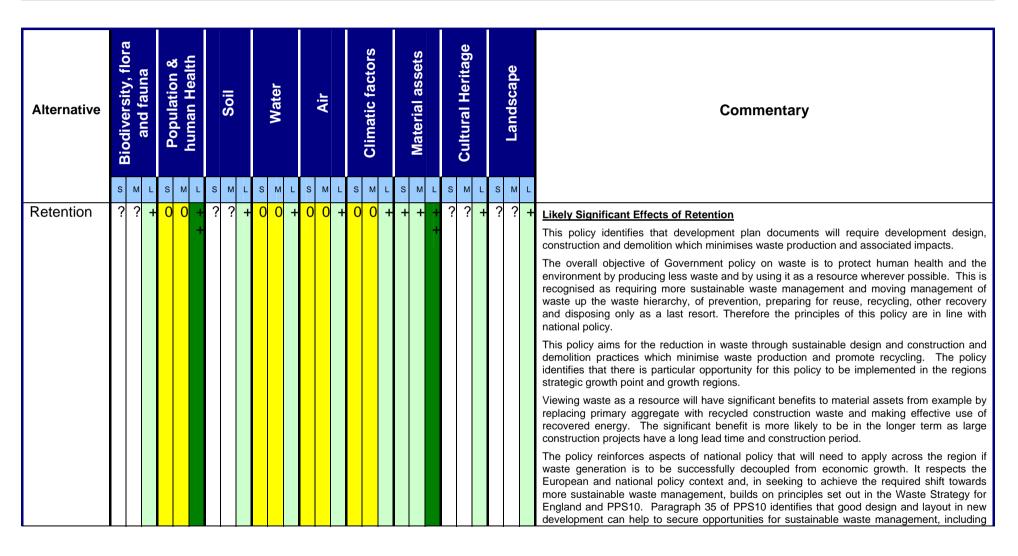


Alternative	Diodivorcity flora	Biodiversity, Hora	and rauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water		*: V	II C		Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors		Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	M	L :	S	М	LS	S 1	M L	S	M	L	S	М	L		ding landscape, cultural heritage, soil and biodiversity, however the benefits are likely to nger term as the time required to instigate waste reduction practices are likely to take
																											time. volum	Long term significant benefits will occur for material assets through the reduction in nes of waste.  ation Measures
																											estab	irement for regional and local strategies to be developed, regional working group to be lished and programmes to be developed.  mptions
																											Policy	y actions are put in place.
																											Score	es are uncertain on a number of factors because the residual impact following any ation measures are unknown.
Revocation	?	?	+	. (	0	+	?	?	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+ (	) (	O +	?	?	+	?	?	+		y Significant Effects of Revocation
						+														Ī							developments development developments developments development developments developments developments develop	overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable opment, is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by it as a resource wherever possible. By more sustainable waste management, moving management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, ling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort, the Government aims to break his between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.
																											adopt	objectives of the policy reflect national policy which will remain in place. In addition ted waste and mineral plans remain in place which promote the reduction of waste ration.
																											deteri	Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted April 2006) states that the mining authority will promote action and encourage measures to assist in slowing the of growth in waste over the period of this Plan, and will particularly encourage waste

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	. S M L	S M L	
										reduction in all development strategies. The performance target for this policy is to seek to reduce growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and to take measures during the Plan period which will facilitate a reduction to an increase of 0.5% per annum by 2020. (Policy 10).
										The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007) states that the rate of growth in controlled waste will be reduced so that the annual amount of municipal, commercial and industrial waste requiring management will be stabilised at 3.12 million tonnes a year by 2025 [this represents a reduction to annual growth to 0.5% by 2020] (Policy S2).
										Isle of Wight's Core Strategy including waste and minerals (adopted March 2012) states that the Council will seek to reduce the level of waste wherever possible by providing waste resource infrastructure and management options in accordance with the waste hierarchy (this includes prevention in the first instance), and ensuring that infrastructure for the management of waste is developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development (SP8).
										Surrey County Council's Waste Core Strategy (adopted May 2008) provides through Policy CW1 that Waste Minimisation will be promoted by:
										(i) working in partnership with the business community in Surrey to raise awareness and to provide information and advice;
										(ii) raising awareness amongst the general public in Surrey to inform purchasing and lifestyle decisions;
										(iii) working in partnership with other local authorities and public bodies in the County to ensure that waste minimisation is addressed in all contracts for works and services;
										(iv) working in partnership with the other local planning authorities to influence and encourage developers and contractors to design and to manage the subsequent construction contracts for housing, commercial and all other developments in Surrey in ways which minimise waste in the construction process;
										(v) encouraging local planning authorities to include policies in development plan documents seeking to minimise waste in construction; and
										(vi) leading by example.

Alternative	Biodiversity flors	College Sity, Hold	and rauna		ropulation &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Cilimatic ractors		Material Circle	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M L	LS	M	L	S	M	L	Although East Sussex and Brighton and Hove's Waste Local Plan (adopted February 2006) does not contain explicit policies seeking to reduce waste, it does contain an objective to progressively reduce the amount of waste disposed of to land.  Waste and Mineral Plans in Kent, Milton Keynes, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and West Sussex also do not contain explicit policies to reduce waste generation but do contain recycling targets which could lead to a reduction in waste.  The effects as a result of revocation are likely to be the same as with the South East Plan in place.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Time required to meet waste reduction target.

### RS Policy W2: Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition

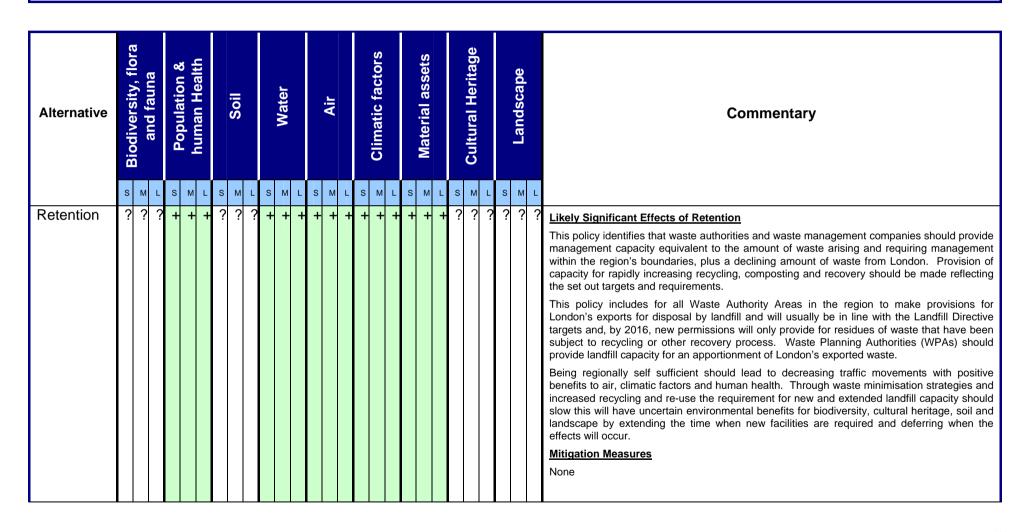


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	1	s	M I	_	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	f = u   ı = uh	
																											Reducir through the amount the am	on Measures ptions
Revocation	?	?	+	0	0	+ '	? ?	? +	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	?	+	Revoca develop associa a variet	Significant Effects of Revocation tion of this policy removes a requirement for development plan documents to include ment design, construction and demolition which minimises waste production and ted impacts. However, in its absence, the positive effects will still be delivered through y of existing statutory and policy commitments.  aste Management Plans Regulations 2008 require that any developer who intends to

Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and rauna	Population &	human Health		is	3		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		oue-Jahre	Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	s I	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	s N	ΛL	s	М	L	S	М	L	s I	м	L	
																										carry out a project on any one construction site with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 excluding VAT will have to complete a Site Waste Management Plan that will include identifying actions for different waste types, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal.  The Government's Code for Sustainable Homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. The Code aims to reduce carbon emissions and create homes that are more sustainable.  As indicated above, the objectives of PPS10 which will remain in place. In addition adopted waste and mineral plans remain in place which promote the reduction of waste generation.  The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.  One of the key objectives of PPS 10 is to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. The delayed National Waste Management Plan will replace the 2007 Waste Strategy in late 2013. In the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011, it has been identified that the Government will develop a comprehensive Waste Prevention Programme by the end of 2013, but in the meantime will work with businesses and other organisations across supply chains on a range of measures designed to drive waste reduction as part of a broader resource efficiency programme.  The effects as a result of revocation are likely to be the same as with the South East Plan in place as a result of other national policies that will remain in place.  Mitigation Measures  None  Massumptions  None  Uncertainty  There is uncertainty in the short and medium term for biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and failing		Population &				200		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	ŀ	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	_ S	S M	1 L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S	M I	_   8	N	l L	S	М	L	
																										landscape as it may take time for the identification, provision and acceptance of suitable alternatives and recycled materials to replace materials now used.

### **RS Policy W3: Regional Self-Sufficiency**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		;	Air			Cilimatic ractors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Cultulal Helliage			Falldscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	. :	S I	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L :	S	M L	L S	s I	М	L	s	М	L	
																												Assumptions  The amount of waste imported from London will fall to 2015, and remain stable after that date.  Short term benefits for environmental factors as requirement for new facilities is deferred.  Uncertainty  The supporting text recognises that no account was taken of existing contracts, although for the early part of the plan period, these will have an impact on effects identified. Through waste minimisation strategies and increased recycling and re-use the requirement for new and extended landfill capacity should slow this will have uncertain environmental effects for biodiversity, cultural heritage, soil and landscape by extending the time when new facilities are required and deferring when the effects will occur.
Revocation	?		,	?	?	+ -	7	?	?	?	+	+	?	-	+	?	1	+	+	+ -	+ '	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  National policy requires communities to take more responsibility for the waste they produce. However, it also recognises that it is not feasible for local authorities to be totally self-sufficient in waste management, and that some movement of waste across local authority boundaries will continue. It should be noted that only two authorities, Hampshire and Surrey have adopted the same apportionment level, but all authorities have made a commitment to accept some of London's waste.  The impacts of revocation of this policy remain uncertain in the short term as much will depend on the nature of individual agreements and the length of time it will take waste planning authorities to put in place plans to deal with London's waste. The London Plan envisages a progressive reduction in the amount of waste exported to other parts of the country, but is still reliant on planning authorities outside the capital to take its waste. Individual waste authorities may decide to restrict the amount of London waste they accept, but such an approach will still need to take account of the duty to co-operate, as required under the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework. Consequently London waste may have to travel a further distance to be dealt with, with impacts on air and climate change, although this should reduce in time as London develops greater capacity to deal with its waste.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:08	000		Water	Water			Ž.		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S 1	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	LS	1 8	M	L :	s	M L	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												None  Assumptions Individual contract arrangements between London authorities and individual sites are honoured. London authorities make increasing provision for their own waste and meet their recycling targets in the London Plan.  Uncertainty The effects on air and climatic factors are uncertain in the short term and minor negative in the medium term as increased travel may be required to dispose of waste. Through waste minimisation strategies and increased recycling and re-use the requirement for new and extended landfill capacity should slow. This will have uncertain environmental effects for biodiversity, cultural heritage, soil and landscape by extending the time when new facilities are required and deferring when the effects will occur.

# RS Policy W4: Sub-Regional Self-Sufficiency

Alternative	Biodiversity flors		and rauna	;	Population &	numan Health		Soil		Water		Λir	All			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Detection		М			M					N	Щ			4	S					L					М	L	
Retention	?	?	?		- 4	+ +	?	? ?			? .	+	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	•	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies that Waste Management Authorities (WPA's) will plan for net-self sufficiency through the provision for management capacity equivalent to the amount of waste arising and requiring management within their boundaries. A degree of flexibility should be used in applying the sub-regional self-sufficiency concept.  This policy identifies that where appropriate and consistent with Policy W3, capacity should be provided for London and adjoining sub-regions. WPAs should work together and cooperate to make provision for flows across regional and sub-regional boundaries looking for possible sites that are served by sustainable transport modes.  This policy reflects national policy requirements for individual authorities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste. It should have positive effects on air and climatic factors by reducing the distance waste should travel for recovery or disposal and secondary beneficial effects on human health. Beneficial effects will occur for material assets with sub-regions being able to identify the type of facilities and specialised reprocessing facilities required to service waste generated at the sub-regional level.  The effects on biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape are uncertain as the policy relates to planning, flexibility and provision of potential flows across boundaries to provide for sub-regional self-sufficiency. Therefore the potential effects on these receptors cannot be clearly identified.  Mitigation Measures  None

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failes	מוומ	0 20110	- Comation &	human Health		Soil			Water			Aır		Climatic factors	Official actors		Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritade			guesspue	Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S	М	_ 8	S N	ИL	S	S N	Λ L	. 8	S 1	М	L	
																												Assumptions  Waste Planning Authorities provide up-to-date plans for, and monitor, additional waste capacity to manage waste arisings in their local area.  Uncertainty  Forecasts of waste arisings may be higher or lower than that assumed in developing this policy.
Revocation	?	?	·	+	+	+	?	?	·	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -	1	?	? ?		?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation is going to have no overall effect. Waste Planning Authorities must still comply with national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the National Planning Policy Framework. They make it clear that waste planning authorities should continue to plan for the waste management needs in their area, taking into account capacity requirements, the proximity principle and that they should continue to monitor waste arisings.  One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues.  While it is noted that only two authorities, Hampshire and Surrey have adopted the same apportionment level to accept London's waste as identified in WS3, all authorities have made a commitment to accept some of London's waste.  National policy requires individual authorities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste. It should have positive effects on air and climatic factors by reducing the distance waste should travel for recovery or disposal, and also have secondary beneficial effects on human health. Beneficial effects will occur for material assets with local regions being able to identify the type of facilities and specialised reprocessing facilities required to service waste generated.  The effects on biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape are uncertain depending on the type and location of facilities that are required. Therefore the potential effects on these receptors cannot be clearly identified.

Alternative	H	Biodiversity, flora	מוומ ומחוומ	•	human Health	. 8	Soil		Water	1 L	Air	L	Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage	1	Z Landscape	L	Commentary
																					Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  Waste Planning Authorities provide up-to-date plans for, and monitor, additional waste capacity to manage waste arisings in their local area and where relevant to deal with other areas' waste where necessary.  Uncertainty  The effects on biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape are uncertain depending on the type and location of facilities that are required. Therefore the potential effects on these receptors cannot be clearly identified.

# RS Policy W5: Targets For Diversion From Landfill

Alternative	Riodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			\ \	All			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L		S			S				М	L	5	3 1	М	L	s	М	L			L						L	
Retention	?	?	1	2	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	1	┨-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
																														This policy identifies that a substantial increase in recovery of waste and a commensurate reduction in landfill is required in the region. Accordingly, the targets for diversion from landfill of all waste needs to be achieved in the region (Policy W6 targets are a component of these).
																														This policy requires WPAs to ensure that policies and proposals are in place to contribute to the delivery of the targets in the policy and that waste management companies take the targets into account in their commercial decisions.
																														National planning policy requires individual planning authorities to plan for waste arising in its area, and to monitor progress in delivering it. The reduction in landfilling will have positive effects on water, air, climatic factors and material assets.
																														The reduction in the amount of waste disposed of to landfill will reduce the risk of water contamination and emissions of green house gases (i.e. methane). However, modern waste management practice seeks to prevent this.
																														A policy to divert waste from landfill will serve to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and to potentially make more land available for housing and environmental benefit, however there are a number of uncertainties around this.
																														Mitigation Measures None

Alternative		biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water	Wale						Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	l L	S	N	1 L	S	1 8	M L	_ 8	S 1	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	L	-	
																														Assumptions None
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
Revocation	7	?	? ?	) <sub>+</sub>	-		1	2 4	? ′	? .			+	+	_	+	+	+	_	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	) (	2	Time taken for achievement of rates of diversion from landfill.
Nevocation								=									7	T	T		r			f	•					Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  National waste policy (Waste Strategy for England 2007, Defra) will remain in place. This policy seeks to divert waste from landfill although it does not set specific targets. However, the overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. By more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste. This will enable positive effects to remain in force following revocation of the South East Plan.  The Landfill Directive aims to drive waste up the management hierarchy. Demanding targets have been set to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that may be landfilled. The main requirement is to achieve by 2020 a reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to land to 35% of that which was produced in 1995.  In addition, several WPAs have policies in their respective waste local plans which seek to reduce the amount of waste for landfill.  The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007) sets out annual
																														The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007) sets out annual landfill capacity to reflect the emerging South East Plan target. These targets state that by 2020, 84% of all waste is to be diverted from landfill.
																														Surrey County Council's Waste Core Strategy (adopted May 2008) states that planning permission will be granted to enable sufficient waste management capacity to be provided to, inter alia, achieve the regional targets for recycling, composting, recovery and diversion from landfill by ensuring a range of facilities is permitted (CW4).

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		1:00	1106		Woter	Water		:: <	¥		Climatic factors	Cililaric lactors			Material assets			Cultural neritage			Lalidacape		Commentary
		S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L :	S	М	L	s	М	_	1 8	ИΙ	_ 8	3	М	L	s	М	L :	S	M I	L	T. 5 . 0
																													The East Sussex and Brighton and Hove's Waste Local Plan (adopted February 2006) contains an objective to progressively reduce the amount of waste disposed of to land. Para 5.6 continues on to state that this objective is fundamental to the strategy, and is driven by national policy and the EU Landfill Directive.
																													The Berkshire Waste Local Plan (adopted Dec 1998) sets out that the local authorities will seek to phase out the use of landfill and landraising in the county area as a means of disposal of putrescible waste by 2006 (Policy WLP3).
																													The Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted April 2006) seeks to support recycling to move waste up the hierarchy.
																													The Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document 2007-2026 (adopted February 2008) states that to meet regional and local waste targets and arisings to enable sufficient waste management capacity to 2026, a strategic site for a waste management facility for final treatment, and other recycling, composting and transfer activities will be provided for.
																													The effects as a result of revocation are likely to be the same as with the South East Plan in place.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													None
																													Assumptions  Rates identified in the plan and adopted waste and mineral plans will remain the same
																													following the revocation of the plan.
	I																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													Time taken for achievement of rates of diversion from landfill.

# RS Policy W6: Recycling and Composting

Alternative	Riodiversity flora	piodivel sity, libia	and radna		Fobulation &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s				M					s			s				М		s		L		М		s	М	L	
Retention	?	?	?		+	+	7	? ?	? ?	?	?	?	?	?	7	1	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies the targets for recycling and composting that have been set. Waste
																												authorities should adopt policies and proposals to assist delivery of these targets and waste management companies should take them into account in their commercial decisions.
																												National planning policy requires individual planning authorities to plan for waste arising in its area, and to monitor progress in delivering it.
																												The targets that are set in this policy require a large increase in the amount of all waste recycled and composted.
																												To achieve the requirements of this policy may require the construction of new facilities for the purpose of recycling, composting, reprocessing and transfer. Recycled goods will require additional transport compared to landfilling operations leading to potentially increased traffic to transfer materials. Creation of new or expanded facilities will have uncertain effects on biodiversity, landscape, soil, water, air and cultural heritage depending on the type of facility required and the location of the facility. In the longer term, recycling facilities may be able to continue to operate into the future without requiring additional land take to cater for disposal of waste if they are designed well in the first place.
																												A policy to encourage recycling and composting will serve to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and potentially make more land available for housing and environmental benefit.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		li OS	Soli			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	n		landscape			Commentary
	5	1 8	ИΙ	-	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	s	N	ΛL	S	N	L	. 8	S N	1	L	
																														Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Economic drivers that create waste, particularly C&I waste. Requirements for new facilities to compost and recycle waste. This will in turn create uncertainly in relation to the impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, cultural heritage and landscape.
Revocation		?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ŷ.	+	+	- +	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	+ -	1 1		7	· · ·		? 1	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The policy identifies that waste management authorities are responsible for ensuring that policies and proposals are in place to deliver the targets set.  Waste management authorities remain in place, as do the adopted waste and mineral plans which contain the targets for diversion from landfill and as such the rates of diversion following the revocation of the plan.  The need to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill would remain in the absence of the Plan. Therefore the effects following revocation are likely to be the same as if the policy was retained.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  Rates identified in the plan and adopted waste and mineral plans will remain the same following the revocation of the plan.  Uncertainty  Economic drivers that create waste, particularly C&I waste. Requirements for new facilities to compost and recycle waste. This will in turn create uncertainly in relation to the impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, cultural heritage and landscape.

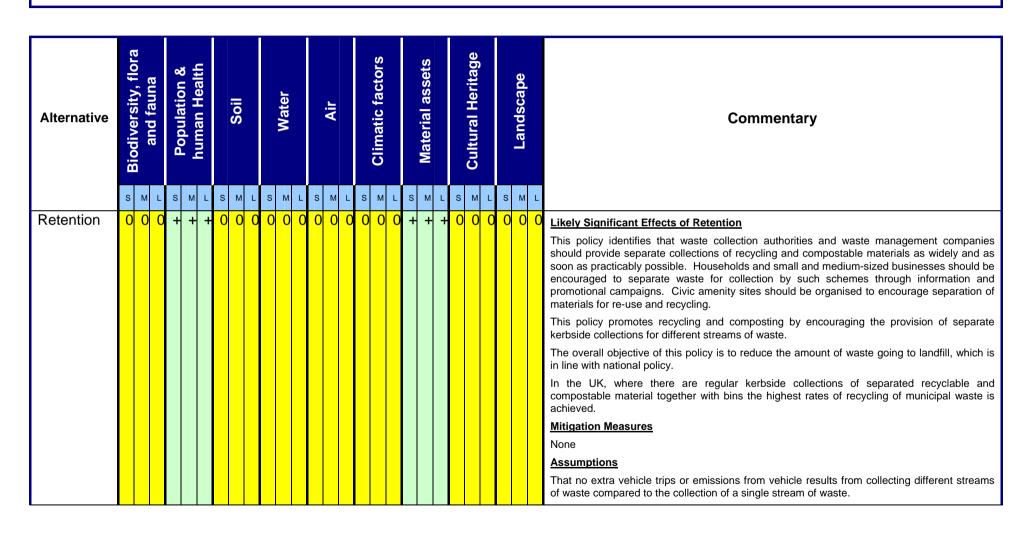
# RS Policy W7: Waste Management Capacity and Requirements

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failua		Population &	human Health		-	Sol			Water		:: <	Ī		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s		L			L		М									/ L				s		L	S	М		
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	₽ -	+ +	+ 4	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies that Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) will provide for an appropriate mix of development opportunities to support the waste management facilities required to achieve the targets set out in this strategy. The annual rates of waste to be managed are shown in the table within the policy and provide benchmarks for the preparation of development plan documents and annual monitoring.  This policy identifies that waste planning authorities will be responsible for identifying new development required to meet the waste demands set out in the plan, and that consideration should be given to the type, size and mix of facilities required, taking into account, for example, that some activities will require open sites (e.g. aggregate recycling, windrow composting), whereas others, such as anaerobic digestion, will require enclosed industrial premises. The environmental impacts potentially associated with these facilities will vary across the counties, dependent on the relative proportion of waste types, and the waste management processes adopted. While the policy identifies that major new developments will meet environmental objectives there is uncertainty regarding effects due to unspecified type, scale and location of facilities required.  At the time of the development of the plan there was an immediate and acute shortfall in the capacity required to achieve the targets that were set for recycling, composting and other forms of recovery. Allocation of suitable sites will help to address this shortfall and have a positive impact on the population and human health. Recovery of secondary aggregates will have a positive impact on material assets. Re-use and recovery of resources will have a positive impact on climate.

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population &			Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		landerana			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	_	S M	L	S	М	LS	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S N	И L	L	
																										The impact on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape is uncertain, but could be neutral if the majority of sites are located in areas of industrial use, on previously developed land, or within existing waste facilities (for example landfill). If extensive areas of greenfield land are required the impact would be minor adverse. There may be localised impacts on air and water quality, but these are likely to be localised resulting in a neutral to minor adverse impact.  Mitigation Measures  Mitigation will be determined during the Environmental Impact Assessment process. In addition facilities would be required to meet criteria set out in their environmental permit providing further protection from significant environmental effects.  Assumptions  To reach targets in the plan, new or expanded facilities will be required.  Uncertainty  How capacity shortfalls will be met. The generic style of this policy leads to uncertainty regarding the type, scale and location of facilities and therefore the impacts cannot be assessed fully. There is specific uncertainty regarding impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, cultural heritage and landscape, which may be neutral to minor, adverse.
Revocation		?	?	+	+ -	+ '	? ?	?	?	?	? ′	? ?	?	+	+	+	+	+	1	?	?	?	? '	? '	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will remove specific, county based, targets for provision of waste management facilities. In the absence of the Plan adopted waste and minerals plans will guide the targets. For those plans adopted immediately prior to, and following, adoption of the South East Plan, the targets in the plans would have been set using the Plan as guidance Plans/adopted policies for four of the ten counties (Berkshire, Kent and Medway, Oxfordshire and West Sussex) pre-date the South East Plan, and relevant consultation period by a number of years and consequently do not reflect the objectives of the SE Plan. However, Planning Policy Statement 10 sets out the Government's approach to planning for sustainable waste management. Government policy requires application of the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, and other recovery before disposal. PPS10 also

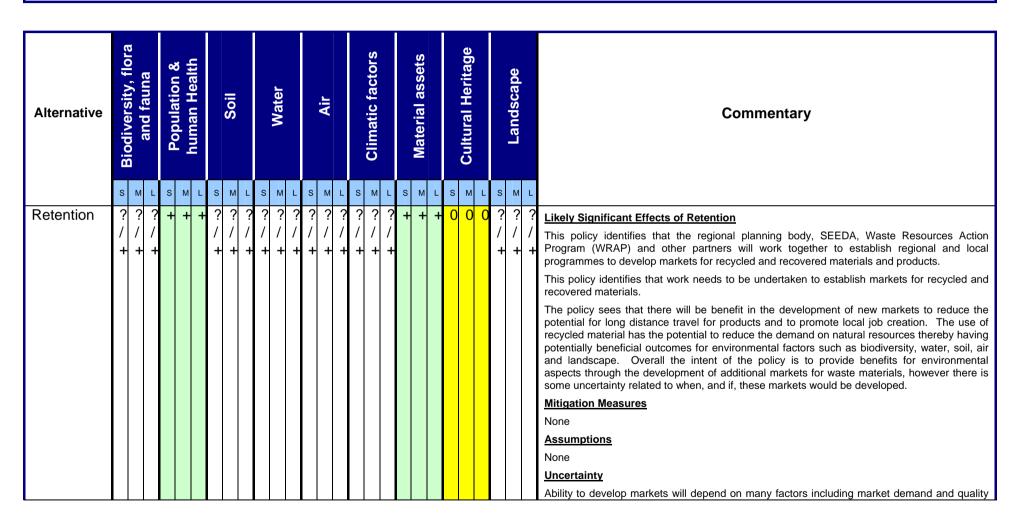
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Sol			Water	Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S		м	S	M	S	M	L	S	M	M	L	S	M	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	M	L	requires that sufficient opportunities are provided for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. All Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) will develop plans in accordance with PPS10. WPAs are also under a duty to co-operate across administrative boundaries with respect to strategic issues which would include the provision of waste management facilities which accept waste from more than one county. Therefore there is unlikely to be any significant change in effects as a result of revocation of the Plan.  Mitigation Measures  Mitigation will be determined during the Environmental Impact Assessment process. In addition facilities would be required to meet criteria set out in their environmental permit providing further protection from significant environmental effects.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Uncertainty remains regarding the type, scale and location of facilities for those authorities without an up to date waste plan. Therefore the impacts cannot be assessed fully. There is specific uncertainty regarding impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, cultural heritage and

### **RS Policy W8: Waste Separation**



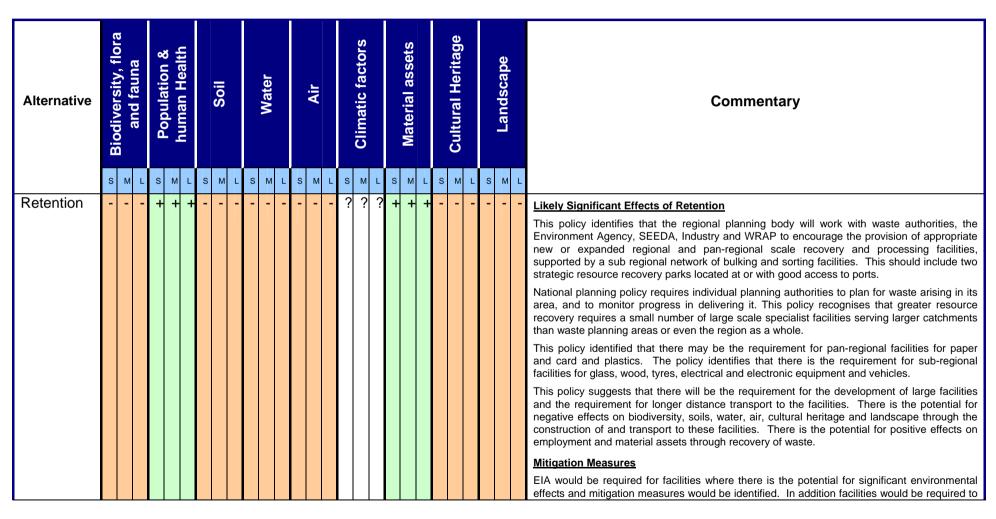
Alternative	:	Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			AIC		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	5	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																											Uncertainty None
Revocation					+ -	+ -	- 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				) +	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable development, is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. By more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.  The objectives of the policy reflect requirements of the Landfill Directive and Waste Framework Directive for waste separation which will remain in place. In addition adopted waste and mineral plans remain in place which promote the reduction of waste generation.  The effects as a result of revocation are likely to be the same as with the South East Plan in place.  Existing contracts set up under the Plan will be in place for the duration of their life therefore the requirement for waste separation should continue for the duration of these contracts (typically 7 years for collection and 25 years for treatment).  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  Waste separation will continue as waste companies have set up to receive segregated waste streams and that it will continue to be economically viable to continue operations in this way into the future.  Uncertainty  None

#### **RS Policy W9: New Markets**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failed	alla laulla	Population &	S House de la comme	пишап пеапп		Soil			Water			Δir			Climatic factors			Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritade			ouesapae I	Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	S 1	И	_	S N	ΛL	. 8	1 8	M L	. 8	S N	И L	. S	1	М	L	
Revocation	? / +	? / +	? / +	++	+	+	? / +	/	/	/	/	/	·	/	<b>/</b>	?	/ /	? ′ /	? -	+	+ -	+ (			7 7 -	,	?	? // ++	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  This policy required the working together of a number of groups to promote new markets. Some of the groups have been abolished or will not continue to exist with the revocation of the plan and the requirement for working to establish new markets in the absence of the plan may not take place.  However, there are currently other partnerships delivering similar benefits. For example, the European Pathway to Zero Waste (EPOW), is a partnership between the Environment Agency and the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) aimed at demonstrating the zero landfill approach in the South East of England. It includes current projects to create demand for sustainable products as well as demonstrating their value. These projects build on the Environment Agency led, Waste protocols programme in England.  In addition, waste companies have contracts in place for the collection of materials and will have established markets for the products they produce. While it continues to be commercially viable waste companies will continue to look to develop new markets.  Mitigation Measures  Encourage WRAP and EA to continue projects under EPOW to assist with new market development (current LIFE+ funding concludes March 2013).  Assumptions  If commercially viable waste companies will continue to drive to look for new markets for products.  Uncertainty  Ability to develop markets will depend on many factors including market demand and quality of recycled materials.

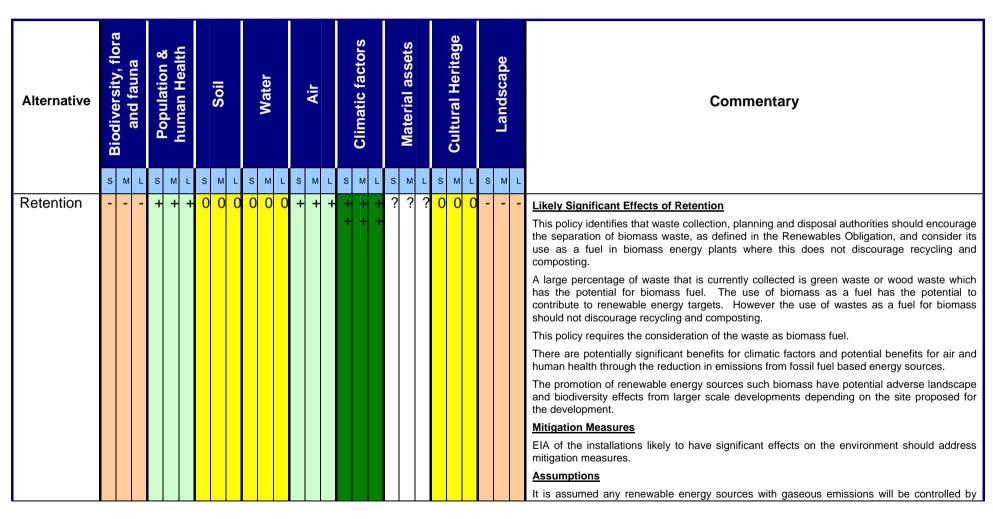
### **RS Policy W10: Regionally Significant Facilities**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Diodiversity, Ilora	and fauna	Population &	Atlanta Hooth	пишап пеапп		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			andscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Ø	М	L	Ø	М	L	S	M	ı L	. 8	S N	/ L	L	
																													meet criteria set out in their environmental permit providing further protection from significant effects.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													New facilities would be required and transport needs would increase.
																													Uncertainty Where these facilities would be prepared.
Revocation	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+		<u> </u>	?	? ?	) (	2 1	? ?	) '	2	Where these facilities would be proposed.
Revocation	f	f	f	f	ŕ	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	·	ŕ	f	f	ť	_	+	+	'	•		f .	f :		•	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Waste planning authorities, in line with Planning Policy Statement 10, will continue to plan for the management of waste in their area, and to plan for additional capacity, working together with other authorities to ensure that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.
																													Adopted waste and mineral plans will be in place following the revocation of the Plan. These plans identify the potential need for large facilities to service waste needs.
																													The duty to cooperate will assist to ensure Waste Planning Authorities work together, whilst ensuring waste is handled safely, and enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.
																													PPS10 identifies that all planning authorities should provide a framework for communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.
																													Revoking the policy which identified that there may be the requirement for pan-regional facilities for paper and card and plastics and the requirement for sub-regional facilities for glass, wood, tyres, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicles, leaves uncertainty regarding the requirement for these facilities. This leads to uncertainty regarding the impacts on biodiversity, population, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage and landscape.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u> EIA would be required for facilities where there is the potential for significant environmental

Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil		,	Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																												effects and mitigation measures would be identified.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
													1															New facilities would be required and transport needs would increase.
													1															<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												Where these facilities would be proposed and how cooperation will lead to siting of facilities and the scale that these facilities will be.

## **RS Policy W11: Biomass**



Alternative	Dioliticalities di Caro	biodiversity, nora	and fauna		Population &	Health Health			Soil			Water	Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Calcularing			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1	L	s	М	L	S	М	L		8 1	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	S 1	M L	_	S I	М	L	s	М	L	
																															environmental permits and have no significant effects.
																															<u>Uncertainty</u>
											L	L	1	1												┸					None
Revocation	-	-		-	+	+	+	0	C	(		) (	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?   '	? '	? (	0 (	O	0	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
												ľ																			PPS10 identifies that all planning authorities should provide a framework for communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.
																															Adopted waste and mineral plans provide the capacity for a range of facilities to be considered for the treatment of waste including facilities that can convert waste to energy. Therefore the potential for biomass continues, but may be less likely, following the revocation of the plan. It is considered that there continues to be positive effects for climatic factors following revocation of the Plan.
																															Mitigation Measures
												l																			EIA of the installations likely to have significant effects on the environment should address mitigation measures.
																															<u>Assumptions</u>
																															It is assumed any renewable energy sources with gaseous emissions will be controlled by environmental permits and have no significant effects.
																															<u>Uncertainty</u>
																															None

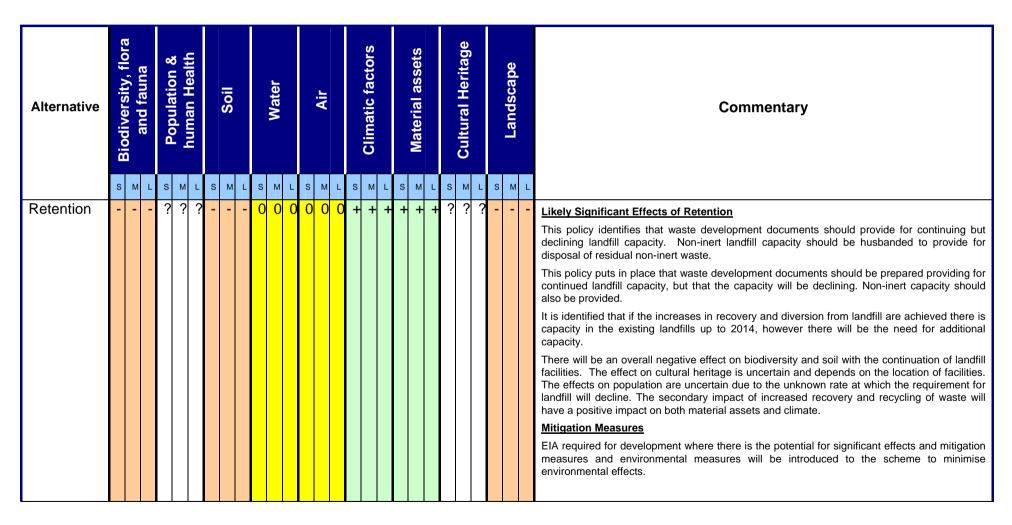
# RS Policy W12: Other Recovery and Diversion Technologies

Alternative	Biodiversity flors		and rauna	9	Topulation &	питап неапп		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Detention	S	М			М		s			М	L	s		S			S				М		М	L	
Retention				+	1	+	0		O	<u> </u>	0			+	+	1	+	+	+	?	?	?			Likely Significant Effects of Retention  The policy identifies that the regional planning body, SEEDA, the Environment Agency and the regional partners will promote and encourage the development and demonstration of anaerobic digestion and advanced recovery technologies that will be expected to make a growing contribution towards the delivery of the regional targets for recovery, diversion from landfill, and renewable energy generation over the period of the plan.  This policy promotes the use of anaerobic digestion and other recovery technologies that can contribute to renewable energy targets. Waste development documents should look at energy from waste as part of an integrated approach to management. Any facilities established should operate to required pollution control standards and where possible combined heat and power should be incorporated into the scheme.  Through the construction of new and large facilities there is the potential for adverse effects on biodiversity, air and landscape. Overall there should be benefits for climatic factors and material assets. Uncertainty remains around the effects on cultural heritage and will be dependent on the proposed location of facilities and the surrounding heritage assets that may be affected.  The effect on population is likely to be positive overall through the reduction of waste going to landfill.  Mitigation Measures  EIA required for facility where there is the potential for significant effects and mitigation measure and environmental measures will be introduced to the scheme to minimise

Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water	Male		::	Y			Official actors		Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritade	Canalai nei nage		!	Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	5	3	М	L	s	М	L	S	N	М	L	S	M L	_	S	M I	_	S 1	ИL	. 8	S N	И	L	s	М	L	
																														environmental effects.  Assumptions  Emissions will be controlled by permits.  Uncertainty  There is uncertainty around the scale and location of these facilities.
Revocation		-			+	+	+	0	0	0	C		0	O				+	+	+ -	+ -	+ -		? '	?	?	Ī			Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable development, is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. By more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.  The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3 covers the development of large scale biomass/and or waste facilities >50MW.  PPS10 identifies that all planning authorities should provide a framework for communities to take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities.  Following the revocation of the plan the adopted waste and mineral plans will remain in place. The adopted plans provide for the establishment of a range of facilities to be considered for the treatment of waste including facilities that can convert waste to energy.  The effects as a result of revocation are likely to be the same as with the South East Plan in place.  Mitigation Measures

Alternative	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>		alla laulla		末	human Health		: 0	Soil		- 1010V	Water		A ir	IV.		Climatic factors			Material accate	Material assets		Cultural Horitage	oditulal neritage		l andersna	Falldscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	5	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	м	L	3 1	M L	S	S N	иL	S	8 1	M L	. 8	3 1	M L	-  ;	S	м	L	
																													environmental effects.
										ı																			<u>Assumptions</u>
																													Emissions will be controlled by permits.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													There is uncertainty around the scale and location of these facilities.

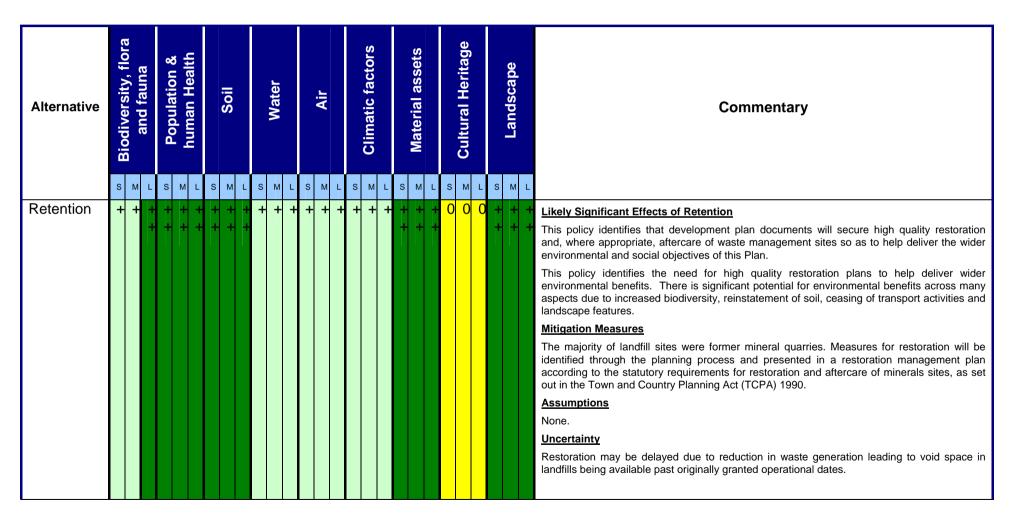
### **RS Policy W13: Landfill Requirements**



Alternative			and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			Official Class		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	_	М	L	s	М	S	М	L	s	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																									Assumptions Emissions will be controlled by permits.  Uncertainty Length of time before new landfill capacity is required and location of new landfill.
Revocation		-		?	?	? -		-	0	0	0 0	0	0	+	+ +	+ -	+ +	+	?	?	?				Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  National policy requires communities to take more responsibility for the waste they produce. However, it also recognises that it is not feasible for local authorities to be totally self-sufficient in waste management, and that some movement of waste across local authority boundaries will continue.  The impacts of revocation of this policy remain uncertain in the short term as much will depend on the nature of individual agreements that are currently in place for the disposal of waste.  National waste policy (Waste Strategy for England 2007, Defra) will remain in place. This policy seeks to divert waste from landfill although it does not set specific targets.  The Landfill Directive aims to drive waste up the management hierarchy. Demanding targets have been set to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that may be landfilled. The main requirement is to achieve by 2020 a reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to land to 35% of that which was produced in 1995.  In addition, several WPAs have policies in their respective waste local plans which seek to reduce the amount of waste for landfill.  The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007) sets out annual landfill capacity to reflect the emerging South East Plan target. These targets state that by 2020, 84% of all waste is to be diverted from landfill.  Surrey County Council's Waste Core Strategy (adopted May 2008) states that planning permission will be granted to enable sufficient waste management capacity to be provided to, inter alia, achieve the regional targets for recycling, composting, recovery and diversion from

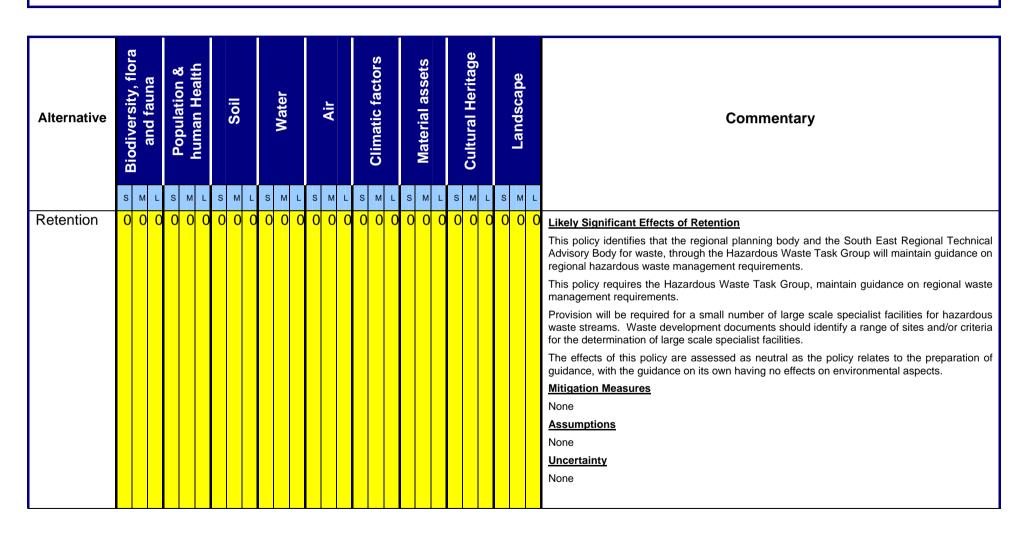
s M L S M L	ommentary	Commentary	Landscape		Cultural Heritage		Material assets		Climatic factors		Air	Water		Soil		Population &	and rauna	Biodiversity, flora	Alternative
The East Sussex and Brighton and Hove's Waste Local Plan (a contains an objective to progressively reduce the amount of waste of 5.6 continues on to state that this objective is fundamental to the sonational policy and the EU Landfill Directive.  The Berkshire Waste Local Plan (adopted Dec 1998) sets out that seek to phase out the use of landfill and landraising in the county are of putrescible waste by 2006 (Policy WLP3).  The Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (adopted Apri recycling to move waste up the hierarchy.  The Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document 2007-2026 (states that to meet regional and local waste targets and arisings to management capacity to 2026, a strategic site for a waste manatreatment, and other recycling, composting and transfer activities will Mitigation Measures			M L	_ S	М	L S	М	L S	S M	L	S N	M L	L S	S M	L S	S M	L	S N	
EIA required for development where there is the potential for significal measures and environmental measures will be introduced to the environmental effects.  Assumptions  Emissions will be controlled by permits.  Uncertainty  Existing contracts for the disposal of waste. Length of time before	ove's Waste Local Plan (adopted February 2006) duce the amount of waste disposed of to land. Para tive is fundamental to the strategy, and is driven by ve.  ed Dec 1998) sets out that the local authorities will andraising in the county area as a means of disposal (3).  te Local Plan (adopted April 2006) seeks to support of the Local Plan (adopted April 2006) seeks to support aste targets and arisings to enable sufficient waste egic site for a waste management facility for final grand transfer activities will be provided for.  e is the potential for significant effects and mitigation is will be introduced to the scheme to minimise	The East Sussex and Brighton and Hove's Waste Loc contains an objective to progressively reduce the amount 5.6 continues on to state that this objective is fundament national policy and the EU Landfill Directive.  The Berkshire Waste Local Plan (adopted Dec 1998) se seek to phase out the use of landfill and landraising in the of putrescible waste by 2006 (Policy WLP3).  The Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (ac recycling to move waste up the hierarchy.  The Milton Keynes Waste Development Plan Document 2 states that to meet regional and local waste targets and management capacity to 2026, a strategic site for a waste treatment, and other recycling, composting and transfer act Mitigation Measures  EIA required for development where there is the potential measures and environmental measures will be introducenvironmental effects.  Assumptions  Emissions will be controlled by permits.  Uncertainty																	

## **RS Policy W14: Restoration**



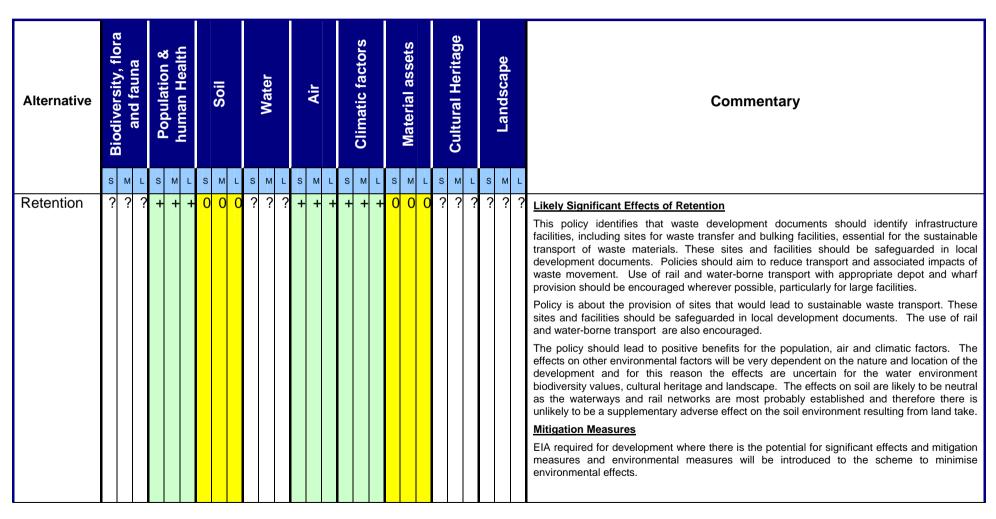
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing	5	Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Revocation	s +	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	s +			S				/ L	S N	/ L	s		S	N	L	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
riovodalion			+	+	+	+	+	+	+			ľ						+ -	+ +			1	H	+	The revocation of the policy will see no change from the current requirements for high quality restoration to be put in place.
																									Existing planning permissions are in place and will require good quality restoration to be undertaken progressively following the cessation of landfilling operations, as required under the TCPA 1990.
																									Good quality restoration will protect and provide benefit for aspects of the environment through ensuring environmental protection measures are in place. Management of the in place waste will protect the environment through reducing the potential for water contamination, human health will be protected through the maintenance of a cap that ensures safe access to restored areas.
			1																						Mitigation Measures
																									Measures for restoration will be identified through the planning process and presented in a restoration management plan.
			1																						<u>Assumptions</u>
																									None
			1																						<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Restoration may be delayed due to reduction in waste generation leading to void space in landfills being available past originally granted operational dates.

## RS Policy W15: Hazardous and Other Specialist Waste Facilities



Alternative		biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N				И L						M			M L						/ L			1 L			L	
Revocation	0	(	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	C	(	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																			ľ									Revocation of this policy will have no impact on the overall effects assessed as the policy related to the preparation of guidance.
																												Waste planning authorities, in line with Planning Policy Statement 10, will continue to plan for the management of hazardous waste in their area, and to plan for additional capacity, working together with other authorities to ensure that such waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.
				l																								One of the core planning principles of the NPPF is for there to be joint working and co- operation to address larger than local issues. Therefore there will continue to be planning for facilities that are required to service regional requirements.
																												Mitigation Measures
				L																								None
				L										Г														<u>Assumptions</u>
														Г														None
				L										Г														<u>Uncertainty</u> None
														Г		Г												INDIG

## **RS Policy W16: Waste Transport Infrastructure**



Alternative		biodiversity, nora	and fauna	Population &	human Health			2011			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	L	 3	МΙ	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																												Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There could be uncertainty around effects based on type of transport proposed and the location.
Revocation	?	?		+	+ -	+	0	0	O	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The revocation of the plan is unlikely to see a change in the approach to identifying sustainable methods of transport being used when feasible.  Mitigation Measures  EIA required for development where there is the potential for significant effects and mitigation measures and environmental measures will be introduced to the scheme to minimise environmental effects.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There could be uncertainty around effects based on type of transport proposed and the location.

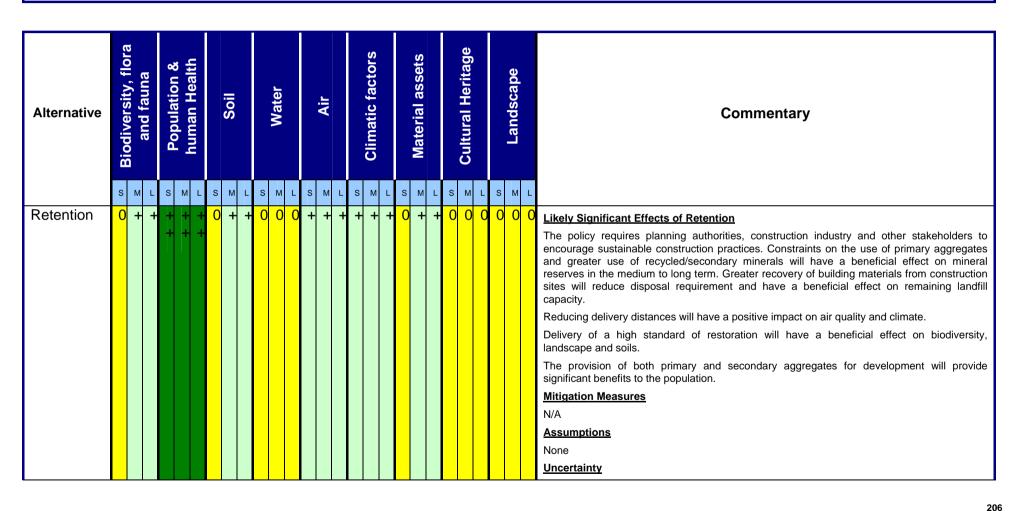
# **RS Policy W17: Location of Waste Management Facilities**

Alternative	Riodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors		Material assets	Material assets		Cuiturai neritage			Landscape		Commentary
Detention					Λ			s								_	S N				. (				М	L	
Retention	?	?	?	4		-	1	?	?	?	?	?	7	7		<i>'</i>	<u> </u>	<b>P</b> -		+ -	+ ′	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies that waste development documents will, when identifying locations for waste management facilities, give priority to safeguarding and expanding suitable sites with an existing waste management use and good transport connections.  Waste management facilities should not be precluded from the Green Belt. Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks where the development would not compromise the objectives of the designation.  National planning policy requires individual planning authorities to plan for waste arising in its area, and to monitor progress in delivering it.  This policy identifies that locations for waste management facilities will be safeguarded and suitable sites with an existing waste management use and good transport connections should be expanded where appropriate.  The policy identifies that siting of facilities can be in an AONB but should not compromise the designation. Given the policy requirement for protection of the objectives of the designation, there is unlikely to be any adverse environmental impacts arising. However, Green Belt may be used and this could give rise to adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape, dependent on the extent and location of land take. The effect on these aspects is uncertain, potentially ranging from neutral to minor adverse.

Alternative		biodiversity, Hora	and fauna		Population &		numan Health			los			Water				Aïr			Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	Ν	1 1	-	s	М	L	5	3	М	L	S	N	1 L	-	s	M	L	S	N	/ L	. 8	3	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L		
																																	The provision of appropriate waste management facilities which include provision for recycling of secondary aggregates and resources would have a positive impact on material assets, climate and the population (through material reuse, reduced primary energy used in product manufacture such as cement and secondary benefits to the population from reduced risks from waste disposal).
																																	The policy requires that sites should have good accessibility and transport connections which could reduce aerial emissions from transport. However, there may be emissions to air from a number of types of waste facilities, including dusts and odours. The overall effect on air quality is uncertain and could be minor positive, neutral or minor negative.
																																	Some processes produce contaminated waste water, and the impact on water quality will depend on the treatment options implemented, and the sensitivity of receiving water courses. The impact is assessed to be uncertain, but likely to be neutral to minor negative.
																																	Mitigation Measures
																																	EIA required for development where there is the potential for significant effects and mitigation measures and environmental measures will be introduced to the scheme to minimise environmental effects. Facilities will be required to operate under the conditions of their Environmental Permit thereby minimising the potential for significant effects.
																																	<u>Assumptions</u>
																																	None
																																	<u>Uncertainty</u>
																																	The generic style of this policy leads to uncertainty regarding the type, scale and location of facilities and therefore the impacts cannot be assessed fully. There is specific uncertainty regarding impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape, which may be neutral to minor, adverse. The impact on air may be minor positive, neutral or minor adverse.
Revocation	?	7	,	?	+	+	+	ľ	?	?	?	?		'	?	?	?	?	+	-	+ -	Η.	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																																	National planning policy requires individual planning authorities to plan for waste arising in its area, and to monitor progress in delivering it. Waste planning authorities are required to

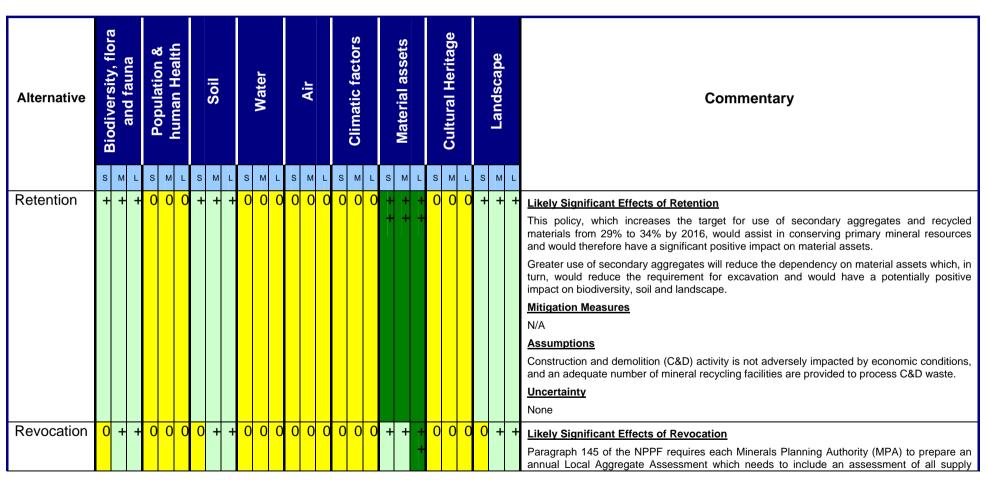
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Beniloties 9	ropulation & human Health		Poil	100		M/ator	March		A ir			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S 1	M L	. 8	8 1	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	identify suitable areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities (PPS10, paragraph
																										17) and, in doing this, to consider <i>inter alia</i> opportunities for on-site management of waste and for co-location of waste management facilities (PPS10, paragraph 20). The capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure is an important consideration in assessing a site's suitability for sustainable movement of waste (paragraph 21).
																										The NPPF provides the planning policy framework for Green Belt land (section 9). Once Green Belt boundaries have been established they should only be altered in exceptional circumstances (paragraph 83). There is a presumption against development in Green Belt except in 'very special circumstances' (paragraph 87). Exceptions may include sites for mineral extraction (paragraph 90), but do not include waste. Planning Policy Statement 10 requires waste planning authorities to protect the Green Belt but recognise the locational needs of some facilities when defining detailed boundaries. Therefore any siting of waste management facilities in Green Belt is unlikely but any which does occur would reduce the potential adverse impact on biodiversity, soil and landscape. However, green field sites, outside of Green Belt, could be used and the impact on these aspects is uncertain, between neutral to minor negative The impacts of revocation are the same as for retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures
																										EIA is required for development where there is the potential for significant effects and mitigation measures and environmental measures will be introduced to the scheme to minimise environmental effects. Facilities will be required to operate under the conditions of their Environmental Permit thereby minimising the potential for significant effects.
																										Assumptions None.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u> There is specific uncertainty regarding impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, cultural heritage and landscape, which may be neutral to minor, adverse. The impact on air may be minor positive, neutral or minor adverse.

## **RS Policy M1: Sustainable Construction**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		;	Cilmatic ractors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Cultulal Helitage		l andscape	Laidscape		Commentary
s	S 1	И L	. 8	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L :	S	M L	_ 5	8 1	M L	. 8	S 1	М	L	None
Revocation	0 -	+ -		+ + +	+ +	0	+	+	O	0	O	+	+	+_	+	+	+ 1	O	+ -	+ (	0 (	0 (		0 -	+		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF sets out guidelines for facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (section 13). Whilst acknowledging that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth, it states the importance of making best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (para 142). Local authorities are required (para. 143) to 'take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials' In addition paragraphs 143 and 144 provide strong protection for the natural and historic environment, human health and important landscapes.  Paragraph 145 of the NPPF sets out national policy for aggregates. It requires each minerals planning authority to prepare a local aggregate based assessment based on average sales, which gives local authorities greater control over how much mineral extraction they need to plan for, and how this should be provided. This includes secondary, recycled and marine sources. Technical advice will still be provided through Aggregate Working Parties, and the duty to co-operate should assist in ensuring mineral planning authorities work together with the industry to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of minerals is provided in a sustainable manner.  The policies set out in the NPPF would provide similar objectives to the South East Plan and revocation of this policy is likely to have neutral impact.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

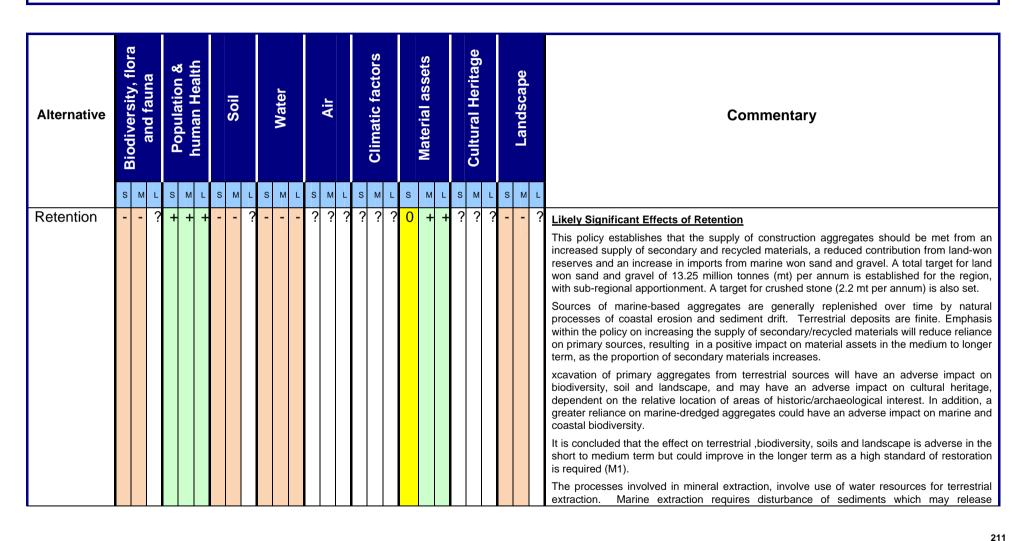
## **RS Policy M2: Recycled and Secondary Aggregates**



Alternative	Riodiversity flora	and failes	alidiadia	Population &	hilman Health			Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	И L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	options, including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources. Emphasis on increasing
																											options, including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources. Emphasis on increasing the use of recycled and secondary aggregates is also in line with the overall objective of Government policy with respect to sustainable waste management (PPS10) which is to 'protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible'.  Uncertainty remains around the extent to which individual MPAs aim to achieve the specific targets set. Two of the authorities (Isle of Wight and Surrey) have adopted plans which include targets derived from the South East Plan, and a further five authorities (East Sussex/Brighton and Hove; Hampshire/Portsmouth/Southampton/New Forest; Kent; Medway and Oxfordshire) have draft plans which reflect the requirements of South East Plan policy M2. The remaining five authorities (Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes and West Sussex have adopted plans and saved policies which pre-date the Plan.  While the draft adopted plans reference the Plan, there are examples of targets which do not reflect policy M2, for example Hampshire policy 17 (Aggregate supply) which predicts that 1.0 mtpa of the aggregate supply will be from recycled and secondary materials. This compares with the policy requirement for 1.7 mtpa.  The national policy context is for increased use of secondary and recycled aggregates and this will result in a positive impact on material assets. In view of the uncertainty around specific targets for some of the authorities, a significant positive impact is predicted in the longer term for material assets and associated positive impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape are predicted for the medium to long term.  Mitigation Measures
																											None  Assumptions  MPAs adopt similar targets for use of secondary materials to those within the South East Plan.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and faun	S	Š.	human		Soil	L	S	Water     Water     Nater     Nater	L	AIC	L	Climatic factors	_	Waterial assets	1	L	Landsca De	Commentary	
						·														Uncertainty See above.	

## **RS Policy M3: Primary Aggregates**

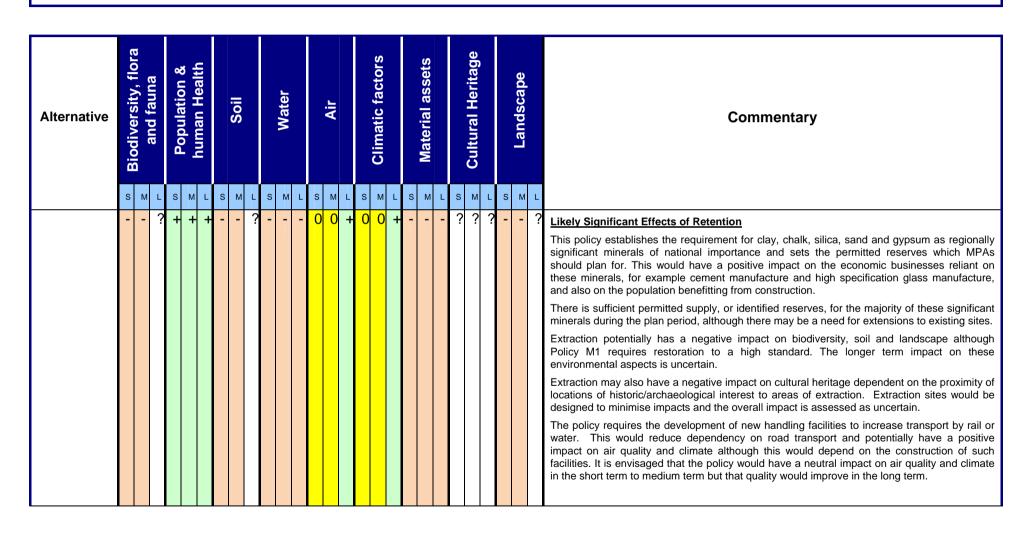


Alternative		biodiversity, flora	and fauna	:	Population &	human Health		Soil				Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	N	L	S	N	ИL	. 8	8 1	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																													contaminants into the water column. The effect on water quality would be minor adverse.
																													MPAs have been set targets for production although these have been based on a review of past rates of production, rather than on an appraisal of future needs. Consequently while it would normally be expected that there would be a significant benefit to the population arising from use of construction materials in housing etc. this is concluded to be minor rather than major, as there is residual uncertainty regarding need when compared with the targets.
																													Any impacts on air quality and climate are dependent on transport routes which will be modified to include importation of marine-dredged aggregates, and are considered to be uncertain.
																													The supporting text to the policy refers to an ongoing review of the targets. Revised, lower, targets were proposed (11.12 mt per annum sand and gravel, and 1.44 mt per annum crushed rock) and, following public examination, these proposed changes were circulated for consultation between 19 <sup>th</sup> March 2010 to 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2010. They were not adopted as the Regional Strategy was revoked on 6 <sup>th</sup> July 2010. Although slightly lower, the impacts associated with these changes are assessed as being the same as for the published policy.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													Statutory protection exists for wildlife sites of national and international importance. Other plan policies, e.g. M1, require a high standard of restoration.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													None
																													Uncertainty
																													Requirement for primary materials to meet development needs. Transport methods for marine-won minerals and contribution to air emissions. Location of new sites and extensions in relation to areas of historic/archaeological interest. Long term, potentially positive, impact of restoration on biodiversity, soil and landscape.

Alternative Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population &	human Health	:	Soil		Water			Air			Cilinatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
S M	L	S	ИL	s	м	L S	S N	1 L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	ı	M L	. s	M	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	?	+	+ +			? -			?	?	?	?	?	? 0		+ -	7	?	?			?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Paragraph 145 of the NPPF sets out obligations on the MPA in order to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. These include the preparation of an annual Local Aggregate Assessment and an assessment of supply options (including marine dredged). There is an obligation to make provision for land banks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel.  The requirements of the NPPF are broad ranging and require regular review.  Two of the MPAs have adopted minerals plans. The Surrey adopted plan makes provision for 24 million tonnes of aggregates between 2009 and 2026, providing an average of 1.41 mtpa which is considerably lower than the policy (M3) apportionment of 2.62 mtpa. 2.62 mtpa was considered to be unrealistic in the adopted plan, and the Secretary of State also recommended a reduction in the target (Proposed changes published by SoS in March 2010).  The Hampshire Minerals Waste Plan is in draft form but Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply – Capacity and Source) states that an adequate and steady supply of aggregates will be provided at a rate of 1.56 mtpa. This is lower than the South East Plan target of 2.63 mtpa. East Sussex, Brighton and Hove, intends to supply 0.1 mtpa, higher than the original 0.01 mtpa in the South East Plan while Oxfordshire (Policy M2) makes provision for 1.89 mtpa of sand, gravel and crushed rock, in line with the South East Plan target of 1.82 mtpa.  Policies within the emerging and adopted plans make reference to marine-won resources where relevant (e.g. Hampshire).  Sites with existing consents will continue to operate in a manner consistent with the planning requirements accompanying the consent, as would be the case for retention of the policy. There is variation within the adopted and emerging plans from the targets within M3, and therefore some uncertainty regarding the overall production and rate. However, the supporting text to M3 made clear that the apportionment within the policy was under review. Review of resources and supply wil

Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil		W/ator	Water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accept	Material assets		Cultural Doritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	٨	1	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	6	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	Mitigation Measures Statutory protection exists for wildlife sites of national and international importance.  Assumptions None Uncertainty Extent of requirement for primary aggregates to meet development needs.

### **RS Policy M4: Other Minerals**



Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and tauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	5	S N	ИL	. 5	S M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												Mitigation Measures  Policy M1  Assumptions  Some extension to existing, consented, extractions is required.  Uncertainty  Traffic implications depend on the construction of facilities to facilitate transport by rail or water. Extent of additional land take required beyond that with existing planning consent.
Revocation		-	?		+ -	+ -	+	-	?		1		0	?	?	0	?	?			-1	?	?	?	-	-	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Two MPAs in the region have adopted plans (Isle of Wight and Surrey). There is a requirement in policy M4 for Surrey to provide a permitted reserve of silica. Policy MC8 of the plan identifies the preferred location for this reserve, in accordance with national policy at the time of drafting. The Plans for other named authorities with strategic reserves of 'other minerals' are in draft/consultation and therefore the detail of their allocation remains uncertain. Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) are under a duty to co-operate on strategic issues, such as minerals provision, which cross administrative boundaries. The NPPF provides the framework for minerals and, at paragraph 143, requires that resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development. Paragraph 146 requires MPAs to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials. A similar stock of permitted reserves for silica sand and brick clay is required by both the South East Plan and the NPPF. The NPPF has a lower minimum requirement for chalk and limestone, and contains no guidance on gypsum.  In view of the NPPF minerals planning policy framework (contained within the technical guidance to the NPPF), and the duty to co-operate, similar positive impacts are predicted for the population as would be achieved by the South East Plan. The NPPF also promotes the

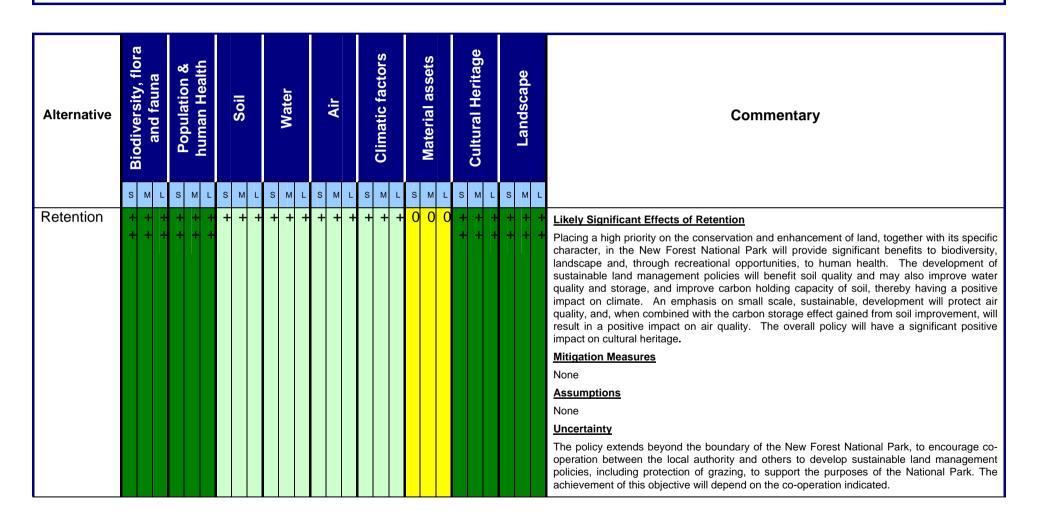
Alternative		■ Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population			Soil			A STORE			AIL		;	Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	6 1	Л	-	S	М	 S	M	l L	 S	М	+	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	S	N	L	S	M	L	implementation of sustainable transport policies but the extent to which these would mirror the
																												South East Plan policy which specifically encourages water/rail transport is uncertain.
																												Similar impacts are predicted although the effect on air and climatic factors is uncertain.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												NPPF requires that, in granting planning permission for mineral development, there are no unacceptable adverse environmental impacts (paragraph 144).
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												Some extension to existing, consented, extractions is required
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												Transport policies and impact on air and climate. Extent of additional land take required beyond that with existing planning consent.

## RS Policy M5: Safeguarding of Mineral Reserves, Wharves and Rail Depots

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	biodiversity, nora	and rauna	Bonilation 8	himan Health		: (	Soil			Water		:: <	AIL		Climatic factors	Cililiatic lactors		Motorial accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Datantian		М			М					s		_			4	S				И L					М		
Retention	+			+	+	+			+			0			+			+		+ -						+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy requires that wharf and rail facilities should be safeguarded for handling and distribution of imported minerals and processed materials and protected from inappropriate development. The protection of existing sites will reduce any requirement for new sites which will have a beneficial impact on biodiversity, soil, and landscape. Making provision for facilities to handle imported minerals will reduce the pressure on terrestrial material assets. Use of rail for mineral transport is likely to reduce adverse impacts on air quality and climate.  The wharf and rail facilities will be used to ensure provision of minerals for construction and will have a significant impact on economic growth and population.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None
Revocation	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	+ (	) (	0 (	) 1	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF (para. 143) requires the local planning authority to safeguard existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or waterways of minerals, including

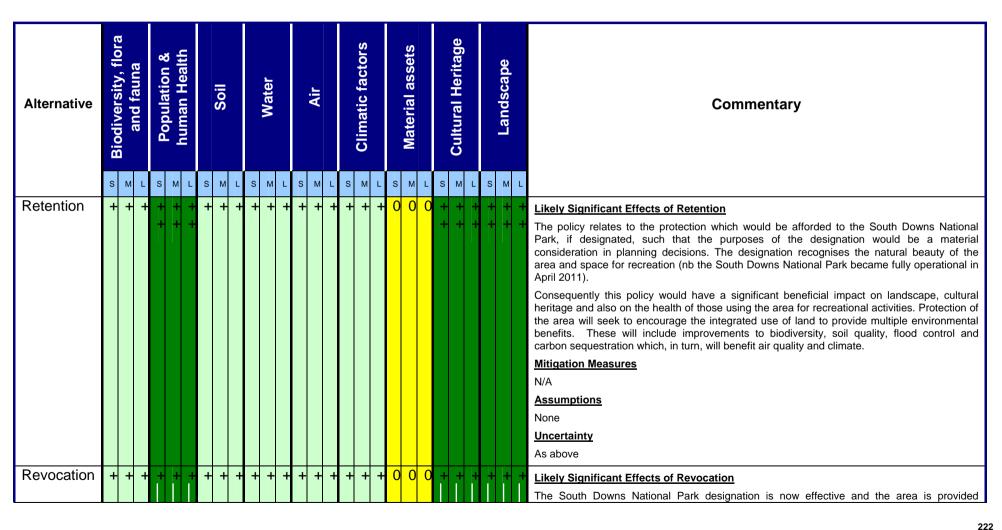
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	١.	Population &	<u>ዋ</u>		Soil	Water	Water		Air		;	Cilmatic factors		otogge civoteM	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L		M	L	S	M	SI	M II	S	M	L	S	M	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	S	M L	S	М	L	S	M	L	recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials. This is a similar form of safeguarding as contained within the South East Plan and therefore the impacts of revocation are predicted to be the same as for implementation of the South East Plan.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

### **RS Policy C1: The New Forest National Park**



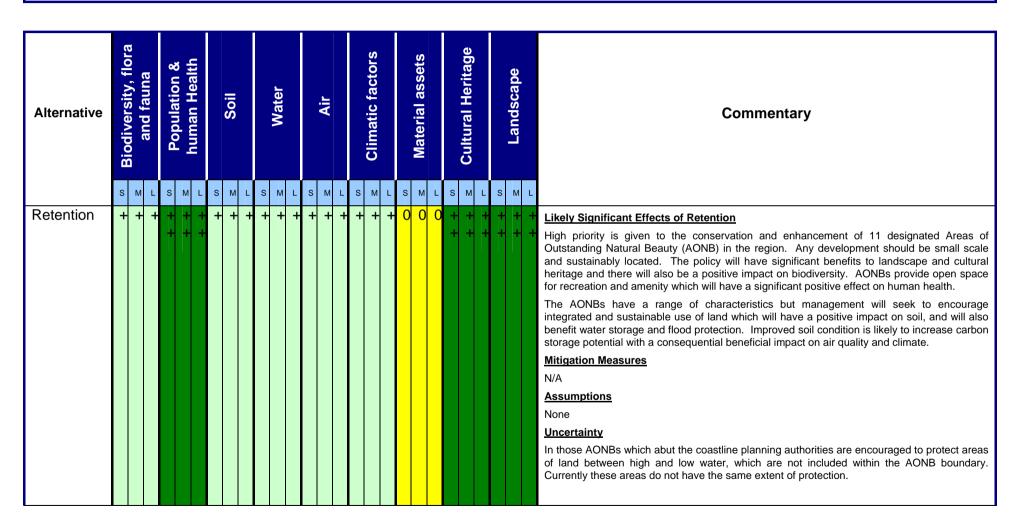
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Domilation 9	human Health		Soil		Water	Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	M L				_		S			S M			N			М	L	S	М	L	
Revocation	+ + -	ዛ +	+ +	+	+	+	+	+ -	+	+	+	+ -	+ +	H C	) (	0 0	+	† †	†	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ + -	+	+ +												ľ		+	+	+	+	+	+	Section 66(1) of the Environment Act 1995 requires that each National Park Authority prepares and publishes a National Park Management Plan. The New Forest National Park Management Plan was approved in December 2009 and covers the period 2010 – 2015.
																							Under the Act, the National Park receives statutory protection and the NPPF (paragraph 115) maintains the policy basis for the legislation. The 'duty to co-operate' required by the Localism Act should ensure that matters relating to land use in the area are delivered in a consistent manner.
																							The South East Plan policy requires action to protect grazing land outside the National Park to support National Park purposes. One of the priority actions of the National Park Management Plan (LM2) is the development of a land advisory service for the National Park and surrounding area. Therefore the objectives of the South East Plan policy relating to land outside the National Park should be met.
																							It is anticipated that there would be similar significant benefits to the population and human health, the landscape, biodiversity, cultural heritage, soils and water following revocation of the South East Plan policy.
																							<u>Mitigation Measures</u> N/A
																							Assumptions  It is assumed that local authorities and other organisations will co-operate to achieve the benefits to landscape, land use and nature conservation.
																							<u>Uncertainty</u>
																							As above

#### **RS Policy C2: The South Downs**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors		and fauna	Population &	human Health		i o	100		Water	Vale		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	 1	Л L	_	S	М	L	S	M L	S	5 N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	statutory protection. The South Downs National Plan sets out the aims as being: protection,
																					Ī	_			Ī	+	conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the South Downs; promotion of opportunities for the understanding and quiet enjoyment of the area's special qualities and the encouragement of sustainable forms of economic and community development.
																											In addition the NPPF policies within section 11 place a high level of emphasis on the conservation of landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks (115). There should be the same level of protection afforded and consequently a significant benefit to landscape, cultural heritage and to human health.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											N/A
				Ī	T.																						<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None

### **RS Policy C3: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty**



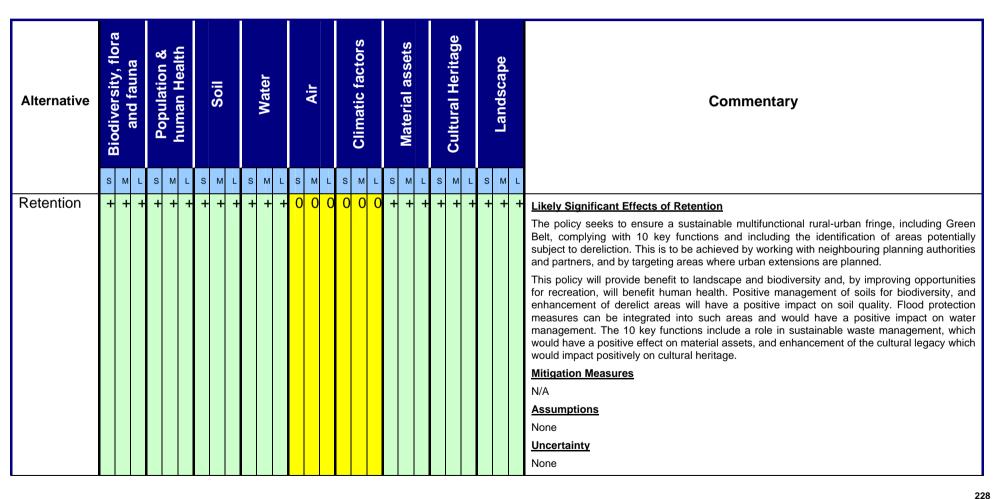
and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	31.0	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
S M L	. S M L	S M L	S M L				S M I	_ S	M L	S	М	L	
Revocation + + -	+ + -	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	. + -	+ +	0 0 0	0 +	++	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  AONBs are statutorily protected and managed for the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and local authorities are required to prepare management plans (The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000).  Paragraph 115 of the NPPF accords AONBs with the same level of landscape protection as National Parks. It is expected that there will be similar benefits to landscape, biodiversity, human health, cultural heritage, soil, water and climate following revocation of the plan if the plan is revoked.  However, where AONB's abut the coastline, the policy encourages planning authorities to work to protect nationally designated landscapes to the low water mark. Currently the designations extend to the high water mark. Following revocation it is uncertain whether this objective would be given priority by planning authorities which leaves some uncertainty regarding the impact on landscape at these margins. The overall impact on landscape will be either minor or significantly positive.  Mitigation Measures  National legislative protection for biodiversity would mitigate against damage to biodiversity along coast lines between high and low water.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The extent to which areas outside the AONB boundary in coastal areas (between high and low tide) would be afforded protection is uncertain.

# RS Policy C4: Landscape and Countryside Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		alla laulla		Fobulation &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Retention	s +	M	L +		M					s +			s 0				м +	L +				Щ	м		s +		L +	Likely Cimpificant Effects of Detection
																												Likely Significant Effects of Retention  The policy seeks to encourage positive and high quality management of the region's open countryside, and, through landscape character assessment, protect the landscape. This will provide a benefit to the landscape and will enhance the well being of humans. The use of agri-environmental funding and other management tools is encouraged, particularly around London. The use of such schemes would have a positive impact on biodiversity, and would assist in protection of soil. Appropriate management of these schemes would also have a positive impact on drainage and water quality and, potentially, on climate change by reducing emissions from high intensity farming practices.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The policy is aspirational and partly dependent on other bodies, eg participation of land owners in agri-environmental funding schemes. It is unclear how successful this policy would be in achieving its objectives.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Section 11 of the NPPF requires local authorities to 'contribute to and enhance the natural

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna						Soil			Water				AIL						Material assets			Cultural Heritage			- Landscape		Commentary
	S	1	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	S	N	/	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														and local environment', including the protection of valued landscapes and recognition of the wider benefits of ecosystem services (as would be provided, for example, by use of agrienvironmental schemes).
																														The NPPF policy is similar in aspirations to RS policy C4 and therefore the potential impacts of revocation are predicted to be the same as for retention.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														None
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
															Ī	T														None
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														The policy is aspirational and partly dependent on other bodies, eg participation of land owners in agri-environmental funding schemes. It is unclear how successful this policy would be in achieving its objectives.

## RS Policy C5: Managing the Rural – Urban Fringe



Alternative		biodiversity, nora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Revocation		M		5			s +	М			M +		s						s +				М		S	M +		
Revocation	+	†	1 -	1 -	+	1 *	1 †	1 +	+	+	+	+	U	U	0	U	U	0	†	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																												A core planning principle of the NPPF is the multifunctional use of open land (e.g, for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, food production (paragraph 17).
																												The NPPF also requires local authorities to positively 'enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt' e.g. inter alia for recreation, landscape, visual amenity. The Localism Act places a duty on local authorities to co-operate with neighbouring authorities.
																												The NPPF provides supportive policies to deliver green infrastructure and also continues to support appropriate recreational uses within the urban fringe (with benefits to biodiversity and the population and health).
																												While the policy framework to achieve the objectives of the South East Plan policy exists, the focus on the urban fringe is less clear than in the South East Plan. The emphasis in the NPPF on neighbourhood planning should help to ensure that the principles embodied in the NPPF are targeted towards those areas of the rural-urban fringe which would benefit most. Consequently the positive impacts on biodiversity, landscape, human health, soil, water, material assets and cultural heritage would be unaffected by revocation of the South East Plan.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None
																												Assumptions  The core NPPF principles are focused on the urban fringe as much as they are for other areas.
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												See above.

# RS Policy C6: Countryside Access and Rights of Way Management

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	•	Commentary
Retention	<b>T</b>				+					0							s C						s 0		0 0				Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy seeks to encourage access to the countryside while managing access to sites of international importance for wildlife (Natura 2000 and Ramsar) in order to protect them from adverse impact (e.g. from recreation and impaired air quality). This will have a beneficial effect on human health as a consequence of improving recreational access to the countryside, and also provides benefit to biodiversity.
																													Mitigation Measures N/A Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	4	<b>+</b> -	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	) (	0	C	0	0	0	) (	0	C	0	0	0	C	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF (para 75) sets out that planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access and that local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users. Access to the countryside is also a core ambition of the Government White Paper 2011 'The Natural Choice, which sets out (Chapter 4) the aspiration to 'strengthen the

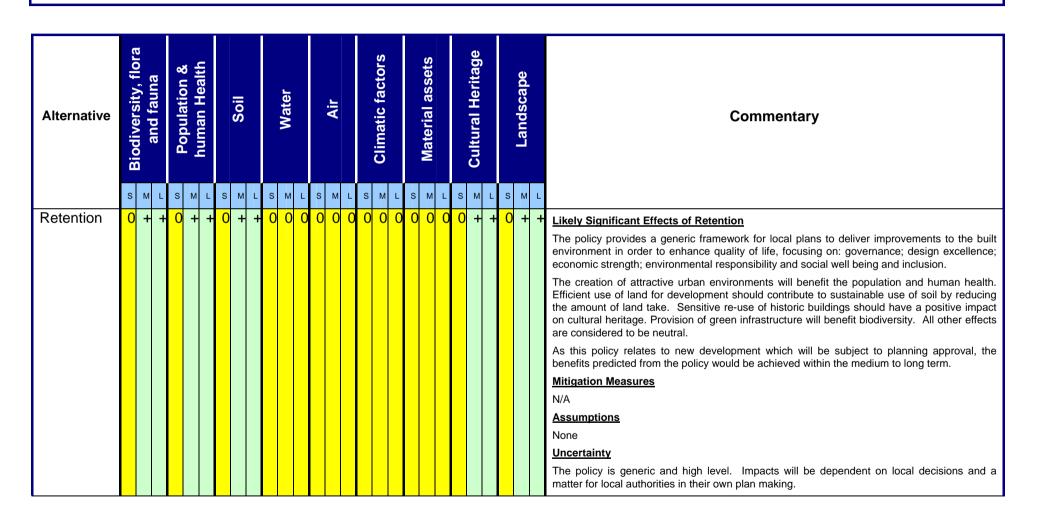
Alternative Biodiversity, flora	faun	Population & human Health		Soil		Water					Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		landscane		Commentary
S	M L	S M I	S	M	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	Ø	M	L	S	М	L	S	M L	connections between people and nature'. The NPPF also provides Ramsar sites the same level of protection as European sites (para. 118). These policies will promote beneficial effects on biodiversity and human health.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None Uncertainty

# RS Policy C7: The River Thames Corridor

Alternative		biodiversity, Hora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape			Commentary
Retention	+	M		+ -	Ш	1 L	+	м +			<b>H</b>	+ (		) O				+				м L	+ -	- M		+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  Establishment of a co-ordinated policy framework for the River Thames Corridor would provide benefit to landscape, townscape and cultural heritage. The provision of river side
																											recreation would have a beneficial impact on human health. Regeneration of redundant land and buildings would have a positive impact on soil quality. The policy is likely to result in improvements to water quality within the Thames.  Mitigation Measures  N/A
																											Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	+	٠ +	+	Η -	F -	+ +	0	+	+	+	+	+ (	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	O	+ -	+ (	) -	_		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF, para 165, requires that planning policies and decisions are based on 'up to date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area including drawing, for example, from River Basin Management Plans'. The Thames River Basin Management Plan, published in 2009, focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. Planning authorities are actively involved in the Thames River Basin District Liaison Panel. Other policies within the NPPF seek to enhance

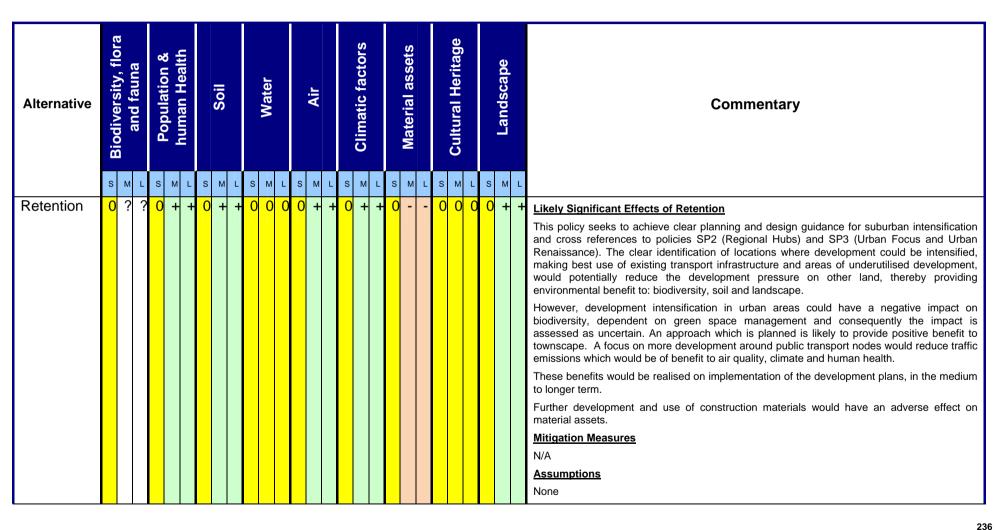
Alternative		Blodivelsity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water	Air		Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	9	N.	L L	s	M	<u> </u>	S	M	S . M	S	М	L	S	M	S	A L	S	M	L	the historic urban environment including implementation of landscape character assessments where appropriate.  The existing River Basin Management Plan will provide improvements to biodiversity and water quality and benefit to human health. The South East Plan policy integrates a number of aspects of river corridor management, including issues relating to townscape. The NPPF covers these issues but as separate items and there is a risk, initially, that the elements will not be completely integrated throughout the Thames basin. Therefore there may be a short delay in achieving the co-ordinated improvements in landscape, cultural heritage, material assets and soil, although these should be achieved in the medium to long term.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Timescale for co-ordinated approach to landscape, cultural heritage, material assets and soil.

### RS Policy BE1: Management of an Urban Renaissance



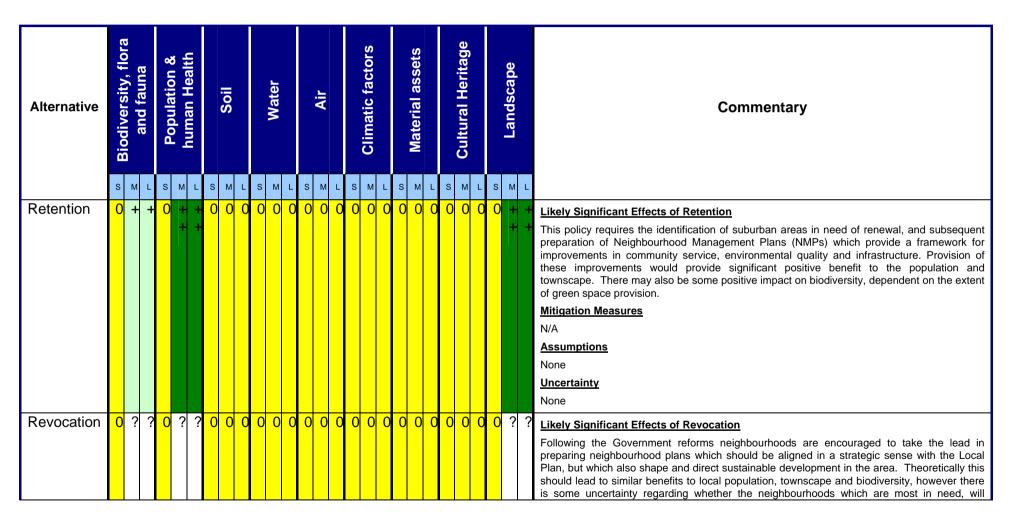
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors	L	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
Revocation	L								0				0			+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Achieving quality of the built environment is one of the core principles of the planning system Section 7 of the NPPF is devoted to 'good design' and, taken in conjunction with other policie in the NPPF should minimise the potential adverse effects of development. The policies we apply to new development requiring planning consent and therefore positive impacts of biodiversity, population, soil, cultural heritage and landscape are predicted in the medium relong term.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, the effects of revocation would be dependent on local plan and decisions.

### **RS Policy BE2: Suburban Intensification**



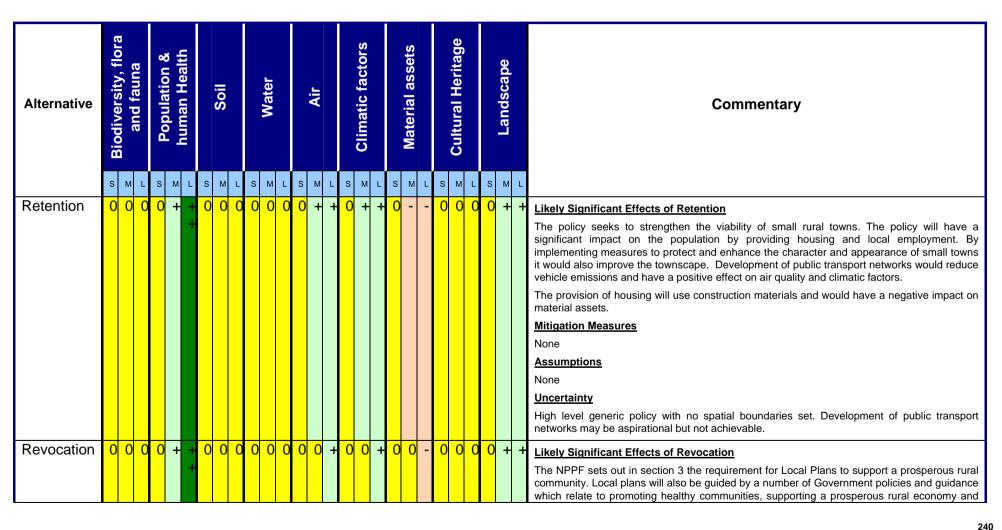
Alternative	: : :	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Bonilotics 8	human Health		Soil	100		Water			Air		C. Const.			Motorial accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	n		Landscape		Commentary
	5	i N	1 L	S	М	L	S I	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	s I	M L	S	M	l L	S	М	L	. Upparataintu
																										<u>Uncertainty</u> Assumes that the identification of such locations is feasible and implemented.
Revocation	(		?	0	?	?	0	? ?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	? ?	0		) C	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The NPPF promotes sustainable development and requires authorities to set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in the area. Other NPPF policies include the effective use of land by re-use; and the adoption of sustainable transport modes of transport.  As there will still be a need for housing and suburban intensification, implementation of these policies should have a similar outcome to the South East Plan. However, as the NPPF does not provide specific spatial outcomes, there is no certainty that individual authorities would approach this issue in the same way. Consequently the impacts on biodiversity, population, soil, air quality, climate, material assets and landscape are assessed as uncertain in the medium to long term.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The South East Plan makes a clear requirement for the identification of key locations and positive planning for development. Key locations are not identified in the NPPF, although the principles of sustainable suburban intensification are implicit. The lack of spatial definition, particularly for the 47 (of 68) local authorities without an adopted plan which conforms with the South East Plan, leaves some uncertainty regarding the locations and extent of development. together with associated impacts.

### **RS Policy BE3: Suburban Renewal**



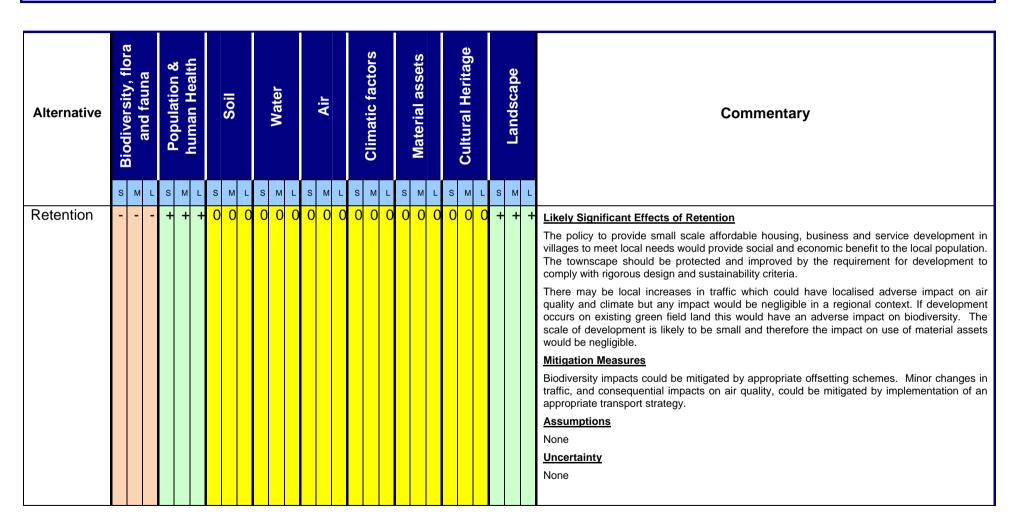
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora			himan Heal		201	Water		Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	, in the second		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	M	S	M	S	M		1 L	become involved in the neighbourhood planning process. Consequently the impacts on population, townscape and biodiversity are assessed as uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  It is assumed that the local authority publishes its strategic plan in a timely manner (as required by the NPPF) and that the concept of 'neighbourhood' plans is one that is taken up by the public.  Uncertainty  Uncertainty exists as to whether the neighbourhoods that would have been targeted by the South East Plan policy would become involved in the preparation of neighbourhood plans.

### RS Policy BE4: The Role of Small Rural Towns ('Market Towns')



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human He		Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	A L	S	M	L	S	1 L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	M	L	S	M	L	sustainable transport (e.g. Delivering Sustainable Transport Solutions for Housing Growth). Plans based on this guidance should have similar environmental benefits although the effects may be delayed pending plan production.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

## **RS Policy BE5: Village Management**



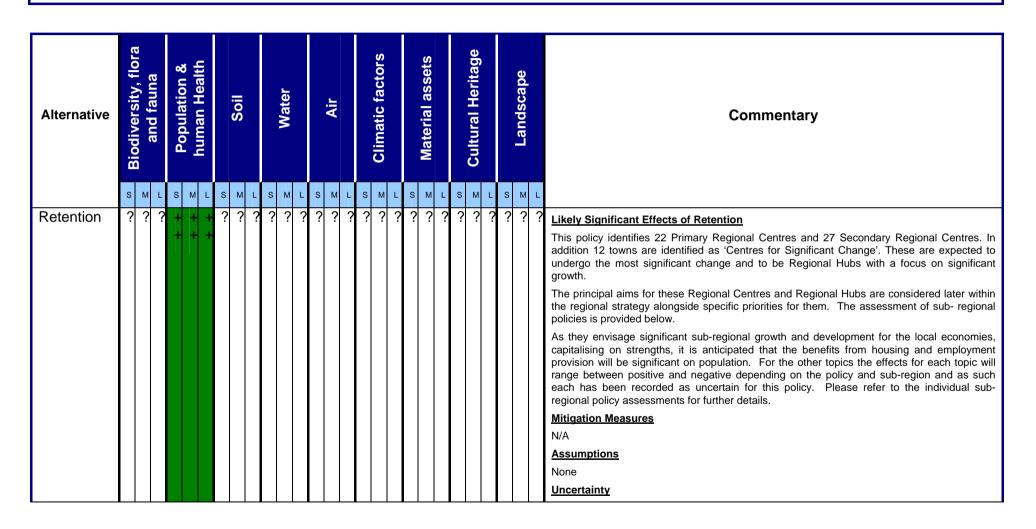
Alternative	Di	Biodiversity, Itola	and tauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			.!	AIF		;	Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	3	1 8	М	L	S	М	Г	S	N	M I	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L		
Revocation	C	-	-	(	) .	+	+	0	0	0	0	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	ŀ	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																															The NPPF makes provision for housing in rural areas, to reflect local needs, and based on affordable housing with possible allowance of market housing (para 54). Both the South East Plan and the NPPF refer to 'local needs', but the NPPF would permit some market housing in order to facilitate provision of affordable housing. This could result in marginally more development than would be permitted under the South East Plan.  The extent of housing in rural areas will also be guided by neighbourhood plans (para. 183 185 NPPF) which will allow communities to establish local housing needs provided these are in general conformity with strategic objectives for the area. Once a neighbourhood plan is in force it will take precedence over existing non-strategic policies.  There would be a positive benefit to the local population in the provision of additional housing. The requirement for good design (section 7) should ensure that townscape is protected. In addressing local community needs, some additional development may be identified which if permitted may require development land and which could have a limited minor adverse impact on local biodiversity.  In the short term there will be some uncertainty regarding policy as new plans are prepared. The impacts would take effect in the medium to long term.  Mitigation Measures  Possible mitigations for any biodiversity impacts would include implementation of offsetting schemes.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The extent to which the NPPF policy would lead to greater development within villages than predicted by the South East Plan policy.

# RS Policy BE6: Management of the Historic Environment

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	( )	and rauna	Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Retention		м 0	L		M +	L +		М		s 0						s 0			s 0			S	M	ш		и I	-	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
Reterition	0						J		)	)									)	)	J	+	+	+				This policy requires local authorities to adopt policies to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, providing the highest level of protection to internationally and nationally designated historic assets. Encouragement is given to regeneration of redundant, under-used buildings.  A significant positive impact on cultural heritage would be expected, together with a positive
																												impact on townscape. Improved cultural heritage also provides enhanced economic and social benefits which impact positively on the population.
																												<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																												N/A
																												Assumptions
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u> The policy is generic and high level. The impact of the policy will depend on local plans and
																												implementation.
Revocation	0	0	C	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ .	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																			_			+	+	+				Legislation protecting listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens remain in place.
																												The NPPF, section 12, replaces PPS5 (Planning for the Historic Environment) and sets out

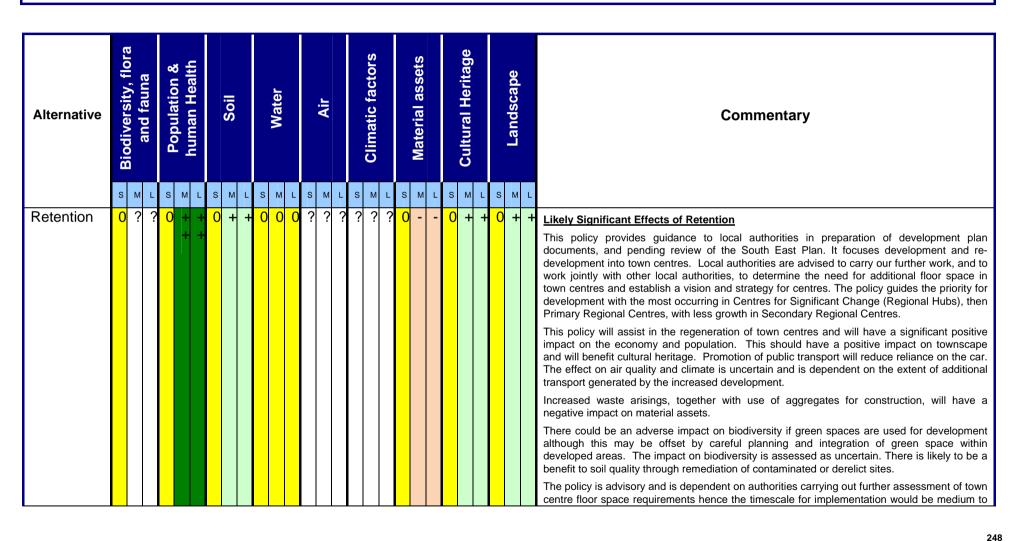
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Deputation 9	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors		Material accete			Cultural Heritage		Landscane		Commentary
	S M L	s s	М	LS	6 M	L	S	M	L :	SN	/ L	S	M	LS	S N	И L	S	M	L	S	/ L	the policy framework for conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through 'neglect, decay or other threats'.
																						Paragraphs 126 - 141 of the NPPF set out strong national policy on conserving and enhancing the historic environment. It states that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.
																						When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.
																						While the regional strategy identified significant historic features and sites in South East England, given the content of local plans and the policies set out in the NPPF, it is unlikely that the revocation of policy BE 6 would remove the protection afforded to these assets and it is unlikely that revocation of this policy would have any effects.
																			ı			Impacts on the population, cultural heritage and townscape would be similar to those achieved by the South East Plan policy.
																						Mitigation Measures N/A
																						<u>Assumptions</u>
																						None
									I													<u>Uncertainty</u> None

### **RS Policy TC1: Strategic Network of Town Centres**



Alternative	Diodingraphy	diolity,	and tauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			AIL			Cililatic lactors			Material assets			Cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	l L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												Variation according to policy and sub-region.
Revocation	?	?	?	7 7	1	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					'	ľ																						As above – see sub-regional policies below.  Mitigation Measures
																												N/A
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												None
												1			I						I							Uncertainty As for retention
																												As for retention

### RS Policy TC2: New Development and Redevelopment in Town Centres



Alternative	Diodiversity flors	Biodiversity, nora	and rauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			oucospue I	Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	s	i N	И L	S	i N	/ L		S I	М	L	long torm
																													Identification, development and implementation of green infrastructure into new development (NRM5) Measures to reduce air pollution (NRM9).  Assumptions None Uncertainty This policy is for guidance, pending review of the South East Plan. The extent to which local authorities rely on this guidance is uncertain.
Revocation	0	?	?		) +	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	7	?	?	· C			(	) -	+	+ (		1	-1	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Paragraph 22 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement, while paragraph 23 states that planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Local planning authorities should, for example, recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes; define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres, and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.  As the supporting text to the policy recognises, urban areas and retail catchments do not follow local authority boundaries. Local authorities should co-operate to develop strategies to ensure that centres are protected and enhanced, and that new provision is appropriately located. The duty to cooperate should provide the basis for strategic planning in absence of the plan.  Of all the policies in the NPPF dealing with sustainable transport, paragraph 37 is most relevant in the current context as it states that planning policies should aim for a balance of

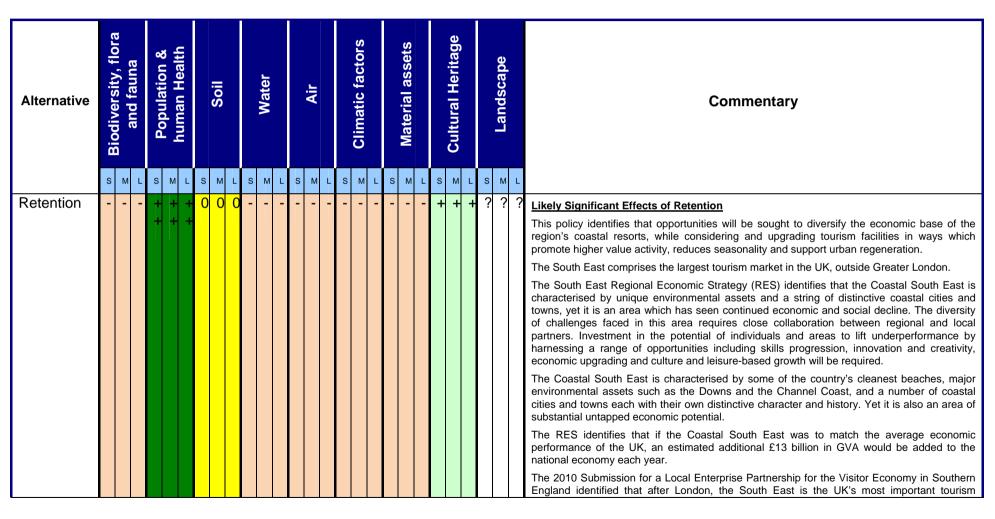
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S M	L	S	М	L	S N	И L	S	М	L :	S N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L :	S M	L	load upon within their area on that people can be appropriate minimize in what langths for
																								land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.
																								Taken together it is expected that the significant benefits to the population and human health will remain in the absence of the South East Plan through regeneration and vibrant town centres, while less need to travel (particularly by car) should reduce congestion within town centres with benefits to air quality (and human health) and climate.
																								The application of NPPF policies on conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paragraphs 126-141) will deliver similar cultural heritage benefits as with retention of the policy.
																								It is expected that existing strategies introduced since adoption of the South East Plan will continue (possibly with some modifications) so the identified benefits would be apparent in the short, medium and long terms.
																								Mitigation Measures
																								Core planning principles within the NPPF which include: transition to a low carbon future; promotion of mixed use developments and multiple benefits from land; conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and sustainable transport.
																								<u>Assumptions</u>
																								None
																								Uncertainty
																								The South East Plan defines the areas which are being considered as Regional Hubs, Primary Regional Centres and Secondary Regional Centres, although the quantum of growth is not determined. The South East Plan considers that these have a strategic function and there is no guarantee that a similar approach will be taken by authorities in the region.

# RS Policy TC3: Out-of-Centre Regional/Sub-Regional Shopping Centres

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
		N				M L							S					L					М				L	
Retention	C	) (	) (	9	0	0 (	) (				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
																												This policy does not identify the need for any further out-of-centre regional or sub-regional shopping centres or large scale extensions to existing centres during the period to 2026.
				L																								There are no significant environmental impacts associated with this policy.
				L																								Mitigation Measures
				L																								N/A
				L																								<u>Assumptions</u>
				L																								None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												None
Revocation	C	<b>)</b> (	? '	?	0	? ′	? (	?	?	C	0	0	0		?	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																												Revocation of this policy will ensure that LPAs will refer to their own Local Plan policies for decisions. There will also be need to ensure that those that are required to be updated, and are done so in accordance with the NPPF. The NPPF (section 2) emphasises the vitality of town centres and the need to positively promote competitive town centres. It also retains the requirement for application of a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre (paragraph 24). Out of town centre sites should only be considered if suitable locations are not present within the town or at its edge. Therefore, while the NPPF does not explicitly rule out more 'out of town' shopping development there is a

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape			Commentary					
	S	M		S	M	L	S	M	_	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	8	M	L	S	M	L	strong presumption against it. Whilst it therefore unlikely that there will be out of of town locations, there remains some residual uncertainty, as it will be dependent on specific local circumstance and local need. This uncertainty is reflected in the assessment of effects on biodiversity, population, soil, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape as these effects will be dependent on location and scale of any development.  Mitigation Measures  The range of measures contained in the NPPF.  Assumptions  No 'out of town' retail development is permitted.  Uncertainty  As above.

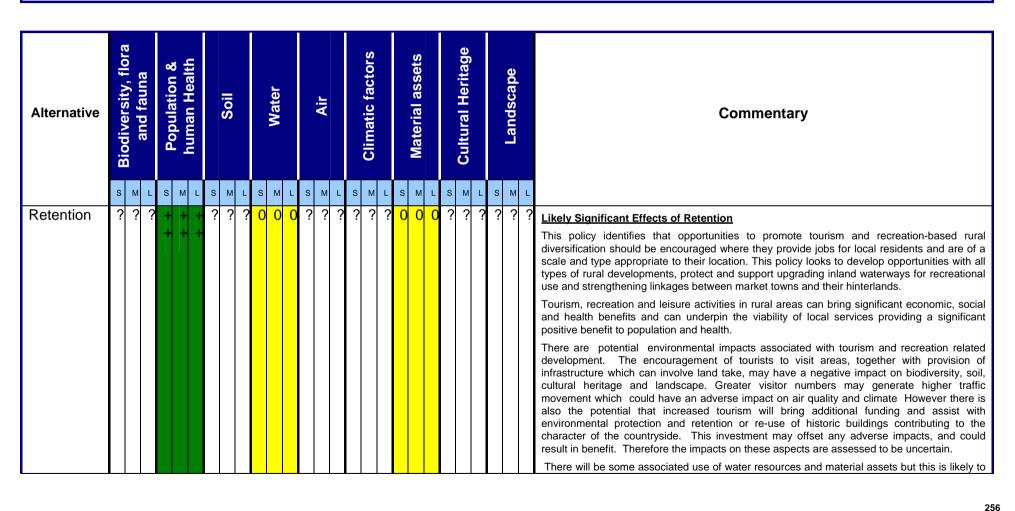
#### **RS Policy TRS1: Coastal Resorts**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
										economy generating over £13 billion per annum. 300,000 jobs are dependent on tourism — around 6% of the workforce. It is a golden thread that runs through urban, coastal and rural areas and one of the few sectors that has shown growth through the recession. Small increases in tourism translate into large increases in employment — every additional £50,000 spent by visitors creates one new job. Thus, it has the potential to lead economic recovery. The coastal strip and the Isle of Wight comprise a particularly diverse landscape, including the traditional coastal resorts, major urban centres for which tourism may or may not be a key economic driver, dramatic coastline, attractive hinterlands and high quality natural landscapes. It also accommodates a huge diversity of tourism-related activity from short activity breaks to traditional seaside holidays, business conferences and numerous day visits to visitor attractions.  While the encouragement of visitor numbers to the coast through diversification has significant positive benefits for the economy, population and human health there is the potential that increased visitor numbers will have negative environmental effects, especially through increased transport (air quality and climatic factors) pollution and waste generation. Increased visitor numbers could also have adverse effects on biodiversity through increased recreational use and on demand for water.  Revenue generated through tourism could assist with the upkeep of some heritage asserts. Effects on landscape could be either positive (eg visitor management strategies) or negative (eg erosion of footpaths, litter etc.).  Mitigation Measures
										The policy states that environmentally sustainable development objectives should be set. This should minimise the risks of negative effects being significant.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There is uncertainty around the effects for many environmental topics depending on the amount, nature, location and effects of development related to coastal resorts.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failes	alla ladila	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape			Commentary
	s	М	L	s	M L	. s	M	1 L	S	S N	ИL	S	N	/ L	S	M	L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	-	
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+ -	+ (	0	0	-	-	-   -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+ -	۲																						Government Tourism Policy March 2011 sets out the importance of this industry to the UK. This recognises the positive impact tourism can have on boosting regeneration.
																												The NPPF in paragraph 23 sets out that LPAs should allocate a range of suitable sites to meet tourism needs in town centres.
																												The relevant Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) and Local Tourism Bodies (see Government Policy on Tourism March 2011 section 4.2) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development and tourism marketing and management in areas that reflect Functional Economic Market Areas (FEMA) and an areas' visitor economy rather than public sector administrative boundaries-region.
																												This along with the duty to co-operate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 and 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																												Revoking this policy will simplify the planning policy context and have no change to the effects anticipated from retention.
																											1	Mitigation Measures
																												None
																											Ι.	Assumptions  Cooperation will occur between all parties across local boundaries.
																												Uncertainty
																												LEPs and LTBs are non-statutory bodies and are not subject to the duty to cooperate. However, the bodies that are subject to the duty are required to have regard to the activities of LEPs. This is intended to strengthen strategic planning on economic activity, and tourism marketing and management.

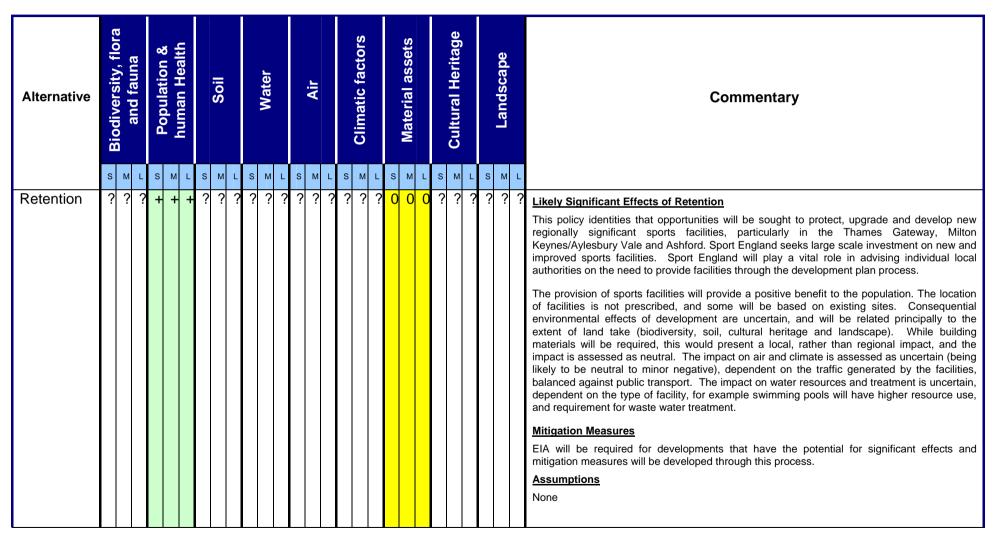
#### **RS Policy TRS2: Rural Tourism**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		ropulation & human Health		Soil	5		Water		;	Air		Climation	Cillianic lactors		Material assets	Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	/ L	S	М	L S	S	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	м ц	. 8	6 1	M L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																										be a local rather than regional impact and is assessed as neutral.
																										Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										Uncertainty  Uncertainties (as described above) in relation to whether positive or negative impacts will occur to biodiversity, soil, air, climate, cultural heritage and landscape.
Revocation	?	? '	? '	4	+	+	? '	? ?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	? '	? (	) (	0 (	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	+																				Government Tourism Policy March 2011 sets out the importance of this industry to the UK. This recognises the positive impact tourism can have on boosting regeneration.
																										The relevant Local Economic Partnerships (LEP) and Local Tourism Bodies (see Government Policy on Tourism March 2011 section 4.2) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development and tourism marketing and management in areas that reflect Functional Economic Market Areas (FEMAs) and an areas' visitor economy rather than public sector administrative boundaries-region.
																										This along with the duty to cooperate and NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																										The NPPF strongly supports sustainable economic growth across all sectors, which would include the tourism sector (paragraph 18-21). NPPF section 3 on supporting a prosperous rural economy, contains a specific policy (paragraph 28) which requires local and neighbourhood plans to support rural tourism which respects the character of the countryside.
																										In addition, the NPPF also contains specific policies on tourism, linked to the vitality of town

Alternative		biodiversity, liora	and tauna	:	Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritade			Outobar I	Lalluscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	. 5	S 1	<b>4</b>	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	ΛL	. 8	S N	1 L	_ 3	S 1	ИΙ	LS	S N	ИL	. 8	8	М	L	
																														centres (paragraph 23), and supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28).
																														NPPF policies protecting the historic environment (paragraphs 126-141) provide strong protection for local features and assets.
																														It is recognised that increasing visitor numbers can have negative (pr positive) environment effects as identified for retention of the policy. Similar uncertainties apply to the impacts on biodiversity, soil, air, climate, cultural heritage and landscape. There is unlikely to be an impact on water or material assets.
																														The effects of the revocation of the Plan are expected to be unchanged from retention.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.
																														Assumptions None
						T																Г								Uncertainty
																														Uncertainties (as described above) in relation to whether positive or negative impacts will occur to biodiversity, soil, air, climate, cultural heritage and landscape, dependent on the scope of development, and the potential for environmental enhancement facilitated by improved economic performance.

### **RS Policy TRS3: Regionally Significant Sports Facilities**



Alternative	Diodiversity flore	Biodiversity, Ilora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			landscane	Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	S	S N	ИL	s	N	1 L	. s	N	М	L	
																													Uncertainty  Environmental effects at different locations that may be proposed for development relating to land take, facility use, and transport infrastructure.
Revocation	?	?	?	· +		- +	. ?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	7	7	?	?				?			7		?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Sport England has long been engaged with policy development which promotes the interests of sport and recreation at regional, sub-regional and local levels. Sport England has 30 policy objectives for sport and recreation relating to: facility provision and protection, sport in the urban fringe, wider countryside and designated areas and the management of sports facilities. These are set out in appendices in the following documents: Proofing for Sport and Active Recreation in Spatial Plans and Development Control Guidance Note. Sport England's Planning Policy Objective 3 relates to preventing the loss or partial loss of any identified "Significant Area for Sport". Planning Policy Objective 4 relates to support to extend, upgrade or enhance any "Significant Area for Sport". In addition, Sport England provides checklists for the development of policy at the local level for development in site-specific locations. There are "Significant Areas for Sport" identified by Sport England in the South East for canoeing, parachuting, waterskiing and gliding, however none of these occur in the Milton Keynes, Aylesbury or Ashford area.  Therefore removing this policy potentially will have both negative and positive effects by reducing the planning certainty that new regionally significant sport facilities can be upgraded and develop in the identified area.  A review of the Local Plans which cover the Thames Gateway, Milton Keynes/Aylesbury Vale and Ashford identified that there is provision for regional sporting facilities to varying degrees.  The emerging Milton Keynes Core Strategy contains an objective to develop Milton Keynes as an International Sporting City and develop regional sports facilities although the Strategy does not contain any policies to give effect to this objective.  Ashford's Core Strategy (adopted 2008) sets out a policy which seeks to provide for infrastructure and facilities for sport and recreation in general (Policy CS18) but does not

Alternative		biodiversity, nora	and tauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		;	Cilmatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritade			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	 S N	/ L	S	S N	ΛL	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S N	И L	S	М	L	
																										contain policies relevant to regionally significant sports facilities.
																										Dartford Borough Council have identified in their Core Strategy (adopted September 2011) land at Stone Lodge where sport and recreational uses requiring more extensive use of land would be appropriate (Policy CS22). The policy continues on to note that the Council, working in partnership, will encourage the development of centres of excellence for sport and recreational facilities at this location.
																										This will potentially result in uncertain but potentially significant positive and negative effects from the above. In addition the NPPF does not seek to protect or safeguard these facilities from alternative uses. Therefore this potential planning restrictions in the Development Plan does create the potential for significant negative and positive effects by enabling the reuse of such sites for alternative uses such as land for housing.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										EIA will be required for developments that have the potential for significant effects and mitigation measures will be developed through this process.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										Environmental effects at different locations that may be proposed for development relating to land take, facility use, and transport infrastructure.

# **RS Policy TRS4: Tourism Attractions**

Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and tauna	9 201121	Lobalation &	питап пеапп		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N		S					L	S	М										L	S	M		s		L	-	
Retention	7				+			?						?	, (i			?			?	?							Likely Significant Effects of Retention  The policy looks at both improving the quality of existing facilities and development of new regionally significant tourism attractions where they will expand the overall tourism market and can be easily accessed by public transport.  The effects of this policy are uncertain based on what the potential developments might entail and where they might be located.  Mitigation Measures  EIA will be required where there are potentially significant effects on the environment and mitigation measures will be proposed.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Scale, type and location of potential tourist attractions.
Revocation	(*)		?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	? '	? '	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  New regionally important tourism developments require significant upfront investment due to their scale and consequential complexity with a range of interests and infrastructure providers. The Government Tourism Policy March 2011 at paragraph 3.4.2 notes that for the tourism industry the planning system is hard to predict making it harder for tourism providers and attractions to expand and adding extra costs.  Therefore revoking this South East Plan policy reduces the positive planning position of the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failes	alla ladila	Population &		naman neam	:	Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Horitage	outulal Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	6 N	/ L	s	М	L	S	м	L S	S I	и г	S	M	1 L	
																										Development for such facilities in the identified broad locations. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations or not delivering at all over the Plan period.
																										Alternatively, for investors seeking to locate this scale of facility outside the locations identified in the South East Plan policy it removes the Development Plan's sequential approach to having to establish that that no suitable sites in the South East Plan chosen locations are available.
																										Revoking of the South East Plan policy could save time, reduce costs for those investors as the removal of South East Plan housing provision requirements will leave the NPPF's policy along with the Government tourism policy which sets out in paragraph 6.5.
																										DCMS and Visit England will work with the Department for Communities and Local Government to help Local Authorities develop local plans which allow tourism businesses to expand and flourish.
																										Overall, revoking this policy will have uncertain and potentially positive and/or negative effects depending on whether the policy is seen by the tourism industry as a help or impediment to bring forward their tourism developments.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										EIA will be required where there are potentially significant effects on the environment and mitigation measures will be proposed.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
									1																	None
																							1			<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										Potential positive and negative effects depending on whether the policy is seen by the tourism industry as a help or impediment to bring forward their tourism developments.
																							1			Location, scale and type of development.

# **RS Policy TRS5: Tourist Accommodation**

Alternative		and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic footonia	Cilliatic lactors	Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Retention	?		+ -		\$ ?		?		?		?	?			?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies that the diversity of the accommodation sector will be positively reflected in tourism and planning policies.  This policy looks at the requirement for tourist accommodation both in existing facilities that may require upgrading and extension, or for the development of new facilities.  The visitor accommodation sector has become increasingly demanding and sophisticated and there is a requirement for a range of accommodation to suit all types of visitors. There is also an ongoing need to increase accommodation provision for staff in association with hotels and un-serviced accommodation in the region. Significant expansion of existing sites may be required to facilitate the provisions of new facilities, and upgrading of facilities, particularly in coastal regions.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  There may be both positive and negative effects depending on the scale and location of new and expanded facilities.

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soli			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material ecote	Material assets			Cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	. 3	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	1 L	. 8	S N	ΛI	L	3	М		S	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	1	?	7	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	? '	? ?	? 1	? '	? '	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																														Government Tourism Policy March 2011 sets out the importance of this industry to the UK. This recognises the positive impact tourism can have on boosting regeneration.
																														The NPPF in paragraph 23 sets out that LPAs should allocate a range of suitable sites to meet tourism needs in town centres.
																														The relevant Local Economic Partnerships (LEP) and Local Tourism Bodies (see Government Policy on Tourism March 2011 section 4.2) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development and tourism marketing and management in areas that reflect Functional Economic Market Areas FEMAs and an areas' visitor economy rather than public sector administrative boundaries-region.
																														This along with the duty to co-operate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																														NPPF section 3 on supporting a prosperous rural economy, with specific policy for local and neighbourhood plans to support rural tourism which respects the character of the countryside.
																														The NPPF strongly supports sustainable economic growth across all sectors, which would include the Tourism sector (paragraph 18-21) and it also contains specific policies on tourism, linked to the vitality of town centres (paragraph 23), and supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28).
																														NPPF policies protecting the historic environment (paragraphs 126-141) provide strong protection for local features and assets.
																														It is recognised that increasing visitor numbers can have negative environment effects as identified in the original sustainability appraisal. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF states that local and neighbourhood plans should support sustainable rural tourism developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air	Ē		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	N	ΛI	-	S	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s I	ИL	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	
																										Mitigation Measures
																										None
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										There may be both positive and negative effects depending on the scale and location of new and expanded facilities.

# RS Policy TRS6: Visitor Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	Constitution of the consti	מחט ומטוומ		Population &	human Health		ioo	5			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	5		Landscape			Commentary
Retention	+ / ?	M + / ?	+ / ?	+ / ?		+ <b>-</b>	H -4	+ -	+ -	+	+ // ?	M + / ?	+ / ?	+/?	+	+	<del> </del>	- <del>-  </del>	- <del>+</del>	/		+ <b>-1</b>	+ - /		14 L	- <sub>-</sub>		/	+ >	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy recognises that local development frameworks (LDFs) and tourism or cultural strategies will identify areas which would benefit from the development and implementation of visitor management. Where different local authority areas form part of a single destination or market, opportunities should be taken to coordinate or integrate the development and implementation of visitor management plans.  This policy recognises that the potential environmental pressures associated with high levels of visitor activity are intensified as a result of poor visitor management. As a result of the policy there should be positive benefits for a range of environmental factors, however the exact nature of the benefits is uncertain and may vary for the environment associated with each management plan.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Nature of each environment where visitor plans are being developed and the nature of the proposed management strategies in the different plans which, while having the aim to have overall benefits may have negative effects on a particular environmental factor for a greater benefit to another.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and falles	andiadna	Population &	- opalation &	пишап пеапп		Soil			Water			Air				Cillianc lactors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	M	L		8 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	+ ,	+	+	+	- +	+	- +	- +	<b>+</b>	+	+		+	+ .	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	7	?	?	?	/ ?	?	?	/ ?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The relevant Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) and Local Tourism Bodies (LTBs) (see Government Policy on Tourism March 2011 section 4.2) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development and tourism marketing and management in areas that reflect Functional Economic Market Areas FEMAs and an areas' visitor economy rather than public sector administrative boundaries-region.
																													This along with the duty to co-operate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																													LEPs and LTBs are non-statutory bodies and are not subject to the duty. However, the bodies that are subject to the duty are required to have regard to the activities of LEPs. This is intended to strengthen strategic planning on economic activity and tourism marketing and management.
																													Therefore revoking this policy will have the same range of effects and uncertainties as associated with retention.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													None
																													Assumptions None
																													Uncertainty
																													Nature of each environment where visitor plans are being developed and the nature of the proposed management strategies in the different plans which, while having the aim to have overall benefits may have negative effects on a particular environmental factor for a greater benefit to another.

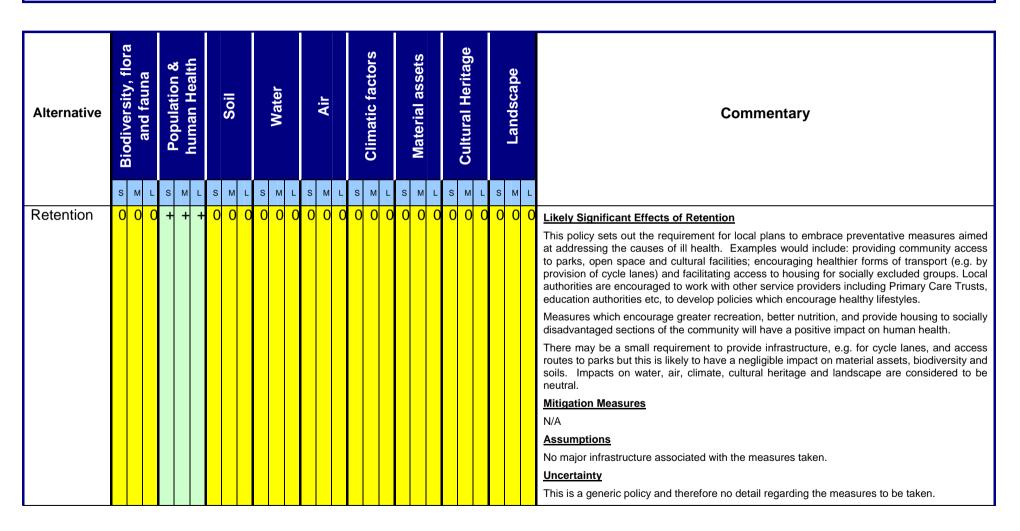
# RS Policy TRS7: Priority Areas for Tourism

Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	питап пеакп	:	Soil			Water		:: <	¥			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
/ /		S M + +	+	+ // ?	+ // ??	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ / ?	M +/?	+	+/?	+	+	/	+	+ / ?	+/?	+/?	+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  This policy identifies that local development frameworks, tourism/cultural strategies and transport plans will seek to emphasise and implement sub-regional priorities in identified tourism areas.  The policy identifies a number of priorities that should be implemented in the following areas:  The Coastal Strip and the Isle of Wight  Windsor and surrounds  Oxford  River Thames  Milton Keynes/Aylesbury Vale and Ashford.  The policy also identifies that there should be an interregional approach to coordination and management in the following tourism areas:  The Thames Gateway  Oxford  New Forest  Windsor and surrounds

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &		numan Health		Soil			Water	Male			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets				cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	6 1	Л	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	. 8	6	M I	L	s	M	L	S	M	L		8 1	ИL	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	Chilterns ANOB
																															Milton Keynes/Alyesbury Vale.
																															The priorities include things such as: upgrading facilities, improving access, reducing seasonality, having regard to capacity and environmental sensitivity, improved visitor management, encouraging longer stays, growth in business, sporting, environmental and attraction based tourism.  The policy will provide positive benefit to the economy and therefore the population. However there is a wide and varied range of environments that encompass the priority areas and a large number of different priorities that may produce either positive or negative effects that cannot be clearly identified.
																															Mitigation Measures
																															None
																															Assumptions
																															None
																															Uncertainty  Wide and varied range of environments that encompass the priority areas and a large number of different priorities that may produce either positive or negative effects that cannot be clearly
				_										1							L			L							identified.
Revocation	/	۱,	+ / ?	+ / ?	+	+	+	<del> </del>	/	/	+ - ' / ? '	<u>ر</u> ا ،	+ / ?	/	+ / ?	+ / ?	+ / ?	+ / ?	/	/ 7	/	/ /	/ /	/	/	/	+ / ?	+ / ?	+ / ?	+ / ?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The relevant Local Economic Partnerships (LEP) and Local Tourism Bodies (LTBs) (see Government Policy on Tourism March 2011 section 4.2) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development and tourism marketing and management in areas that reflect Functional Economic Market Areas FEMAs and an areas' visitor economy rather than public sector administrative boundaries-region.
																															This along with the duty to co-operate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue

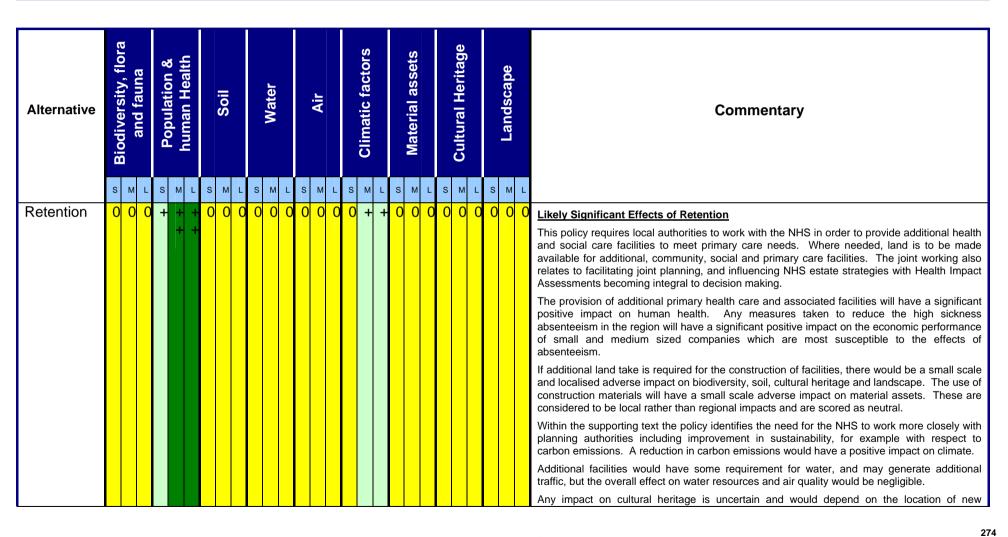
Alternative	Diodivorcity flors		and rauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			;	AIF			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	1 1	L	s	М	L	S	N	И	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																														Although it is acknowledged that LEPs and LTBs are non-statutory bodies and are not subject to the duty. However, the bodies that are subject to the duty are required to have regard to the activities of LEPs. This is intended to strengthen strategic planning on economic activity and tourism marketing and management.
																														The policy sets out a spatial prioritisation and approach to particular parts of the region to focus on in terms of raising the tourism potential of different tourist sectors in different places.
																														The RSS policy's approach and supporting evidence will be available for Local Tourism Bodies, LPAs and LEPs to take forward, as described elsewhere in this section.
																														It is acknowledged that the revocation of this policy will reduce the certainty for investors and potentially the focus on these sectors and management in the localities.
																														Overall the effects of revocation remain the same as retaining the policy. The identification of positive effects is possible for the economy and therefore the population. However there is a wide and varied range of environments where tourism may develop. It is uncertain that development will continue to occur in the priority areas identified in the revoked policy. Also it is uncertain if the number of different priorities may continue to be considered. Development may produce either positive or negative effects that cannot be clearly identified.
																														<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
														I																None
														I																Assumptions None
														I																Uncertainty
																														Wide and varied range of environments that encompass the priority areas and a large number of different priorities that may produce either positive or negative effects that cannot be clearly identified.

### **RS Policy S1: Supporting Healthy Communities**



Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &			1:08			Water	:: <	AIL	Climatic factors	Cilinatic lactors		Material accets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
S N					S							М			И L	. S		S		L	
Revocation 0 0	0 0	0	+	+		O	O	0	0	O	0		0 (							0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  A core planning principle within the NPPF is that planning should 'take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs'. This is supported by section 8 (Promoting healthy communities) and section 4 (Promoting sustainable transport).  The NPPF also requires that local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population including for sports and recreation (para. 171).  Adoption of the framework within the NPPF, in combination with other Government guidance and strategy relating to healthy communities, would have the same positive impact on human health as would be achieved by the South East Plan policy. However there may be some delay in the short term as local authorities develop their Local Plans.  Mitigation  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None identified

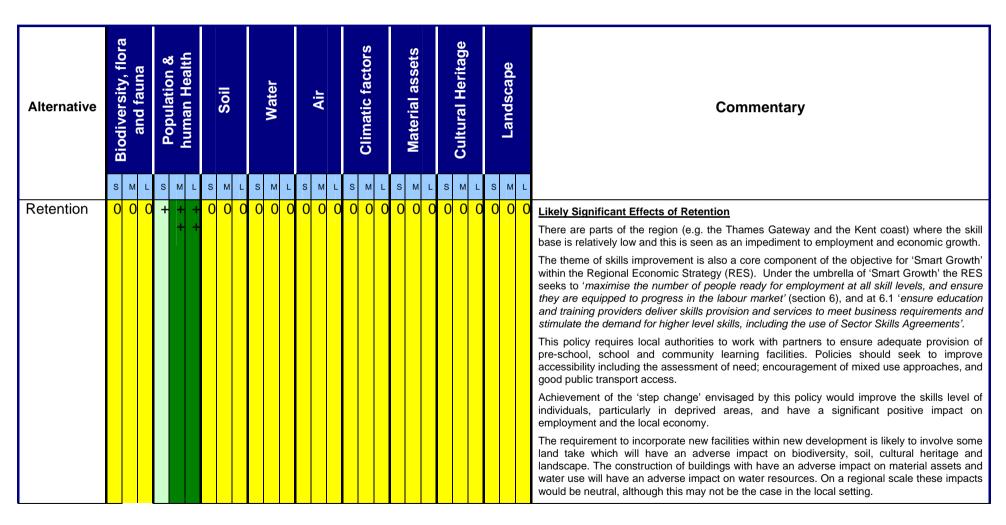
### **RS Policy S2: Promoting Sustainable Health Services**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Diodiversity, Hora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	S	м	_ 8	M	Г	S	М	L	S	M L	_ 8	S N	1 L	S	M	L	
																									development in relation to areas of archaeological and/or historic importance.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																									There is some land take for new facilities.
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
											L								L						The extent and location of land take.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	0	0	0	+	+	0	0 (	0 (	0 0			C	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+ +	1					ľ														The requirement for future NHS facilities will be determined by GP consortia as successor organisations to Primary Care Trusts.
																									The NPPF requires local authorities to set strategic priorities for the area in respect of providing health facilities (para. 156), and to work with other authorities and providers on infrastructure planning for health and social care (para. 162). In addition local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies on strategic issues which cross administrative boundaries.
																									In view of the above it is reasonable to assume that local planning authorities will continue to work with relevant health providers to provide sufficient land to meet the needs of the health services. The NPPF also supports the move to a low carbon future, with new development planned in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions (para. 95).
																									The impacts of revocation will be the same as for retention of the policy.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L	S M	L	
												Assumptions
										T		None
										T		<u>Uncertainty</u>
												None

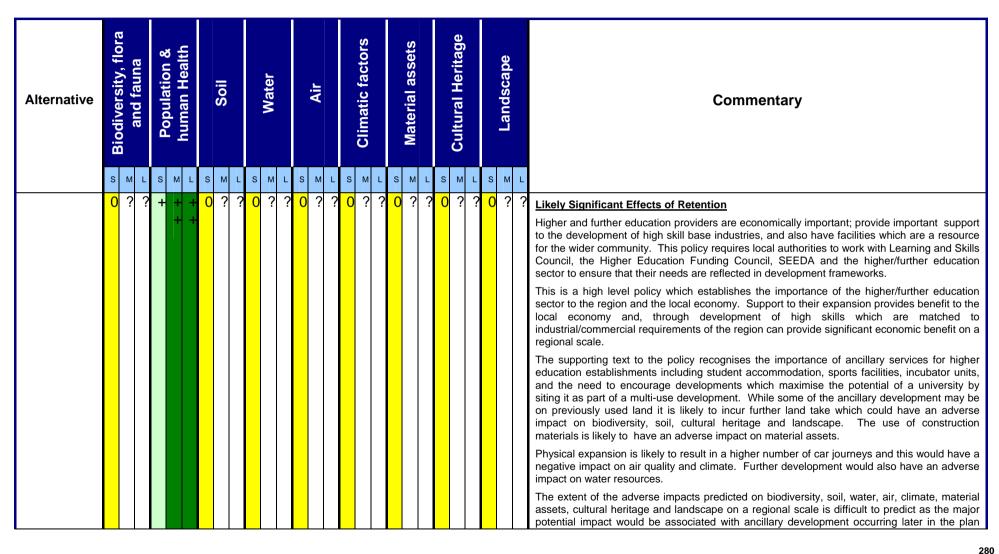
#### **RS Policy S3: Education and Skills**



Alternative	Diodiversity flore	Biodiversity, Hora	and rauna		Population &	numan Health	:	Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Haritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	ΛL	. 8	М	L	
																										The supporting text to the policy encourages the use of public transport and therefore any increase in the use of cars is likely to be minimal and consequently the impact on air quality and climate would be neutral.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										Policy will involve land take for development.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
					L							Ļ	_			_							L			Extent and location of land take.
Revocation	0	0	C	4	+	+	0	0	0 (			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (			0	0	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u>
					+	+				'										I			ľ			Education Authorities have the responsibility to meet educational needs of local communities although there is an increasing number of Academies and Free Schools which may encourage more development at a local level to meet specific needs of the community.
																										A core principle of the NPPF is for planning to drive and support healthy communities and also for promoting mixed use developments (para.17).
																										The NPPF also requires local authorities to take a 'proactive, positive and collaborative approach' to ensuring that there is a sufficient choice of school places to meet current and future demand. They are also required to give great weight to the need to 'create, expand or alter schools'. The South East LEP covers some of the more under skilled parts of the region (Thames Gateway and Thanet Coast) and one of its four main enabling activities is related to improving skills. Local authorities are under a duty to co-operate with other bodies including the LEP and it is anticipated that revocation of the policy will have a similar outcome to retention with respect to impacts on the economic development and the population. A similar level of additional development would also be reasonable, with similar potential adverse environmental effects on a local, rather than regional, scale.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	falls	5	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		:: <	All		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscane	200	Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M L	S	М	l L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	/ L	
																									Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental
														L											protection.
																									Assumptions  Delign will involve land take for development
																									Policy will involve land take for development.
																									Uncertainty
																									Extent and location of land take.

### **RS Policy S4: Higher and Further Education**



Alternative	Dionical distriction	produce sity, not a	alla ladila	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L :	S	И L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										period. In the medium to long term these impacts are likely to range between neutral and minor adverse.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																										Assumptions
																										Policy will involve land take.
																										Uncertainty
																										Extent and timing of ancillary development, land take, and associated transport and water usage.
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+ +	C	?	?	0	?	?	0 '	? ?	? C	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+ +																					Universities and other providers of higher/further education will have a significant role to play in determining the extent of ancillary development which is appropriate. The visions set out by each organisation generally include an objective to develop strategic partnerships with business and the community.
																										Local authorities are required to co-operate with other bodies on strategic issues and therefore it is anticipated that the co-operation envisaged by the policy with the further/higher education sector would continue following revocation.
																										A component of the South East LEP's enabling activity relating to skills involves a role with businesses, colleges and universities to improve the skills of the existing workforce and those of young people entering the workforce.
																										The level of physical expansion associated with the development of the further/higher education sector and provision of infrastructure would be similar to that if the policy was in place.
																										Consequently the impacts associated with revocation of the policy are the same as those for

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	S 1	И	-	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	1 L	S	M	L	S	М	L	
																													retention.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  Policy will involve land take.  Uncertainty  Extent and timing of ancillary development, land take, and associated transport and water usage.

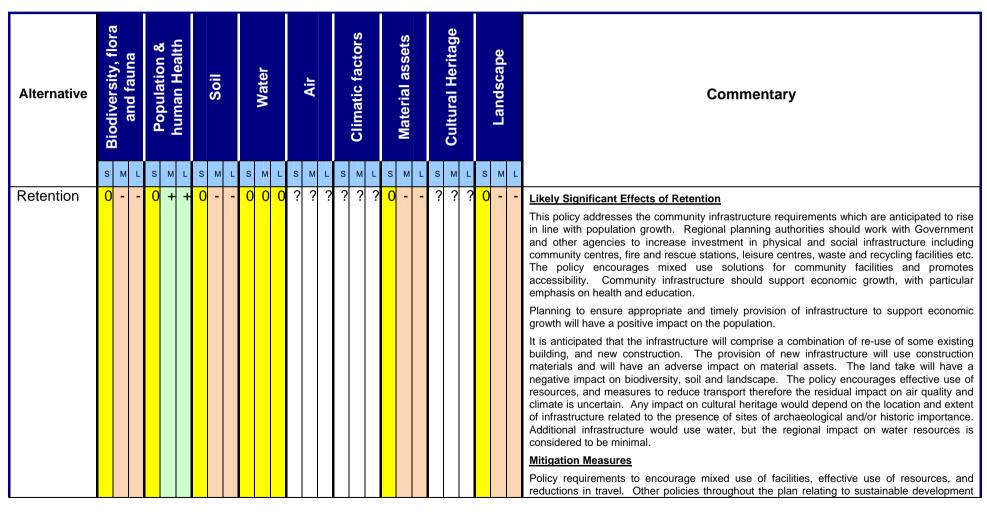
# RS Policy S5: Cultural and Sporting Activity

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		:: <	¥		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		l andersne	Laideaga	Commentary
				И L					М						L				s				M L	
Retention	? ?	?	+ -	+ +	4	? ?	?	?	?	?	0	0 0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	? '	? ?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
										ı				ľ										This policy aims to extend access to, and sustainable participation in, sport, recreation and cultural activity.
																								Cultural and creative activities account for 13% of the region's employment, and consequently expansion of this sector would have a positive impact on jobs and the local economy. Greater participation in sporting activities and recreation (including by disadvantaged parts of the community) would have a beneficial impact on human health.
																								The policy encourages the location of facilities in areas where they can be accessed by sustainable transport, e.g. walking and cycling. , This would reduce the potential for increased aerial emissions from private transport, which would otherwise be predicted as a consequence of extended access to sport and culture. The impact on air quality and climate is considered to be neutral.
																								The level, if any, of additional infrastructure required to support the policy is uncertain and the impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, material assets and cultural heritage are unclear.
												T						1			I			Mitigation Measures
																								Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
												T						1			I			<u>Assumptions</u>
																					I			None

Alternative :	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &		:	Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
S	S M	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	М	L	S	М	L	s N	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	University of the Control of the Con
																									<u>Uncertainty</u> Extent of related development.
Revocation ?	?	? ?		0	+	<u>ن</u>	?	? ?	?	<b>٠</b> :	0	0				?	?	<u> </u>	?	<u>\( \cdot\) \( \cdot\) \( \cdot\)</u>	Ċ.	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Section 8 of the NPPF provides the framework for 'Promoting Healthy Communities'. The NPPF states (paragraph 69) that the planning system 'can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities'. A key tenet of the NPPF is community involvement in the development of Local Plans, and the facilitation of neighbourhood plans. Paragraph 70 states that planning policies and decisions should 'plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilitiesand other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments'. Paragraph 73 requires plans to be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and paragraph 74 provides protection from development on existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land.  Other sections of the NPPF are also relevant to this policy including section 12 (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) which requires local authorities to take into account 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring'. Section 4 of the NPPF promotes 'sustainable transport'.  Revocation of the policy would mean that the objectives are not explicitly stated, although the combined sections of the NPPF cover similar areas. There is likely to be some variation between authorities in interpretation although the overall objectives are likely to be met in the longer term. This would result in some delay to the positive impacts associated with the policy. The extent of any negative impacts remains uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.

Alterr	native	>	and fauna	Population	numan Heal		N M	L	Water		.iv	A L		W CIIIIalic laciols	L	Material assets	L	Cultural Heritage	0	Landscape	L	Commentary
						l																Uncertainty Extent of related development.

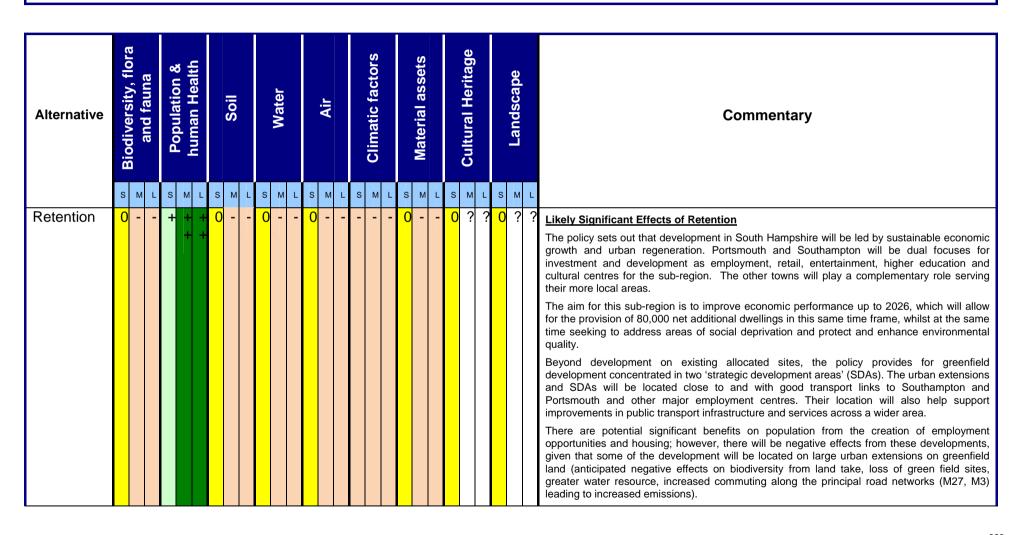
#### **RS Policy S6: Community Infrastructure**



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	4+lcoll acmid			Soil			Water	Wale		.: <	Ţ			Climatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	\$	S 1	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	8 1	М	L :	S	МΙ	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														(CC1) and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  Mixed use community facilities are feasible.  Uncertainty  As above. Net impact on air quality and climate.
Revocation					0	+	+	0	-	-	(		0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	0			?	?	?	0	Ī	_	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  A core principle of the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development in order to deliver inter alia the homes and infrastructure that the country needs. Paragraph 69 of the NPPF requires planning authorities to 'create a shared vision with communities of the residential environmental and the facilities they wish to see'. Planning authorities are required to involve all sections of the community in development of Local Plans and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. There is a requirement (paragraph 70) to plan positively for provision and use of shared space (including local shops, sports venues etc), and to ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.  These requirements, together with others in the NPPF relating to sustainable transport and good design, in combination with the duty to co-operate with other bodies on strategic issues (e.g. health paragraph 156), provides a similar framework to that embodied in the South East Plan policy. The impacts associated with revocation are therefore the same as those for retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  Requirements of the NPPF are addressed in a similar timescale to the South East Plan.

Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	3	8 1	M L	_ 8	8 1	ΛL	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	 s	М	٦	s	М	Г	
																											Uncertainty As above.

## **RS Policy SH1: CORE POLICY**

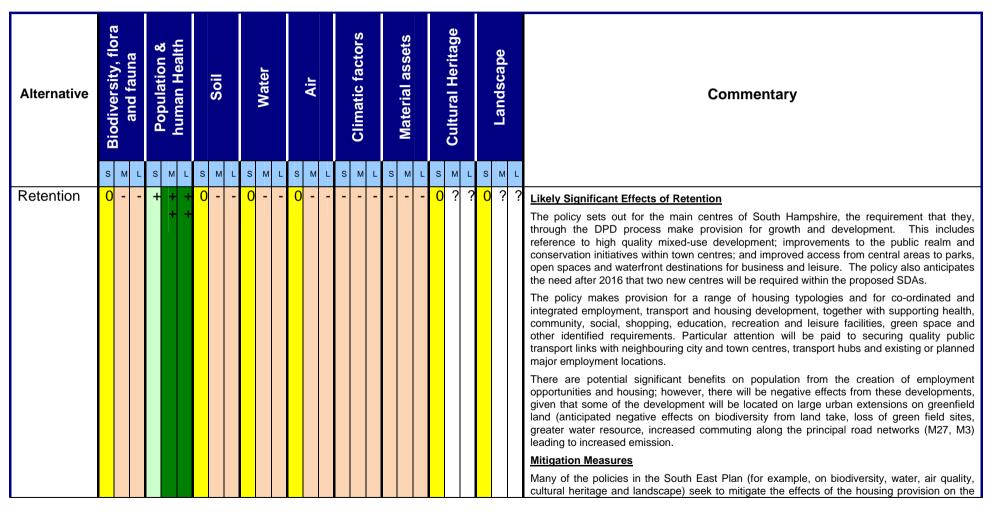


Alternative	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and failus		Population &		numan neam		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	
																												Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	-	-	+	++	+ +	0	1		0			0	-	Ī	-		-	0		-	0	?	?	0	C	,	Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to'boost significantly the supply of housing'  The sub-regional area covered by the South Hampshire policy includes a partnership of the unitary authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton; Hampshire County Council and district authorities of Eastleigh, East Hampshire, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Test Valley and Winchester. The partnership (PUSH) has evolved to deliver a shared vision of a more prosperous and sustainable South Hampshire.

Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Diodiversity, nora	and rauna	9 2017	Population &	пишап пеаш	:	Soll		Water			Air			Cillianic lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Lalidacape	Commentary	
	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S	ИL	. s	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М		
																									The PUSH aims to deliver a shared vision of a more prosperous and sustainable Sc Hampshire which includes the aim to provide 80,000 homes in the sub-region by 2 (Homes for Growth Sub Regional Housing Strategy - Summary 2007 – 2011). PUSH completed a housing market assessment (2006) and subsequently completed and monitoring reports, the most recent of which noted that the there had been a net increase in 2,441 dwellings from 2010. This compares to the average annual dwelling increase that 80,000 dwelling target implies of 4,000.  It is the extent to which these housing figures are reflected in the adopted Local Plans that influence that pace of housing provision in the sub-region. For example Fareham BC redu the dwellings requirement from the 10,000 to between 6,500 to 7,500 for the SDA Eastleigh BC has resolved that the North / North East Hedge End SDA should not be ta forward in its Core Strategy.  The Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is taking forward setting the conditions economic development in the sub-region. The LEP now includes the Isle of Wight. The Legous for growth remains in the Portsmouth and Southampton area.  Given the presence of PUSH and the Solent LEP, over the long term, the scale development in the sub-region is considered unlikely to change substantially in the absence the regional strategy. However, current Local Plans are at variance with the overcommitment, albeit that some are yet to be adopted. In the short term this may introd some delays into the process. Where it does occur, this would provide the same signific benefits for the population.  Depending on the location of the development, given the change in policy in the NPPF on priority to be given to the use of previously developed land, there could be less concentratorms of development in urban centres and, where available, more greenfield development he extent to which this would affect biodiversity, landscape and soil will depend on eventual location, scale and nature of development.  Ultimately, the environmental effects	026 has hual n of the will ced and ken for LEP e of e of erall ucce cant the ated ent. the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Healt	Soil			Water			Air		, temilo		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
		М	_	S	M	S	И	S	M	L	S	M	-	S	M	M	L	S	M	S	M	Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the South East Plan.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the South East Plan, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

### RS Policy SH2: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREAS



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		.:	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	i N	/ L	 S N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	LS	S N	ΛL	s	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	N	l L	L	
																											environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	(		?	1	+ + +	0	?		0	?	-	0	?	- (		? -			Ī	0	?	?	0	?		?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. However, current planning policy in the relevant local authorities suggests that there are still some uncertainties as to the extent of the remaining local plans to deliver the aspirations of the policy.  The Fareham Borough Core Strategy (adopted August 2011) has reduced the dwellings requirement from the 10,000 to between 6,500 and 7,500. Eastleigh Borough Council has resolved that the feasibility studies should be noted but that the North / North East Hedge End SDA should not be taken forward in its Core Strategy and that it should consider new options for future development.  This decision means that currently less progress is being made on the implementation of either SDA so it is likely that there will at least be a delay in the provision of new dwellings equivalent to that envisaged in the SDA. However, both LPAs could take an alternative approach to meeting the objective assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area relying less on large strategic sites and optimising use of infill sites. The extent to which this would affect biodiversity, landscape and soil will depend on the eventual

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	SM	S	location, scale and nature of development.  Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the policy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the South East Plan, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Plan is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

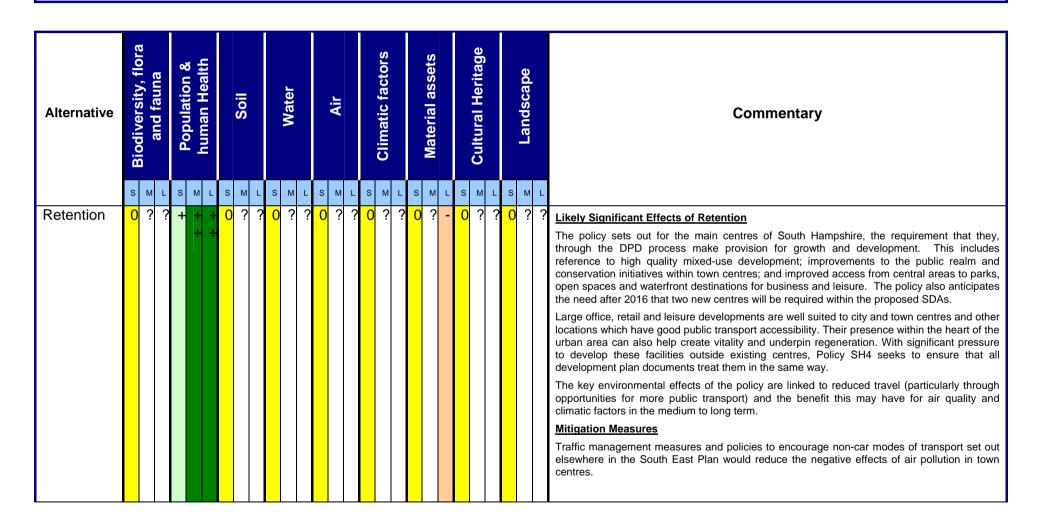
# RS Policy SH3: SCALE, LOCATION AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health		Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
Datastias	S M L	S M		M L	S M L					S M			M L	
Retention	0	+ +	0	- -	0	0	0	0 - 0	-  (	0 ?	?	0	? '	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
		+	1											The policy requires that employment land be provided to accommodate two million square metres of new business floorspace covering B1 Offices, B2 Manufacturing and B8 Warehousing. This is to be located on the following in Eastleigh:
											l			i. previously developed land within the cities and towns - 677,000 m <sup>2</sup>
														ii. greenfield land in the North/North East of Hedge End Strategic Development Area - 74,000 m²
														iii. greenfield land in the larger urban extensions and other greenfield sites with high accessibility allocated for that purpose in development plan documents (DPDs) - 316,000m <sup>2</sup> .
											l			And to be located on the following sites in Fareham:
											l			i. previously developed land within the cities and towns - 480,000 m <sup>2</sup>
											l			ii. greenfield land in the Fareham Strategic Development Area - 121,000 m <sup>2</sup>
														iii. greenfield land in the larger urban extensions and other greenfield sites with high accessibility allocated for that purpose in DPDs - 297,000m <sup>2</sup> .
														There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource). Whilst development in both LPAs emphasises the need for sustainable transport, it is still likely given the good road transport connections that the employment sites will increase local commuting on the principal

Alternative	;	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		1.00				Waler		:: <	All			Cilinatic lactors			Material assets			сипига негиаде			Landscape		Commentary
	5	3	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																													road networks (M27, M3) in the sub-region.  Mitigation Measures  Many of the policies in the South East Plan (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation		0	0		0	+	+	0	0		0	0	-	0	O		0	0		0	-   .		0	0	0	0	0	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for employment opportunities within the subregion. The 2011 Housing Market Report to PUSH noted that whilst the unemployment rate had fallen marginally the proportion of the population actively engaged in the labour market has reduced slightly.  However, as with the housing allocations in the SDA, current planning policy in the relevant local authorities suggests that there are still some uncertainties as to the extent of the remaining local plans to deliver the aspirations of the policy.  The Fareham Borough Core Strategy has decreased the employment land provision in the SDA down to 90,750 m² from 121,000m². In July 2010, Eastleigh BC formally resolved that the SDA would not be taken forward in the Council's planning work. It is stated on their website that 'This followed the Coalition Government's stated intention to revoke the South

Alterna	ative	Biodiversity flora	ed form		B acitation 8	himan Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
		S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																													East Plan and all other regional spatial strategies.'  There are other strategic employment sites being developed in the sub-region. The
																													Government announced a Solent Enterprise Zone in this area at the former HMS Daedalus site (a former airfield). This is being taken forward by the LEP. Outline planning application has been approved by both Fareham BC and Gosport BC to develop 110,000 sqm of employment space creating up to 3,500 jobs.
																													However, collectively the evidence suggests that there is currently less progress being made on the implementation of either SDA so it is possible that there will be a delay in the provision of new employment sites equivalent to that envisaged in the SDA. Resulting positive effects will be deferred and reduced at this stage.
																			l										Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of employment land delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.
																													Mitigation Measures
																													Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the South East Plan.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the South East Plan, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Plan is revoked or retained.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery is likely to be lower than provided for by the Plan and therefore the scale of the effects are likely to be less.

#### RS Policy SH4: STRATEGY FOR MAIN TOWN CENTRES



Alternative	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soll			Water			AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
																												Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects on biodiversity, soil, water, air quality, climate change and material assets will depend on the degree to which the policy effectively balances the demands for out of centre sites (potentially on greenfield locations) and inner city development and intensification (most likely to involve the reuse of previously developed land). The Plan notes that much of the current development pipeline for business growth is out of town, the main centres have capacity and potential to accommodate most of the forecast growth requirements over the Plan period. As such the effects over the medium and long term are recorded as uncertain.
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+ +	0	?	?	0	?	?	O	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	-1	0	?	?	0	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Paragraph 23 of the NPPF seeks to promote competitive town centres and leaves it to local planning authorities to define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations. Paragraphs 29-41 deal with sustainable transport and seek to reduce the need to travel and make greater use of public transport. The effects on air quality and climate would remain uncertain in the medium to long term given the link between congestion and air pollution.  Mitigation Measures  As with retention of the policy, traffic management measures can assist in reducing congestion and the resulting air pollution.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects on biodiversity, soil, water, air quality, climate change and material assets will depend on the degree to which Local Plan policies reflect the NPPF and provide balance between the demands for out of centre sites (potentially on greenfield locations) and inner city

Alternative	Biodiversity. flora	,	and launa	Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Cilinatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																												development. Whilst current development sites for business growth is predominately out of town, the main centres have capacity and potential to accommodate growth. As such the effects over the medium and long term are recorded as uncertain.

# RS Policy SH5: SCALE AND LOCATION OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT 2006-2026

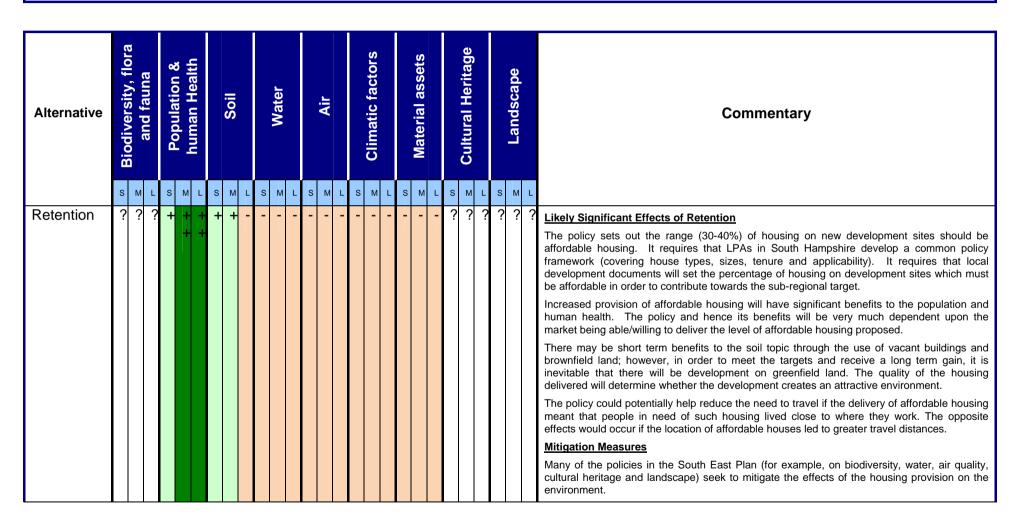
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failina		Population &			lios	300			Water		;	Alľ			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
				_	+																							The policy requires the South Hampshire LPAs to allocate sufficient land and facilitate the delivery of 80,000 net additional dwellings in South Hampshire between 2006 and 2026. This is split between the named authorities (East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, New Forest, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester). The SDAs identified in policy SH1 are also included.
																												The increased provision of housing is likely to lead to significantly positive effects on the population and human health in the medium to long term. However, this will also depend on related factors such as the quality of the houses, their density, location relative to green spaces and ambient air quality.
																												The demand for construction materials energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region, while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have negative impacts on material assets, air quality and climatic factors.
																												Increasing the number of residents in the area is likely to increase demand for water resources and have an effect on soil through greenfield land take (particularly in the SDAs identified).
																												Mitigation Measures
																												Many of the policies in the South East Plan (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment.

Alternative	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	Omitagio accord			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape	-		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	. 8	3 1	M L	_	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L		
																													Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the South East Plan and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	?		+	+ -	0	?	?	0	?				? -			? -		0	?		0	?	?	0	?		?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing, Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it could have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, subject to the status of local plans.  PUSH aims to deliver a shared vision of a more prosperous and sustainable South Hampshire which includes the aim to provide 80,000 homes in the sub-region by 2026 (Homes for Growth Sub Regional Housing Strategy - Summary 2007 – 2011). PUSH has completed a housing market assessment (2006) and subsequently completed annual monitoring reports, the most recent of which noted that there had been a net increase of 2,441 dwellings from 2010. This compares to the average annual dwelling increase that the 80,000 dwelling target implies of 4,000.  It is the extent to which these housing figures are reflected in the adopted Local Plans that will influence that pace of housing provision in the sub-region. For example Fareham BC reduced the dwellings requirement from the 10,000 to between 6,500 and 7,500 for the SDA and Eastleigh BC has resolved that the North / North East Hedge End SDA should not be taken forward in its Core Strategy.  The Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is taking forward setting the conditions for

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	:	Material assets	:	Cultural Heritage	oucospuc -	Lalidəcabe	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	. S M L	S M L	S M	L S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	
													economic development in the sub-region. The LEP now includes the Isle of Wight. The LEP focus for growth remains in the Portsmouth and Southampton area.
													Given the presence of PUSH and the Solent LEP, over the long term, the scale of development in the sub-region is considered unlikely to change substantially in the absence of the regional strategy. However, current Local Plans are at variance with the overall commitment, albeit that some are yet to be adopted. In the short and medium term this may introduce some delays into the process. Where it does occur, this would provide the same significant benefits for the population.
													Depending on the location of the development, given the change in policy in the NPPF on the priority to be given to the use of previously developed land, there could be less concentrated forms of development in urban centres and, where available, more greenfield development. The extent to which this would affect biodiversity, landscape and soil will depend on the eventual location, scale and nature of development.
													Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.
													Mitigation Measures
													Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution (required under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010), should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the South East Plan.
													Assumptions It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the South East Plan, such as the economy
													and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Plan is revoked or retained.
													<u>Uncertainty</u>
													As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	, L	and launa	Bonilation 8		питал пеан		Soil		Metor	Water		Air			Cilinatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	M L	s	М	L	S	M L	. 8	S N	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										for by the Plan and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

### **RS Policy SH6: AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

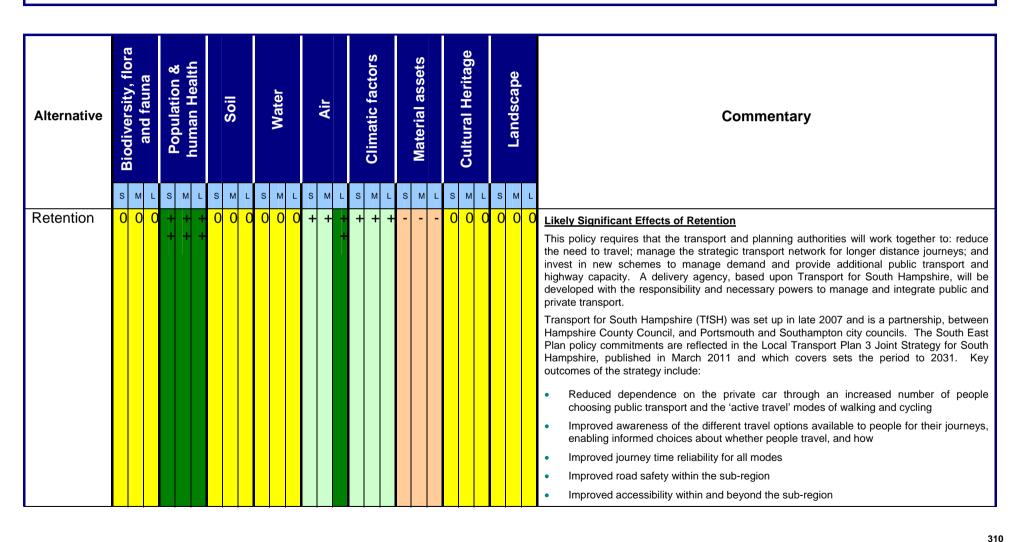


Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N	1 L	 6 M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L		
																											Non Unc The area the s	certainty e actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different as, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the South East Plan and refore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	(		?	+	+	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?			⟨ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0	?	— —	0	<u></u> ?·	<u>ر</u> .	0	?	(-:	Rev region that and Sec delive sign evide affor and coull up to PUS that whill adva	Pely Significant Effects of Revocation  Vocation of the policy will not remove the need for more affordable houses within the sub- control on the policy will not remove the need for more affordable houses within the sub- control of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts at will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefits a impacts are likely to occur.  Cition 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities to ver a wide choice of high quality homes. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF seeks to boost inficantly the supply of housing and states that local planning authorities should use their dence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for ordable housing. This is expected to have the same significant benefits to the population and human health as retention of the policy, although as with revocation of policy H1 there and be fewer benefits to the population in the short term in those local authorities without an and date plan.  SH's Homes for Growth Sub Regional Housing Strategy - Summary 2007 – 2011 noted a between 1999 and 2006, house prices in South Hampshire have more than doubled alst earnings have increased at a slower rate, resulting in a 60% decline in affordability. In ance of, and consistent with, the South East Plan policy, PUSH adopted a common policy nework for affordable housing in January 2008. It included the following policy principles:  LDF policies should be informed by sub-regional evidence on the level of affordable housing need (as referenced in the South Hampshire Housing Market Assessment), and

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &	human Health						Water		٧	AIL		Climatic factors			Material accote	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S N	1 L	S	S N	/ L	. 8	S I	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	1 8	M L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
							l																					the sub-region's past and future reliance on sites below 15 dwellings in size as part of overall housing supply.
																												<ul> <li>Individual authorities should prepare LDF policies that seek to ensure that residential developments within the city/district provide up to 40% affordable housing, and examine the need to vary affordable housing requirements in relation to site size.</li> </ul>
																												Fareham BC Core Strategy policy CS18 concerns the provision of affordable housing. It requires the provision of affordable housing on all schemes that can deliver a net gain of 5 or more dwellings. Sites that are below the 15 dwelling threshold are expected to provide 30% affordable units or the equivalent financial contribution towards off-site provision. On sites that can accommodate 15 or more dwellings developers will be expected to provide 40% affordable units.
																												Given the presence of the PUSH policy framework, over the long term, the scale of development in the sub-region is considered unlikely to change substantially in the absence of the South East Plan. However, current Local Plans are at minor variance with the overall commitment, albeit that some are yet to be adopted. In consequence, in the short and medium term this may introduce some delays into the process.
																												Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.
							l																					Mitigation Measures
																												Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the South East Plan.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the South East Plan , such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Plan is revoked or retained.

Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	d fauna		Population &		numan Health		Soil		14/0/2	water		Air					Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	s	и L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																											Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

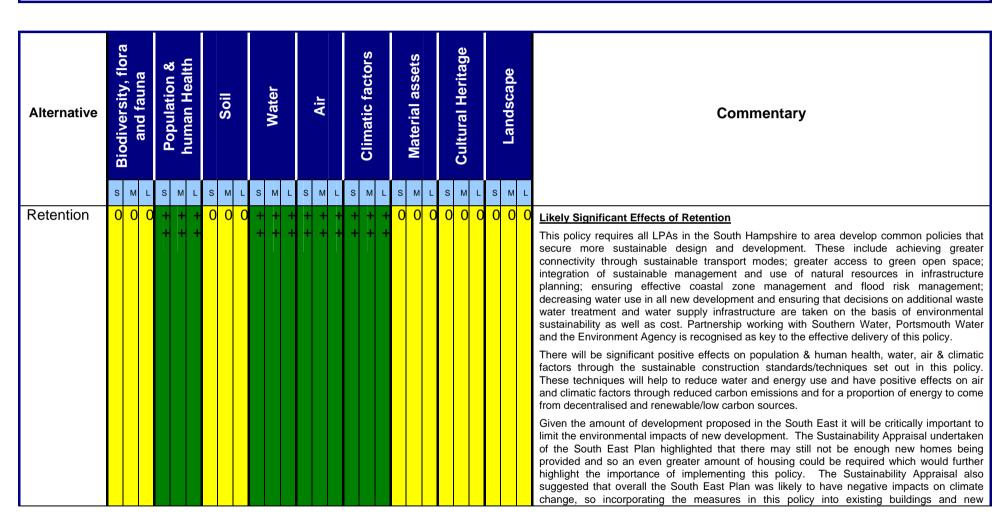
### RS Policy SH7: SUB-REGIONAL TRANSPORT STRATEGY



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Population & human Health		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M L	L S	М	L	s M	1 L	S	М	L S	М	L	s	M L	_ 8	S M	1 L	S	М	L	
																						Improved air quality and environment, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions
																						<ul> <li>Promoting a higher quality of life.</li> <li>Significant positive scores for reducing the need to travel and reducing the transport intensity of economic activity, including freight – against criteria for reducing travel need, encouraging cycling and walking as well as reducing income disparities, increasing resilience and providing opportunities / access to services for all. The policy also seeks to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>Mitigation Measures</li> <li>None</li> <li>Assumptions</li> <li>None</li> <li>Uncertainty</li> <li>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have – particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.</li> </ul>
Revocation	0 0	O	+ + -	+ (	0	0	0 0	0	+	+	+ +	+	+	-	-	- (	0 0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  Revocation of this policy will not affect the positive effects and outcomes identified. Transport for South Hampshire has been established and the Local Transport Plan sets out a vision, policies, and programme to deliver the policy over the long term. Revocation of the South East Plan leaves the partnership and policy commitments unaffected.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	. S M	1 L	S	M L	. s	М	L	
														<u>Uncertainty</u>
														Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have – particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.

#### RS Policy SH8: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and rauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			1010101	Water		;	Air			Climatic factors			Matorial accote	Material assets			сипиган пептаде			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	L	S	M	1 1	- ;	6	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	. 5	3 1	М		S	М	L	s	M	L	development will help to limit elimete change
													ı																	development will help to limit climate change.  There are no overall impacts on biodiversity, soils, cultural heritage and material assets.
													ı																	Mitigation Measures
																														No mitigation measures.
													ı																	<u>Assumptions</u>
													ı																	None.
													ı																	<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														The success of this policy would depend to some extent on behavioural changes by organisations and individuals to ensure implementation of the sustainable construction design/techniques.
Revocation	0	0	O	-	-	+	С	(C	) (	)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	H	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				1	1	+	l		Ш	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	ł	+ -	۱						Ч				Revocation of this policy will not affect the significant positive effects and outcomes identified.
																														As paragraph 6 of the NPPF makes clear, the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF makes specific reference to the five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future. These are: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.
																														Each of the elements contributing to the creation of sustainable communities described in 2003 Sustainable Communities: Homes for All are reflected in the NPPF, particularly in the core planning principles set out in paragraph 17, but also in more detail in specific policies.
																														The revocation of this policy would not remove the requirement for local plans to be consistent with legal and national policy requirements on climate change: including supporting the move to a low carbon future and avoiding increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S	M L	S N	Л L	S M	L	S M	L	
														from climate change. There should therefore be the same positive effects on climatic factors as with retention of the policy.
						П								There are measures in the NPPF to ensure that the challenge of climate change is met which includes seeking to move to a low carbon future and that local planning authorities should:
														Actively support energy efficiency to existing improvements; and
														<ul> <li>When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.</li> </ul>
						П								The NPPF also places responsibility on all communities to help increase use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy development.
														The NPPF requires LPAs to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.
														In the absence of the South East Plan, the duty to co-operate will be an important element in continuing to deliver the positive effects, particularly in relation to strategic priorities (which includes climate change mitigation and adaptation). The commitments to sustainable transport are reflected in the Local Transport Plan. The commitments to improved water resource in planning and design and improved water infrastructure planning are reflected in water companies Water Resource Management Plans and the EA's River Basin Management Plans. For example, Southern Water's Water Resource Management Plan (2009 – 2014) includes measures that will deliver an average saving of 8% on unmeasured per capita consumption and 10% where properties have water metering. The Plan also notes 'A significant number of new homes are proposed for the South East over the planning period, many of which are expected to be flats or smaller dwellings, with a lower occupancy level than existing properties. In general, the lower the household occupancy rate, the higher the individual consumption. However, it has become mandatory for all new socially funded housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes code level 3 of 105 l/h/d (Defra 2008, Future Water). In the demand forecast it has therefore been assumed that, from the start of the planning period (2010-11) all new socially funded housing would have a PCC (per capita

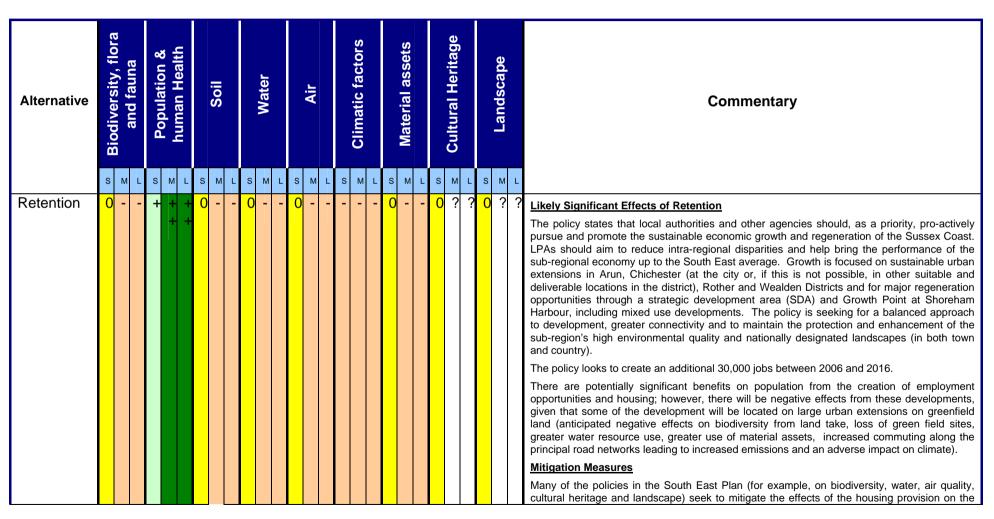
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fall as	5	Population &	human Health		:	Soll	Motor	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	9	M	L	3	101	-	3	IVI	3			3 10	1 L	9	IVI	_	3	M	5 1	М	. 3	10	L	consumption) of 105 l/h/d.'  The Environment Agency's Shoreline Management Plan for the coastal areas in South Hampshire outlined specific responses (whether 'hold the line' or managed realignment) and work with land holders to ensure sea level changes are adequately addressed.
																								All of these measures (the NPPF, the PUSH Housing Strategy, the Local Transport Plan, the Water Resource Management Plan, the River Basin Management Plan and the Shoreline Management Plan) will help to ensure new developments are sustainably designed and constructed, which would have positive effects on population, air and climatic factors.
																								There will be no overall effects on biodiversity, soil, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape.
																				l				Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures.
											L													<u>Assumptions</u>
																								That the collectively operation of the framework of plans will deliver the commitments in the South East Plan.
																								<u>Uncertainty</u> The measures in the NPPF would require behavioural changes from organisations/individuals in order to move to a low carbon economy and so success would depend to some extent on this.

# RS Policy SH9: IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY

Alternative	Riodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets	Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S					М				L								M									S			
Retention	0	0	C	) (	)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
																				ľ										This policy requires that an implementation agency will be created for South Hampshire with the responsibility and necessary powers to implement the policies for South Hampshire within the South East Plan.
																														PUSH aims to deliver a shared vision of a more prosperous and sustainable South Hampshire. PUSH was formed in 2003 and initially comprised of the two unitary authorities, the county council and four of the district councils. This expanded in 2004 to the eleven councils that are now members of PUSH in recognition of the value that can be gained in working collaboratively towards growing our local economy.
							l																							The effects of the policy are considered neutral. It is the actions of the implementation agency that would have potential effects (which are considered in the previous policy assessments.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														No mitigation measures.
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
																														None
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
				L	L		1									L					L		1	1						None
Revocation	0	0	C	)	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	C	C	C	0	) (	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
					T	T						T									Ľ	T								Revocation would have no effect.
						T																T								PUSH was established in its current form in 2004 and has a strategy in place.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Popula	human Health			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Horitage			Landscape		Commentary
		М	S	M	S	M	N. C.	11 L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	A L	S	M	L	The Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is taking forward setting the conditions for economic development in the sub-region. The LEP now includes the Isle of Wight. The LEP focus for growth remains in the Portsmouth and Southampton area.  The effects of the policy are considered neutral. As noted in the commentary on retention, it is the actions of the implementation agency that would have potential effects (which are considered in the previous policy assessments.  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

#### **RS Policy SCT1: CORE POLICY**



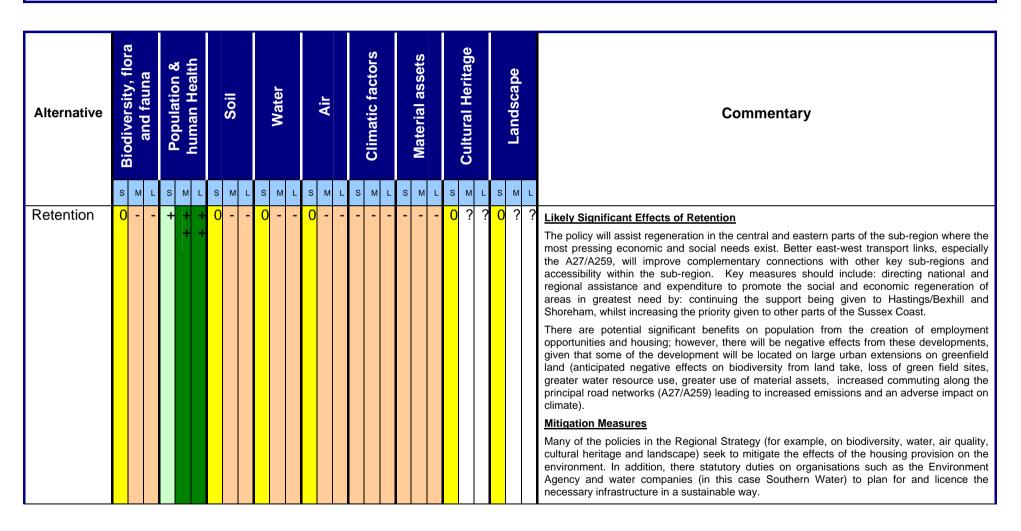
Alternative	Biodiversity flors	piolitically, nota	alla laula	9 201100		numan neam	:	Soil		Water	Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	SI	м і	_ S	i N	ΛL	. 8	N	1 L	S	N	ИL	s	N	1 L	S	S 1	M L	L	
																												environment. In addition, there statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	?		+	+	+ +	0	?		0	? .	- (		? -	. (	?	-			-	C	?	?			? '	?	Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region. Compared with South East averages there are higher levels of multiple deprivation, lower levels of GVA, lower earnings, higher levels of unemployment, lower rates of business formation, a poorer qualified workforce and an ageing population. It will not also remove the need for new homes. There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).  The Coast to Capital and South East Local Enterprise Partnerships provide a locally and private sector supported approach to support economic development and partnership working. The Coast to Capital LEP is based on a functional market economic area that goes across the regional boundary with London. Although it is acknowledged that LEPs are non-statutory bodies and are not subject to the duty to cooperate, the bodies that are subject to the duty are required to have regard to the activities of LEPs. This is intended to strengthen

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	s	M L	s	M L	s	M L	s	M L	s	M L	. s	M L	. s	М	L	s	M L	_ 8	М	L	
																					strategic planning on economic activity and infrastructure delivery.
																					Growth is focused on sustainable urban extensions in Arun, Chichester (at the city or, if this is not possible, in other suitable and deliverable locations in the district), Rother and Wealden Districts.  In terms of the locations identified to provide for sustainable urban extensions  Arun: as the South East Plan Panel report sets out in paragraph 17.61, this location is one of five identified for development after 2011 in the West Sussex Structure Plan (WSSP). However, revocation of this policy will result in uncertainty. This is because the relevant WSSP has not been saved see Appendix B. As set out in Appendix C, the Arun Local Plan was approved in 2003 and contains housing provision below that identified in this policy (and (SC5). Until a revised Local Plan is adopted with an updated assessment of housing need, it is uncertain whether the level of housing identified will be delivered in this district.  Chichester: The South East Panel report noted in paragraph 17.67 that the Council was intending to provide a strategic location in its Core Strategy as a contingency for housing supply. The South East Plan allocated an additional housing to this location, with reasoning set out by the Panel in paragraph 17.68 of their report. As above, the WSSP identified this as a strategic location to accommodate a large urban extension, but the Structure Plan was not saved. Following an Inspectors report, the Council agreed the withdrawal of the Core Strategy on 24 July 2007 and so reverted to the Chichester Local Plan which was adopted in 1999. Therefore, there will be similar short and medium term delays to the benefits identified similarly to that for the Arun sustainable urban extension set out above.  Rother: The Council is currently consulting on 'focused amendments' to the Proposed Submission Core Strategy. On 21st May 2012, the Council approved submission of the Core Strategy, incorporating some 'focused amendments' for independent examination, together with the updated Consultation Statement, Sustainability Appra

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	:	Soll		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	•		Commentary
																					1	appropriate overall target for net additional housing in the district over the period from April 2011 to March 28 (17 years) should be some 3,700 - 4,100 dwellings, or an average of 218 - 241 dwellings/year. This compares to the figure in the SE Plan of 280 dwellings per year. The Core Strategy identifies two main reasons for this; firstly, the South East Plan assumed that the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road would be built by now, yet the earliest it can now be built is the very end of 2014. Secondly, the recent recession and ongoing weak national economic growth forecasts, mean that the prospect of actually increasing on past build rates, as implied by the South East Plan target of 280 dwellings/year) (compared to actual house-building between 1991 and 2011 of only 245 dwellings per year), is both likely to be unduly optimistic and, moreover, unlikely to be matched by requisite job growth.  Wealden: this location was recommended by the Panel for additional housing via sustainable urban extension, see the Panel report paragraph 17.58-17.60. The Wealden Local Plan was adopted in 1998. Therefore, the assessment on the impacts of revoking this SE Plan policy is similar to that for the Arun sustainable urban extension set out above.  The Policy also identified major regeneration opportunities through a strategic development area (SDA) and Growth Point at Shoreham Harbour, including mixed use developments. Brighton & Hove City Council is working with its partners (Adur District Council, West Sussex
																						County Council, Shoreham Port Authority and the Homes and Communities Agency) to regenerate Shoreham Harbour. In 2011, Shoreham Harbour Interim Planning Guidance which sets out the position on growth and development, in anticipation developing an Area Action Plan by 2013. The IPG does not set out the quantum of growth anticipated.  Given the current position of Core Strategies, AAPs, and Local Plan's, revocation of this South East Plan policy is likely to result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations in the interim period.  Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks

Alternative	٠	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	THEOR HEALT			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	3	M	L	s	M	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	to mitigate as for as possible adverse effects on the environment
																													to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures
																													Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

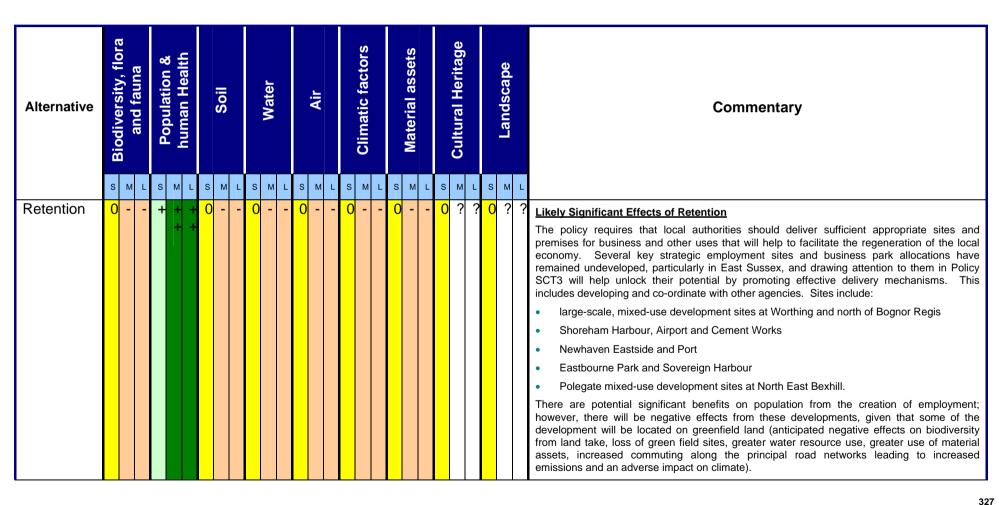
### RS Policy SCT2: ENABLING ECONOMIC REGENERATION



Alternative	Diodivioroity flore	biodiversity, nora	and tauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water	Water		A ir	Ę		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	ş	1 8	ИΙ	L S	S N	ИΙ	_ 8	S 1	М	L ;	3 1	ИL	. 8	S N	1 L	S	i N	Л L	S	N	1 L	. 8	S N	1 L	
																												Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	?	-		+	+	+ (		?	- (		?		0	? -			? -	Ī			(		7		) ?	7	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region. Compared with South East averages there are higher levels of multiple deprivation, lower levels of GVA, lower earnings, higher levels of unemployment, lower rates of business formation, a poorer qualified workforce and an ageing population. It will not also remove the need for new homes.  There are significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and improved connectivity; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).  The Coast to Capital and South East Local Enterprise Partnerships provide a locally and private sector supported approach to support economic development and partnership working. The Coast to Capital LEP is based on a functional market economic area that goes across the regional boundary with London. Shoreham Harbour regeneration is recognised in the 2010 Coast to Capital Strategy. Although it is acknowledged that LEPs are non-statutory bodies and are not subject to the duty to cooperate. However, the bodies that are subject to the duty are required to have regard to the activities of LEPs. This is intended to strengthen strategic planning on economic activity and infrastructure delivery.  Regeneration is focused on Hastings and Bexhill area, reflected in the priority given to these

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	מומוס	Population &	питап неакп	:	Soll		Water	Tara tara		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		00000	Lalidscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M	L	S	М	LS	S N	И L	s	М	L	s I	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																								areas in the submission Rother Core Strategy (Policy OSS1: Overall Spatial Development Strategy gives focus new development at Bexhill, giving particular attention to promoting economic regeneration and growth of the Hastings and Bexhill area, including through mixed use developments).  The importance to Shoreham Harbour is also reflected in the 2011, Shoreham Harbour Interim Planning Guidance which sets out the position on growth and development, in anticipation developing an Area Action Plan by 2013. The IPG does not set out the quantum of growth anticipated.  Given the current position of Rother Core Strategy and Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan, revocation of this South East Plan policy is likely to result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted.  Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of development delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

### RS Policy SCT3: MANAGEMENT OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT SITES AND PREMISES

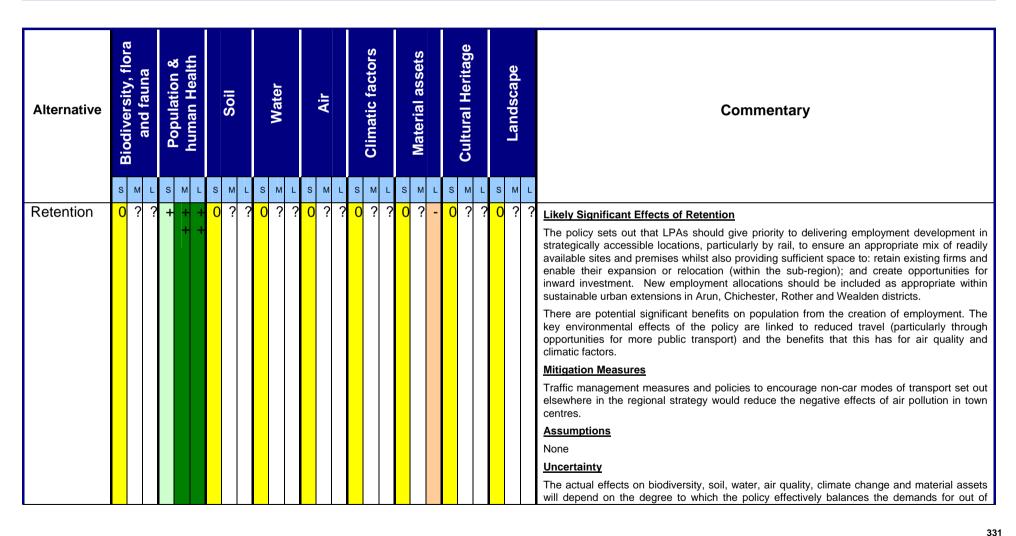


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		<del>.</del>	201			Water			Air			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S	M I	L S	S N	/ L	. 8	5 N	1 L	Mitigation Measures
																											Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the development provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Southern Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  **Assumptions**  None  **Uncertainty**  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	0	-	0	+	+	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-   -	- (	0	) (	0	) (	) 1	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																											Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for employment opportunities within the sub- region. Compared with South East averages there are higher levels of multiple deprivation, lower levels of GVA, lower earnings, higher levels of unemployment, lower rates of business formation, a poorer qualified workforce.
																											There are significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and improved connectivity; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).  The Coast to Capital LEP provide a locally and private sector supported approach to support

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	Continue Louise			Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L S M	L S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	
													Shoreham Harbour regeneration is recognised in the 2010 Coast to Capital Strategy.
													Brighton & Hove City Council is working with its partners (Adur District Council, West Sussex County Council, Shoreham Port Authority and the Homes and Communities Agency) to regenerate Shoreham Harbour (to be reflected in the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan).
													The LEP has submitted proposals for the Bognor Regis Enterprise Zone to central government to stimulate regeneration and development.
		ı											Regeneration is focused on Hastings and Bexhill area, reflected in the priority given to these areas in the submission Rother Core Strategy (Policy OSS1: Overall Spatial Development Strategy gives focus new development at Bexhill, giving particular attention to promoting economic regeneration and growth of the Hastings and Bexhill area, including through mixed use developments).
		ı											The continued focus given by this policy is maintained by the LEP, in conjunction with LPAs and the HCA. However, whilst the LEPs proposals are moving forward, regeneration of Bexhill and Shoreham Harbour are dependent on progress on the Rother Core Strategy and Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan. In consequence, revocation of this South East Plan policy is likely to result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted.
													Mitigation Measures
													Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
													<u>Assumptions</u>
													It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.

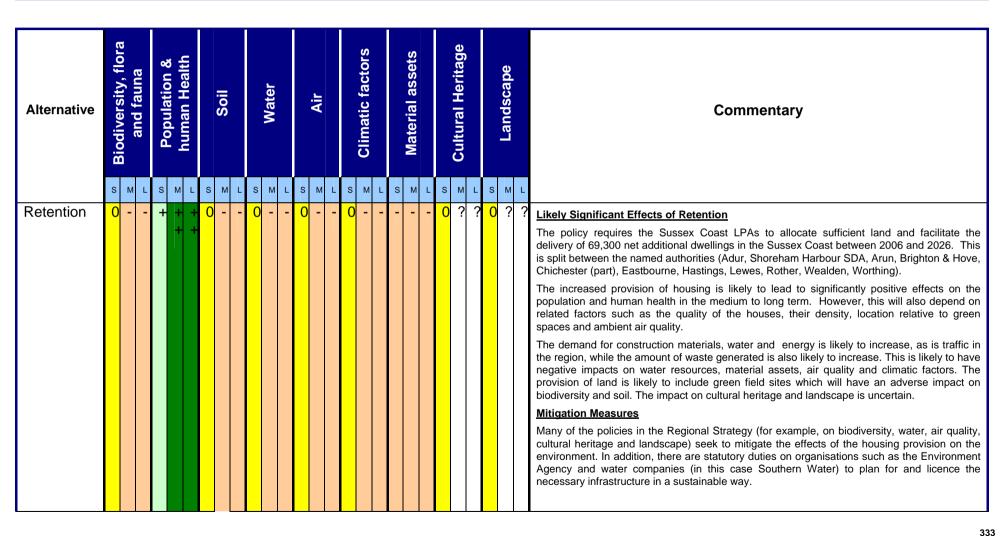
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	LS	6 M	
											Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects are likely to be less in the short and medium term.

### RS Policy SCT4: EMPLOYMENT PRIORITY IN NEW LAND ALLOCATIONS



Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			curtural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	 S	М	L	S N	ΛL	s	N	/ L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L :	S	М	니.	s	М	L	
																											centre sites (potentially on greenfield locations) and inner city development and intensification (most likely to involve the reuse of previously developed land). The Plan notes that much of the current development pipeline for business growth is out of town, the main centres have capacity and potential to accommodate most of the forecast growth requirements over the Plan period. As such the effects over the medium and long term are recorded as uncertain.
Revocation	C	?	,	+	+	+	<mark>)</mark>	? ?	2	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+																					Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for employment opportunities within the subregion.  The continued focus given by this policy is maintained by the LEP, in conjunction with LPAs and the HCA. However, whilst the LEPs proposals are moving forward, regeneration of Bexhill and Shoreham Harbour are dependent on progress on the Rother Core Strategy and Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan. In consequence, revocation of this South East Plan policy is likely to result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects are likely to be less in the short and medium term.

#### **RS Policy SCT5: HOUSING DISTRIBUTION**



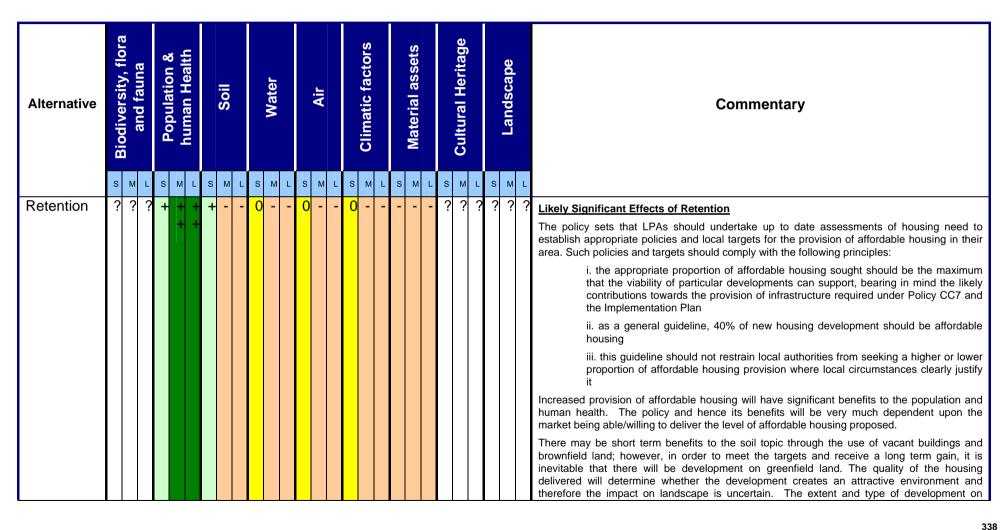
Alternative	Biodiversity flora		andiadna	Population &	himan Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	s N	И L	. s	М	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L :	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	?		+	+	+ +	0	? -	0	?	_	0	?		0	?	-				0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it may have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, subject to the status of local plans.  There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).  Growth is focused on sustainable urban extensions in Arun, Chichester (at the city or, if this is not possible, in other suitable and deliverable locations in the district), Rother and Wealden Districts.  In terms of the locations identified to provide for sustainable urban extensions  • Arun: as the South East Plan Panel report sets out in paragraph 17.61, this location is one of five identified for development after 2011 in the West Sussex Structure Plan

Alternative	è	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	Soil		Water	S	Air	Climatic factors	L	Material assets	s	Cultural Heritage	00000	Landscape	Commentary
																		<ul> <li>(WSSP). However, revocation of this policy will result in uncertainty. This is because th relevant WSSP have not been saved see Appendix B. As set out in Appendix C, th Arun Local Plan was approved in 2003 and contains housing provision below the identified in this policy (and (SC5)). Until a revised Local Plan is adopted with a updated assessment of housing need, it is uncertain whether the level of housin identified will be delivered in this district.</li> <li>Chichester: The South East Panel report noted in paragraph 17.67 that the Council wer intending to provide a strategic location in its Core Strategy as a contingency for housin supply. The SE Plan allocated additional housing to this location, with reasoning set ou by the Panel in paragraph 17.68 of their report. As above, the WSSP identified this as strategic location to accommodate a large urban extension, but the Structure Plan wa not saved. Following an Inspector's report, the Council agreed the withdrawal of the Cor Strategy on 24 July 2007 and so reverted to the Chichester Local Plan which wa adopted in 1999. Therefore, there will be similar short and medium term delays to th benefits identified similarly to that for the Arun sustainable urban extension set or above.</li> <li>Rother: The Council is currently consulting on 'focused amendments' to the Propose Submission Core Strategy. On 21st May 2012, the Council approved submission of th Core Strategy, incorporating some 'focused amendments' for independent examination</li> </ul>
																		together with the updated Consultation Statement, Sustainability Appraisal, othe supporting documents and copies of duly-made representations. The current Cor Strategy includes revisions downward of housing allocations. It concludes that a appropriate overall target for net additional housing in the district over the period fror April 2011 to March 28 (17 years) should be some 3,700 - 4,100 dwellings, or a average of 218 - 241 dwellings/year. This compares to the figure in the SE Plan of 28 dwellings per year. The Core Strategy identifies two main reasons for this; firstly, th South East Plan assumed that the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road would be built by now yet the earliest it can now be built is the very end of 2014. Secondly, the recer recession and ongoing weak national economic growth forecasts, mean that the prospect of actually increasing on past build rates, as implied by the South East Plan.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	alla laulla	Population & human Health		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M L	s	M L	S	М	L S	6 M	L	s n	Л L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	
																					target of 280 dwellings/year) (compared to actual house-building between 1991 and 2011 of only 245 dwellings per year), is both likely to be unduly optimistic and, moreover, unlikely to be matched by requisite job growth.
																					Wealden: this location was recommended by the Panel for additional housing via sustainable urban extension, see the Panel report paragraph 17.58- 17.60. The Wealden Local Plan was adopted in 1998. Therefore, the assessment on the impacts of revoking this policy is similar to that for the Arun sustainable urban extension set out above.  The Policy also identified major regeneration opportunities through a strategic development.
																					area (SDA) and Growth Point at Shoreham Harbour, including mixed use developments. Brighton & Hove City Council is working with its partners (Adur District Council, West Sussex County Council, Shoreham Port Authority and the Homes and Communities Agency) to regenerate Shoreham Harbour. In 2011, Shoreham Harbour Interim Planning Guidance which sets out the position on growth and development, in anticipation developing an Area Action Plan by 2013. The IPG does not set out the quantum of growth anticipated.
																					Given the current position of Core Strategies, AAPs, and Local Plan's, revocation of this South East Plan policy is likely to result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations in the interim period.
																					Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.
																					Mitigation Measures
																					Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																					<u>Assumptions</u>
																					It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or

Alternative	3	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &		human Health		:: °S				Water			AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets				Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1	-	S	М	L	5	8	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	Μ	П	S	ı	ИΙ	-	s	М	L	S	M	L	
																															retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

#### RS Policy SCT6: AFFORDABLE HOUSING



Alternative		Biodiversity, nora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		.i.o	3		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s ı	И L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																											greenfield land will also influence the impact on biodiversity which remains uncertain. Increased development will have an adverse impact on water resources and material assets. The policy could potentially help reduce the need to travel if the delivery of affordable housing meant that people in need of such housing lived close to where they work. The opposite effects would occur if the location of affordable houses led to greater travel distances.  Mitigation Measures  Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	C	?	?	+	+	+ +	0 '	? ?	C	?	?	0	?		0	?	-	0	?		0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more affordable houses within the subregion and the revocation of the policy is unlikely affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur.  Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes . Paragraph 47 of the NPPF seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing and states that local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for affordable housing. This is expected to have the same significant benefits to the population and human

Al	ternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Donulation &			201		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		oucospue I	Lalluscape		Commentary
		S M L	s	M L	s	M L	s	M L	S	М	. s	М	L S	6 N	1 L	s	М	L	S I	м L	L	
																		Ī			t	nealth as retention of the policy, although as with revocation of policy H1 there could be fewer benefits to the population in the short term in those local authorities without an up to date plan.
																					() () ()	Chichester and Wealden Local Plans were adopted considerably before the South East Plan. The wording is noticeably more flexible and less directive. For example, Policy HG2 in the Wealden Plan states ' where there is a demonstrable lack of affordable housing to meet local needs, the Council will seek the provision of an element of affordable housing in new, large-scale housing developments.'
																					7	The Rother Proposed Submission Core Strategy includes the following:
																						On housing sites or mixed use developments, the Council will expect the following percentages of affordable housing within the district:
																						(i) In Bexhill and Hastings Fringes, 30% on-site affordable housing on schemes of 15 or more dwellings (or 0.5 hectares or more);
																						(ii) In Rye, 30% on-site affordable housing on schemes of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.3 hectares or more);
																						(iii) In Battle, 35% on-site affordable housing on schemes of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.3 hectares or more);
																					(	(iv) In the Rural Areas:
																					ŧ	a) 40% on-site affordable housing on schemes of 5 dwellings or more; or
																						b) A financial contribution, on a sliding scale up to the equivalent of providing 40% affordable housing, in lieu of on-site provision on all residential schemes of less than 5 dwellings.'
																					k V	Given the current position of Core Strategies, AAPs, and Local Plan's, revocation of this South East Plan policy may result in uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering the benefits associated with this policy. Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.

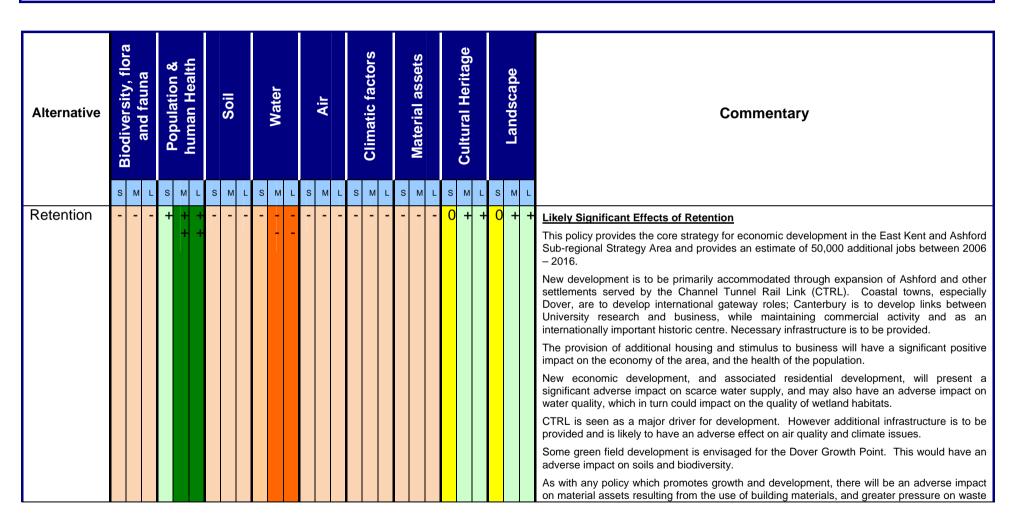
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauns	Popula	M M	וחוומוו	Soil		L	S	AIF	L		L	Material accets		Cultural Heritage	S	Zandscape	Commentary
																			Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

# RS Policy SCT7: IMPLEMENTATION AND DELIVERY

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	ריטןטרוי פּ	human Health		1.00	100			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	L	3		L	S		1 L								s					L					М					
Retention	(	ס	0	0	0	C	0	) (	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
								ľ																_						This policy requires that Local authorities, regional agencies, government representatives and other key stakeholders should agree a long-term vision and together develop joint, multiagency plans and frameworks as a focus for delivering economic and social regeneration for the sub-region. This includes the following names areas:
											ı																			Hastings – Bexhill area
											ı																			Eastbourne – Hailsham area
											ı																			Shoreham – Brighton & Hove and Adur
											ı																			Newhaven area
																														coastal West Sussex from Selsey to Adur
																														The effects of the policy are considered neutral. It is the actions of the implementation agency that would have potential effects (which are considered in the previous policy assessments).
											ı																			Mitigation Measures
																														No mitigation measures.
		I																												<u>Assumptions</u>
		I																												None.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Sol			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	-	Commentary	
:	s	м	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L		
			Ī						Ī																			<u>Uncertainty</u> None	
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Likely Significant Effects of Retention  Revocation would have no effect.  The Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnerships provide a locally and private so supported approach to support economic development and partnership working. It comp of five interlocking local economies which function as a natural economy. The economic represented by five Area Partnerships: Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership; Coastal Nussex; Croydon Development and Cultural Partnership; Gatwick Diamond Initiative; Rural West Sussex.  The 2010 LEP Strategy provides a vision, commitments and governance structure.  The continued focus given by this policy is maintained by the LEP, in conjunction with Land the HCA.  The effects of the policy are considered neutral. As noted in the commentary on retenting the actions of the implementation agency that would have potential effects (which considered in the previous policy assessments).  Mitigation Measures  No mitigation measures.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  None	orises s are West and LPAs

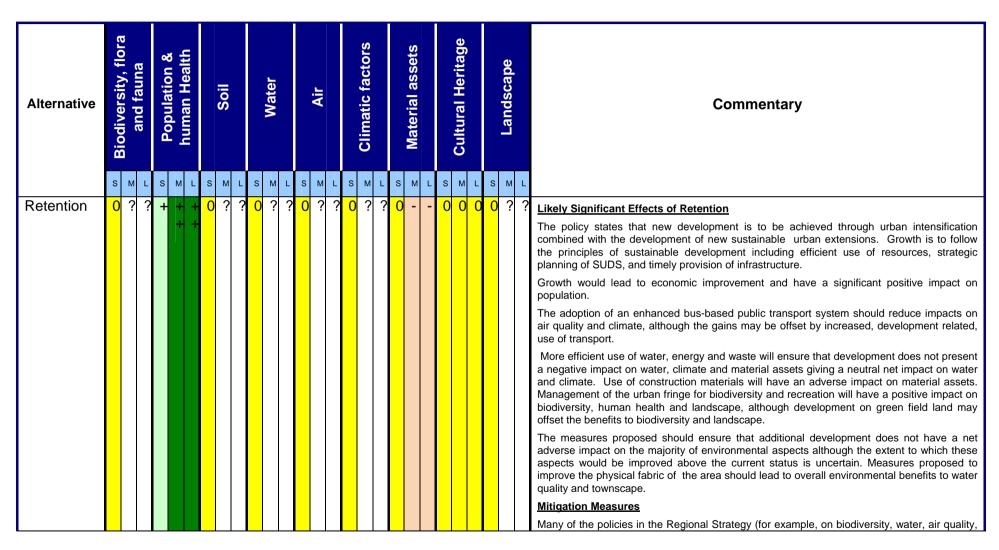
### **RS Policy EKA1: Core Strategy**



Alternative			and fauna	9 : 1	Population &			Soli		Water	Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets		Cultural Heritane			andscape			Commentary
	S	N	l L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	ΛL	_	S N	1 L	L	
											l																management.  Dover is designated as a Growth Point for high quality regeneration. The townscape in urban
											l																centres, particularly where significant growth is envisaged (Ashford and Dover) would benefit from high quality regeneration. Integrated measures to improve heritage would have a positive impact on cultural heritage.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											Measures taken by water companies to reduce water loss and 'per capita' water usage.
																											Effects on biodiversity arising from green field development would be mitigated by policy NRM5
																											Policy EKA2 seeks to ensure sustainable development and minimal environmental impact.
																											Assumptions
																											Economic factors conducive to achieving development objectives. Effective improvement of cultural heritage and townscape.
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											Economic factors will affect the rate of development in the area, and detail will be dependent on individual local plans.
Revocation	C	) -	-	+	+	+	0	- -	- 0	0		0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0 (	) -	+ (	) (	) -	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+					-																Dover and Ashford are regionally designated growth areas and have adopted Core Strategies. The Dover Core Strategy was adopted in February 2010 and was informed by the South East Plan. The Ashford Core Strategy was adopted in July 2008, and sets out a vision that 'Ashford will meet the growth ambitions established in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan and the more specific targets in the emerging South East Plan' The Ashford CS is predicated on ensuring growth. The area is included within the South East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) which has the goal of promoting 'steady, sustained

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population & human Health		Soil			Water		<u>.:</u> <	Ŧ		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscane		Commentary
	s	М	L	s M	L s	s N	ΛL	s	М	L	S	М	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L :	S	иL	
																T					T			economic growth over the next two decades'.
																								The NPPF sets out a strong policy on conserving and enhancing the historic environment (section 12) which will have particular relevance to Canterbury, a recognised centre of international historic importance. It also requires local authorities to set out strategic priorities for each area (paragraph156) and each authority has a duty to co-operate with neighbouring authorities and other public/private sector bodies. The latter would include the LEP.  Revocation of the RS means that the local authorities would take forward local plans in the context of the NPPF and would have no obligation to rely on the policies established by the South East Plan. The plan for Dover is compliant with the South East Plan, the plan for Ashford took into account the emerging South East Plan. Of the other authorities in the subregion the local plans for Thanet, Canterbury and Shepway were adopted in 2006. Swale is consulting on its Core Strategy following adoption of the local plan in February2008. These planning authorities may interpret their local requirements in an alternative manner to that intended by the South East Plan.  Until local authorities have produced their strategic plans there will be underlying uncertainty in the short and medium term regarding the areas which are to be targeted for development. Therefore the positive benefits of the policy to economic growth and to the health of the population may be delayed. As a consequence any adverse environmental impacts associated with this development would also be delayed.  Mitigation Measures  Local authorities provide details of strategic development objectives in a timely manner.  Assumptions
																								None
																								Uncertainty  Out of the trial is the state of the state o
																								Speed at which there is clarity in the strategic objectives for the region. Economic factors influencing the rate of development.

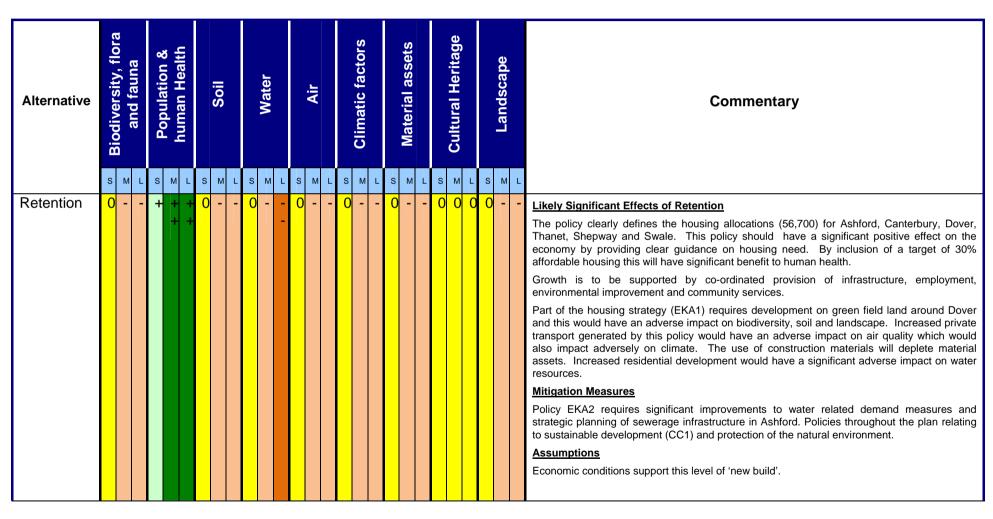
# RS Policy EKA2: Spatial Framework for Ashford Growth Area



Alternative			and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cuitural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	/ L	.  ;	s	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	N	ıL	s	N	1 L	S	N	ΛL	 S	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	C	)) ::	? '	? .	+	+ +	+ C	?	?	0	?		? (	9	? ?	<b>&gt;</b> ((		? ?	· (	) -		0	0	0	0	?	?	cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Sustainability measures aim to offset impacts of additional growth. Uncertainty regarding the extent to which environmental aspects will be improved above current status.  Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Ashford Core Strategy was adopted in July 2008, and sets out a vision that 'Ashford will meet the growth ambitions established in the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan and the more specific targets in the emerging South East Plan' As stated in the RS policy, this vision would be based on a growth model involving the existing urban area of Ashford Town and a small number of 'sustainable urban extensions'. The vision is supported by Policy CS1 which provides the guiding principles for sustainable development.
																												The Core Strategy is under review but the NPPF is committed to sustainable development and states thateconomic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system' (para. 8). Therefore the framework provides for similar environmental benefits to the RS. Good design is considered by the NPPF to be a key aspect of sustainable development (para. 56).  The overall principles of the Ashford Growth area are well established and it is unlikely that revocation of the RS would result in a change in these plans. The impacts arising from revocation are the same as those which are predicted for implementation of the RS.  Mittigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health		:	Soll		Water		, i.v	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	s	ı	М	L	s	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	s	м	LS	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																											Assumptions None Uncertainty Uncertainty regarding the net environmental effect of integrating sustainability measures into proposed growth.

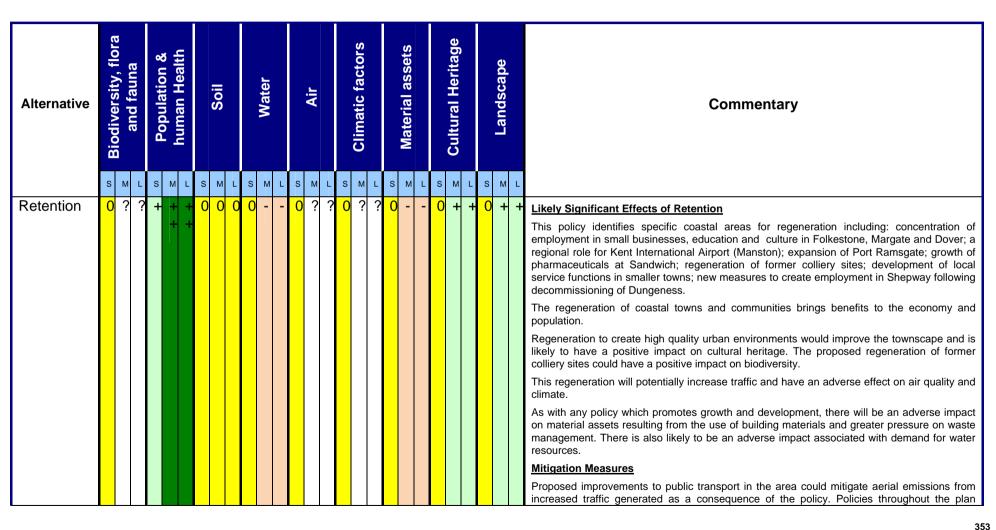
### **RS Policy EKA3: Amount and Distribution of Housing**



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	0 40:10	Population &	numan неант		Soil			Water		.: <			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	•		Commentary
	S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	м	L S	S N	1 L	S	N	ИL	S	M	L	S	М	L	_	
																												Uncertainty  Sustainability measures aim to offset impacts of additional growth. There remains uncertainty regarding the extent to which environmental aspects would be improved above existing. Another uncertainty is the extent of economic growth in the sub-region.
Revocation	(			+	+	+ +	0	?		0	?		0	?			-		) -	-	C	) C	0	0	?			Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it may have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, subject to the status of existing local plans.  The Core Strategies for Dover, Ashford, and Swale were adopted in 2008 or later and the housing allocations in these documents reflect, at a minimum, the draft South East Plan provision, being approximately 60% of the total for the sub-region. Revocation of the RS would mean that there would be some uncertainty regarding the targets in the remaining three districts – Shepway, Thanet and Canterbury. Consequently a delay is predicted in achieving development targets, with a consequential impact on the economy and population.
																												The NPPF policies relating to sustainable development and protection of the environment would ensure that the overall requirements of EKA2 (revoked) are met. Similar environmental impacts associated with development are predicted, although there is likely to be a delay in these occurring. The extent of this delay is uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Heal		Soil			Water		Air				L	Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		Landscane		Commentary
	SN	И L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S N	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S	И L	
																								Uncertainty  Development plans in preparation. Extent to which policies relating to sustainability offset the adverse environmental impacts associated with development.

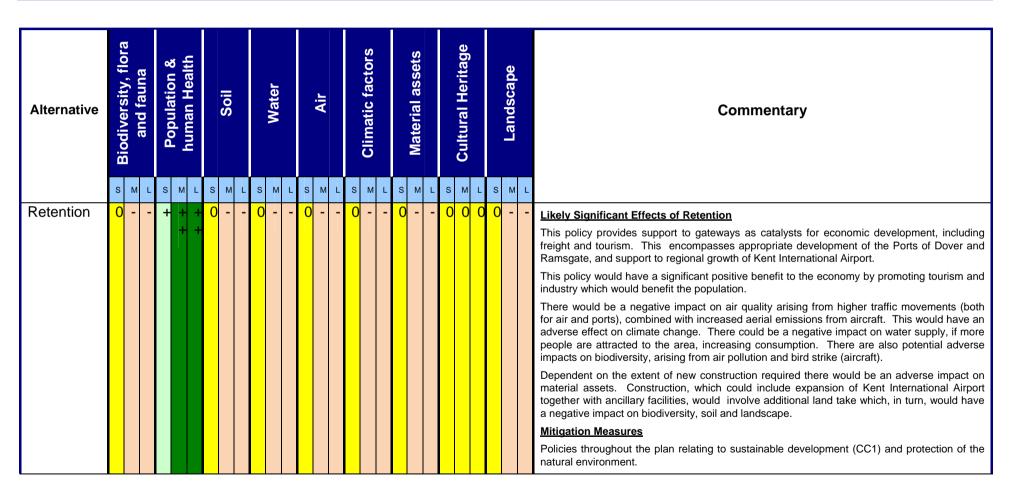
#### RS Policy EKA4: Urban Renaissance of the Coastal Towns



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and tauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	. N	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M I	_ S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the environment.
																											Assumptions  There are no negative effects on nationally and internationally significant wildlife sites.  Uncertainty  Development of the coast, while bringing economic benefit to the region, can have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally designated site (e.g. SAC and Ramsar). The requirements of the Habitats Directive enable such development only when there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be imperative for reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures.  There are potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.
Revocation	(		("	1	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	?		?	1—	0	?	-	0	?		0	?	+	0	?	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Since the RS was adopted, Pfizer has announced closure of the pharmaceutical research facility at Sandwich. The South East LEP has been successful in securing Enterprise Zone Status for the site which should encourage development to offset the closure, together with a grant for flood defence which will have a significant effect on controlling flooding. In addition the Expansion East Kent growth fund has been approved to provide incentives for investors in the region, which includes the coastal areas.  There is a duty on local authorities to cooperate with organisations including the LEP which has been formed to promote economic growth and to contribute to strategic development in the region.  Of the three local areas affected by this policy, two (Shepway and Thanet) adopted local plans in 2006 and were not influenced by the emerging South East Plan. In the absence of the RS, development is likely to be guided by the existing local plans although the authorities may rely on evidence collated in preparation of the RS. Until the local authorities have confirmed strategic objectives, as required by the NPPF, there remains some uncertainty regarding policies in Shepway and Thanet and this may delay economic and physical regeneration.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	tion	human Health	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	0,000	Material assets	Cultural Heritage			Landscane	Lalidacapa	Commentary
	S		1 1		1 L		A L	S	M	L .	σ o	M	L	0	M	9	M III	S	A L	S	N	L	A delay could reduce the potential economic benefit to the region, and would also result less improvement in cultural heritage, landscape and biodiversity. There may be a positive effect of lower air quality impacts and associated influence on climatic factors. The timing these impacts is uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  Enterprise Zone status for the Pfizer 'Discovery' Park; and the Expansion East Kent grow fund to stimulate economic regeneration in the area.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Development of the coast, while bringing economic benefit to the region, can have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally designated site (e.g. SAC and Ramsar). The requirements of the Habitats Directive enable such development only when there are realternatives and the development is considered to be imperative for reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures.  There are potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.

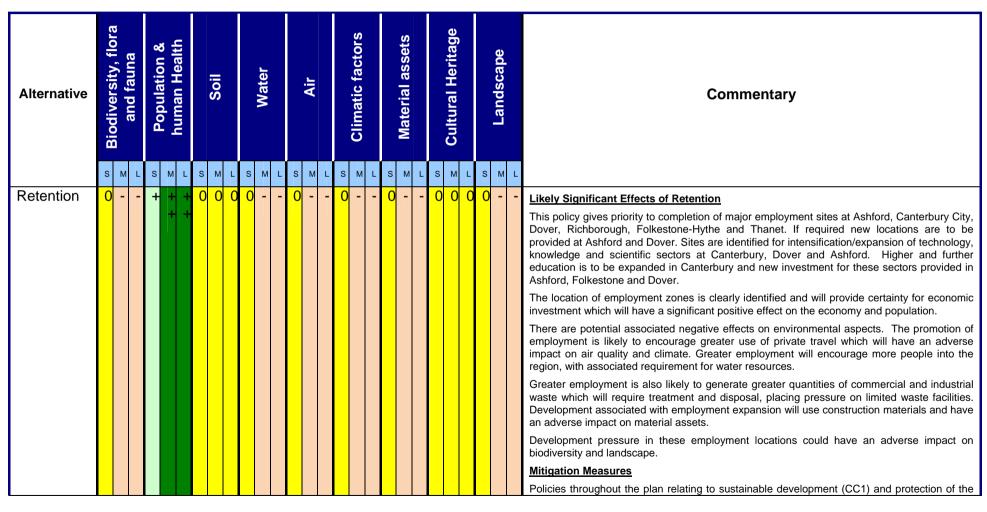
# RS Policy EKA5: The Gateway Role.



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Donilation &	Topulation &	human Health		Soil	100			Water			:: <	AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	Cuital al Helliage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	3 1	И	L	S	M	L	. 5	8 1	М	L	s	М	L		3	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	8 1	М	L	s	М	L	
																												l				Assumptions None
																																<ul> <li>Uncertainty</li> <li>National aviation policy will set the parameters for whether there is significant expansion of air travel in the region.</li> </ul>
Revocation	(	) .	-	_	+	4		H (	) .	_	_	0	_	<u> </u>	. (	)	_	_	0	_	_	0	_	-	(	) (	0	0	0	_	_	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+																										The Dover Core Strategy accords with the objectives of the South East Plan in relation to the port of Dover. Thanet District Council is supporting a Masterplan for Ramsgate Port and Harbour. There is a duty under the NPPF for local authorities to co-operate across boundaries on strategic issues, and to ensure that strategic priorities are set. It is probable that development connected with the ports would proceed in a similar way to that envisaged by the South East Plan and that impacts would be similar, both on economic development and environmental aspects.
																																National aviation policy will set the parameters for whether there is a significant expansion of air travel in the region. When planning for ports, airports and airfields that are not subject to a separate national policy statement paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that 'plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs.' Plans are to take into account this Framework, as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements and the Government Framework for UK Aviation.
																																The environmental impacts of revocation of the RS are similar to retention.
																																Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None

Alternative	2	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	d fauna		Population &	Population & human Health			Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	1	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	3 1	M L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																												Uncertainty None

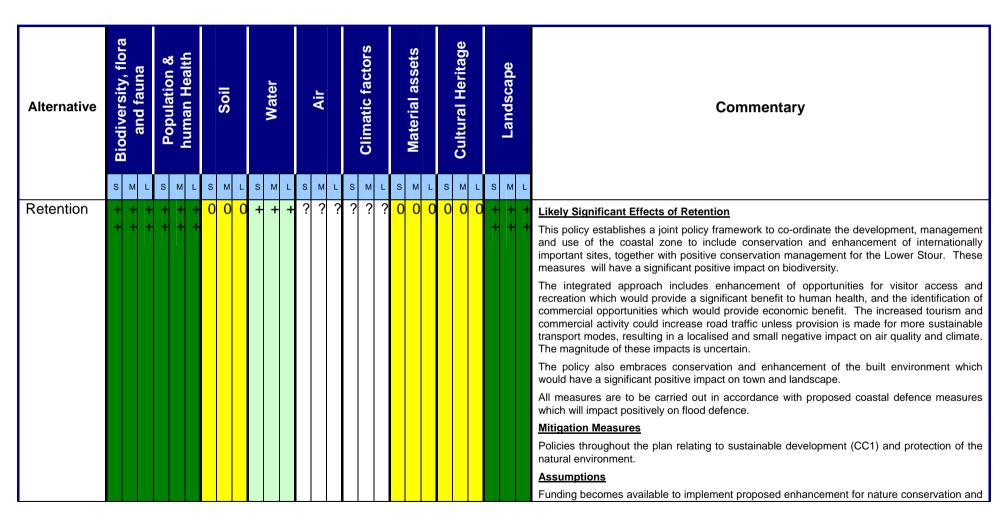
# **RS Policy EKA6: Employment Locations**



Alternative	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and failing			Population &	human Health			lios			Water			A ir			:	Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	ľ	ΛI	_	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	1	И	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	L	
																															natural environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Rate of economic development will be governed by regional and national economic conditions.
Revocation	O			T		+ .	+ +	0	0	0	0			(				0		-	0			0	0	0		) -			Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Half of the local authorities included within the area have produced Core Strategies which were developed alongside the consultations for the South East Plan and therefore reflect the intentions of the Regional Strategy. Until all local planning authorities have adopted up-to-date plans there will be some uncertainty which could delay decisions, and the development may not accord with previously established priorities.  The South East LEP has secured investment in East Kent from the Regional Growth Fund (RGF) and this will assist is stimulating employment (predicted 5 000 jobs). Therefore employment investment will proceed and provide a positive benefit to the economy and population. As the funding has been secured the timescale for implementation is likely to be similar to that which would be achieved with the RS in place.  There are potential associated negative effects on environmental aspects. The promotion of employment is likely to encourage greater use of private travel which will have an adverse impact on air quality and climate.  Greater employment will encourage more people into the region, with associated requirement for water resources.  Greater employment is also likely to generate greater quantities of commercial and industrial waste which will require treatment and disposal, placing pressure on limited waste facilities. Development associated with employment expansion will use construction materials and have an adverse impact on material assets.

Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna	Popula	human Health			Soil			Water			AIL			Climatic factors				Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	S	M L	S	М	S	M	_	Development pressure in these employment locations could have an adverse impact on biodiversity and landscape.
																									Mitigation Measures  Adoption of transport plans to reduce the impacts of travel on air quality and climate (NPPF section 4). Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.
																									Assumptions None Uncertainty
																									Rate of economic development will be governed by regional and national economic conditions.

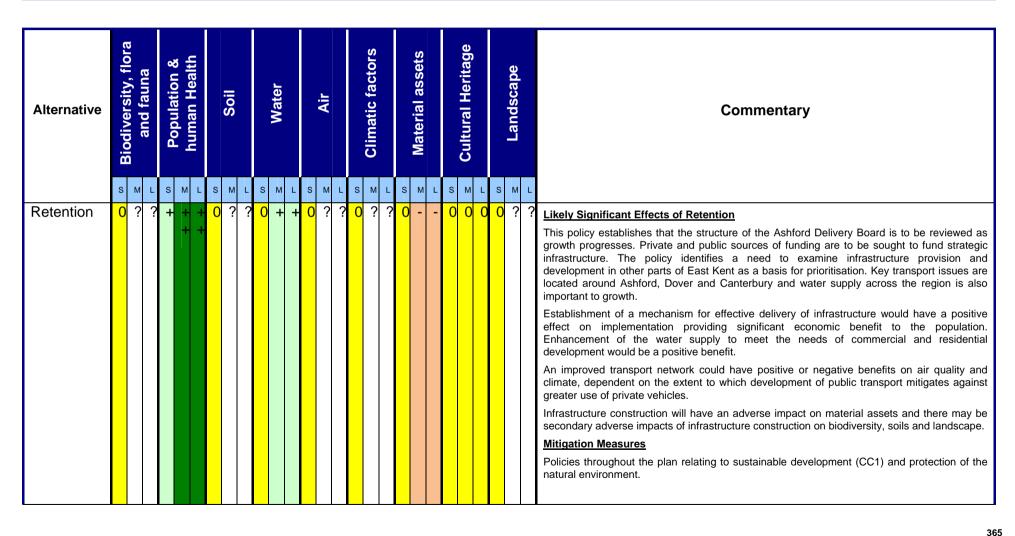
## **RS Policy EKA7: Integrated Coastal Management and Natural Park**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	s	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										visitor access in the Lower Stour.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										As above. The extent of transport related air pollution arising from the development of public access, recreation and tourism.
Revocation	+ +	+	+	+ +	0	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ +	+	+	+ +															_				+	+	+	Existing wildlife legislation protects sites of national and international importance for wildlife. The NPPF contains policies on climate change, flooding and coastal change (section 10) and conserving and enhancing the natural environment (section 11). Paragraph 105 states that local planning authorities are required to apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries. They should also reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas. Paragraph 114 provides for the maintenance of the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improvement to public access to, and enjoyment of, the coast.
																										Paragraph 156 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out strategic policies for the area, including for "climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape". In addition Shoreline Management Plans should continue to inform the evidence base for planning in coastal areas (paragraph 168).
																										Public authorities have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly in relation to strategic priorities as identified in paragraph 156 of the NPPF.
																										The NPPF policies, in combination with existing legislation, provide the framework for delivery of this policy. However, the proposals for the Lower Stour wetland are within Thanet District. The Thanet Local Plan was adopted in 2006, and not within the timeframe of the South East Plan. There is uncertainty as to whether the local authority would comply with the proposals for the Lower Stour.
																										Overall the NPPF will provide significant benefit to biodiversity, landscape/townscape, and

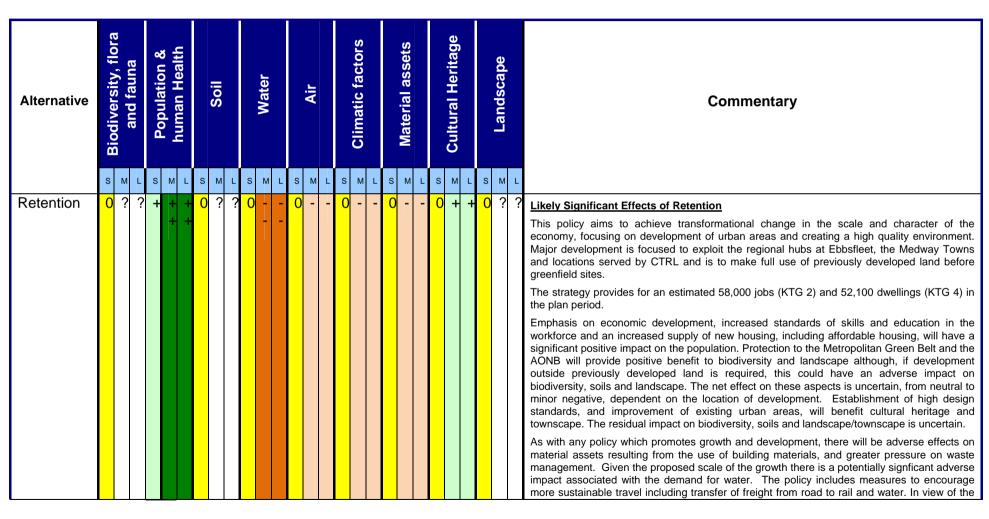
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora			Doniloti				Soil		Water		AIL	Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		- Landscape	Commentary
	S	M	L	S Company of the comp	M	L	σ	M	S	M	S	M	S	М	66 M	A L	S	М	$\wp$	M	provide greater recreation opportunities which will benefit human health. The impact of any tourism development on transport and air emissions is uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  Local focus remains on improvements to the Lower Stour.  Uncertainty  A local decision is taken to focus on enhancing the Lower Stour. Funding becomes available to implement proposed enhancement for nature conservation and visitor access in the Lower Stour. Extent of transport related air pollution from recreation and tourism.

#### **RS Policy EKA8: Effective Delivery**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Diodiversity, Ilora	and rauna	9 20110		пишап пеапп		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	,		Landscape	3		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	1 L	S	N	1 L	S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	L	
																													Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Detail regarding the transport infrastructure, and component of 'green' transport. Secondary impacts arising from construction activities connected with transport and the provision of infrastructure for water provision.
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+ +	0	?	?	0	+	- 4	C		? ?			? ?		0 -		C		C	C	) ?	? *	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The South East LEP has been established with the objective of enabling sustainable development. One of its four core objectives relates to improvement of the Strategic Transport Infrastructure. The transport objectives of the RS policy would therefore be met.  Following the Government's 2011 White Paper 'Water for Life', greater guidance will be provided by the Environment Agency and Ofwat to water companies on long term planning and measures to reduce demand.  It is anticipated that these initiatives will deliver the objectives of the RS policy and that there will be similar potential environmental impacts.  Mitigation Measures  Policies within the NPPF that seek to promote good design and minimise waste arisings will seek to minimise the negative effects on material assets.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Detail regarding the transport infrastructure, and component of 'green' transport. Secondary impacts arising from construction activities connected with transport and the provision of infrastructure for water provision.

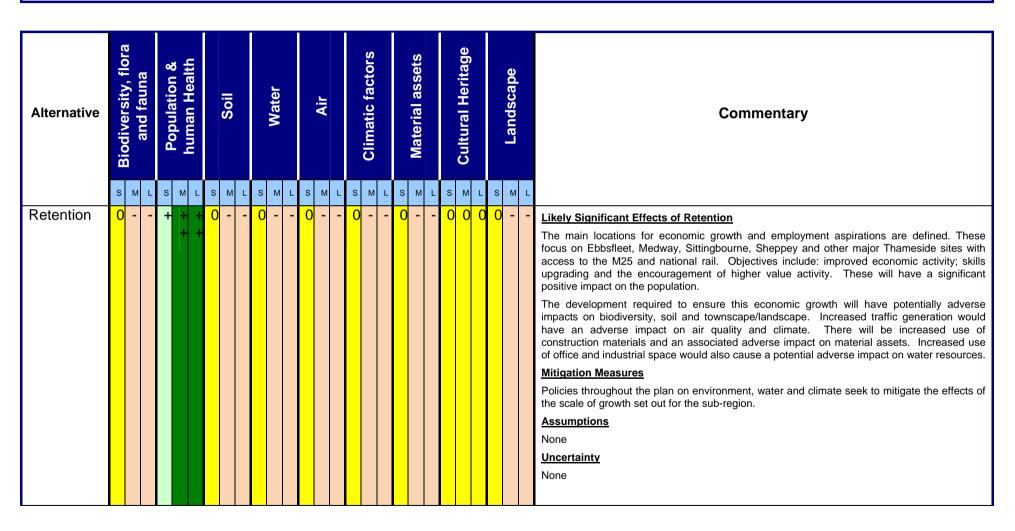
#### **RS Policy KTG1: Core Strategy**



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	piolitically, more	and launa	Population &	himan Health		lico	100		Water			Air			Climatic factors		Motor Circle	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M	L	s	М	L S	S N	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L S	3	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										scale of development proposed an adverse impact on local air quality from vehicle emissions and on climate is considered likely.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The extent of development outside previously developed land, and the consequential impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape.
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+ +	0	?	? (	0 -	-	0	?		0	?	- (	0	? -	C	?	+	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Kent Thames Gateway Partnership has been established and comprises regional local authority and private sector representation. Its role is to: attract investment for the delivery of sustainable private sector economic growth; promote public private sector collaboration; work with partners across boundaries to stimulate economic development in the sub-region and facilitate economic growth and investment. It has established 10 economic objectives including for job creation (58,000 by 2026) and new homes (52,000 in the same period). This partnership, together with the South East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is taking forward setting the conditions for economic development in the sub-region.  Local authorities are under a duty to co-operate across regional boundaries, and with other organisations including LEPs.  In the absence of the RS there remains uncertainty regarding the extent to which individual authorities would seek to set levels of development which comply with the South East Plan. Within the sub-region, the Dartford Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011 and reflects the South East Plan. Swale is consulting on its Core Strategy, having adopted its Local Plan in 2008 which reflected the emerging South East Plan. The Core Strategies for

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	tion	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir	7		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	s	N	1 L	 S N	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	И L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	S	М	
																									Medway and Gravesham are also in draft form.
																									Overall, the scale of development in the sub-region is unlikely to change in the absence of the regional strategy although there may be uncertainty in the short to medium term, in advance of the publication of Local Plans, and the confirmation of strategic policies. The effect of this would be to delay the significant positive benefits to the population and any adverse impacts associated with development. Impacts on biodiversity, soil, air quality, climate and landscape are uncertain in the medium/long term.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies in the NPPF on quality of design, environmental protection and transport seek to mitigate the effects of continued growth in the sub-region. These are underpinned by legal requirements on local authorities, statutory bodies and others to plan for, and protect, the environment.
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																									None
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Potential delay in implementation, pending finalisation of individual authority's Local Plans. Consequent uncertainty regarding whether impacts on air, climate and material assets are neutral or negative in the medium term. Location of development (on previously developed land or green field) and hence impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape.

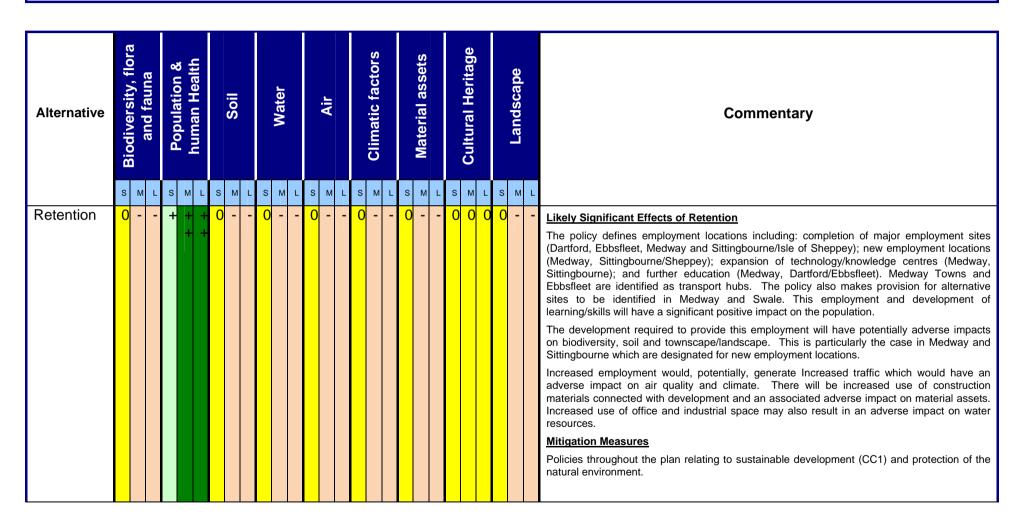
# **RS Policy KTG2: Economic Growth and Employment**



and fauna Population &	human Health Soil Water	Air Climatic factors	Material assets Cultural Heritage Landscape	Commentary
S M L S	M L S M L S M L	S M L S M L S	S M L S M L S M L	
Revocation 0 ? - +	+ + 0 ? - 0 ? -	0 ? - 0 ? - 0		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Kent Thames Gateway Partnership has been established and comprises regional local authority and private sector representation. Its role is to: attract investment for the delivery of sustainable private sector economic growth; promote public private sector collaboration; work with partners across boundaries to stimulate economic development in the sub-region and facilitate economic growth and investment. It has established 10 economic objectives including for job creation (58,000 by 2026) and new homes (52,000 in the same period). This partnership, together with the South East Local Economic Partnership (LEP) is taking forward setting conditions for economic development in the sub-region.  Local authorities are under a duty to co-operate across regional boundaries, and with other organisations including LEPs.  In the absence of the RS there remains uncertainty regarding the extent to which individual authorities would seek to set levels of development which comply with the South East Plan. Within the sub-region, the Dartford Core Strategy was adopted in September 2011, reflects the South East Plan and identifies the Ebbsfleet Valley strategic site.  Overall, the scale of development in the sub-region is unlikely to change in the absence of the regional strategy although there may be uncertainty in the short to medium term. This is most likely in Medway, Gravesham and Swale where the Core Strategies are in draft/undergoing consultation. The effect of this would be to delay the significant positive benefit to the population and any adverse effects associated with the development.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies for sustainability, sustainable transport, and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Potential delay in implementation, pending finalisation of individual authority's Local Plans.

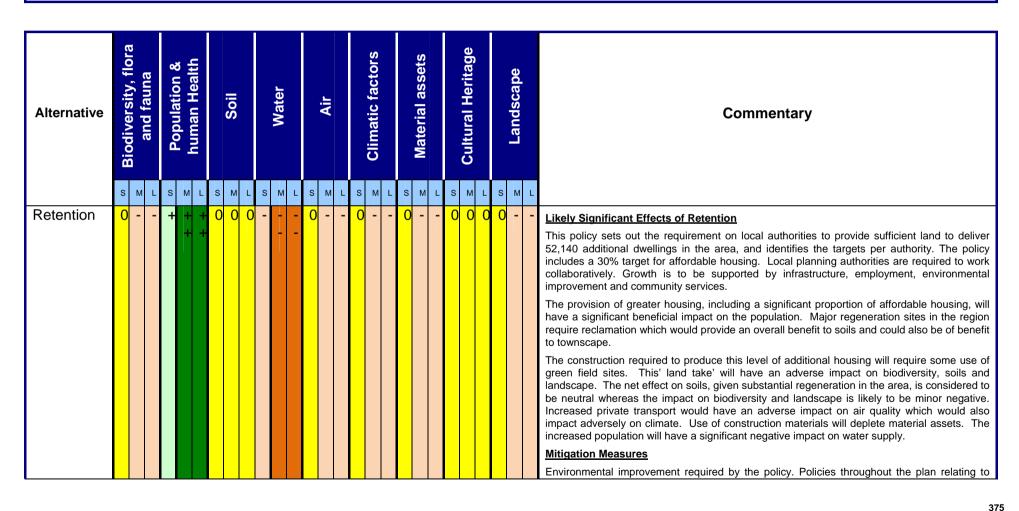
Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	himan Health		:	Soil			Water		Air		•	Cilmatic ractors		Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	2		Landscape		Commentary
	S	3 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	l L	S	М	LS	S N	И L	S	М	Г	S	М	П	
																											Consequent uncertainty regarding whether impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate and landscape are neutral or negative in the medium term.

## **RS Policy KTG3: Employment Locations**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape		Commentary
s	s N	/ L	S	M L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S M	L	SI	ИL	S	М	L	S	М	_ 8	М	L	
Revocation C		_1	+	+ + +	- 0	?	0	?	-	?		0	? -	0_	1		0	0	0 (	?	-	Assumptions None Uncertainty Economic factors influencing growth in the region.  Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The approach to economic development in this region is being promoted by the South East LEP in conjunction with the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (TGKP) (see KTG1 and KTG2).  Revocation of the RS leads to less planning certainty regarding employment provision, particularly in Medway and Gravesham where local plans pre-date the South East Plan.  In view of the role taken by the South East LEP and TKGP in the sub-region it is unlikely that the scale and type of employment locations will change significantly from that envisaged in the RS. However there may be some uncertainty and delay in the short term to medium term as Local Plans are finalised. This would result in delay to the population benefits and a corresponding delay in the realisation of environmental impacts.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies for sustainability, sustainable transport, and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Potential delay in implementation, pending finalisation of individual authority's Local Plans.  Consequent uncertainty regarding whether impacts on biodiversity, soil, air, climate and landscape are neutral or negative in the medium term.

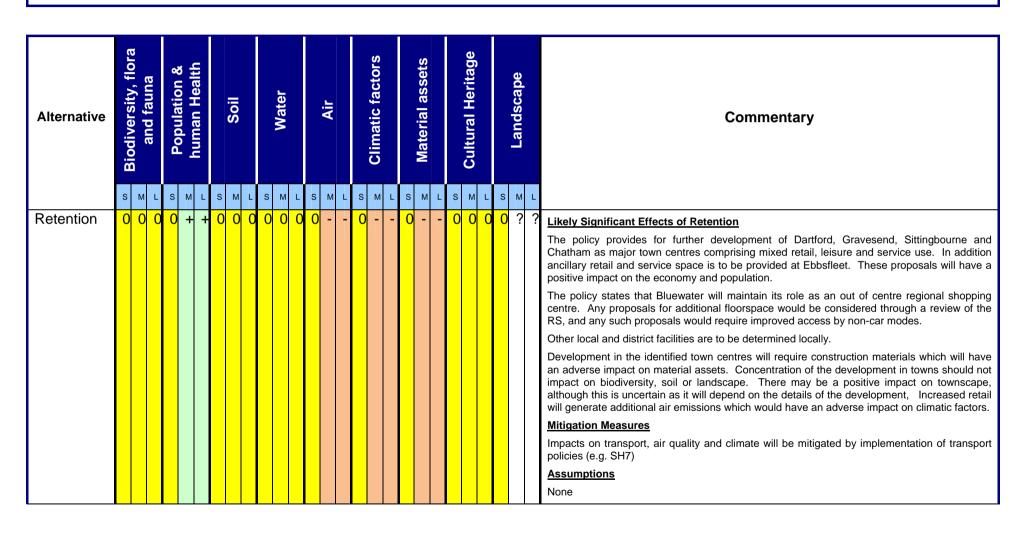
## RS Policy KTG4: Amount and Distribution of Housing Development



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	tileon nemin	numan neam		Soil			Water		::	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	П	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S N	/ L	S	М	Г	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Assumptions None Uncertainty Economic factors influencing growth in the region.
Revocation	0	?		+	+	+ +	0	?	+		?	-	0	?			? -	C	) ?		0	0	0	0	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective.  Revocation removes the targets for affordable housing; however, the NPPF requires that Local Plans meet 'the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area' (para 47). The NPPF also seeks to deliver a 'wide choice of high quality homes and to plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends and the needs of different groups in the community such as older people' (para. 50). Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it may have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, subject to the status of local plans in the sub-region.  The approach to economic development in this region is being promoted by the South East LEP in conjunction with the Thames Gateway Kent Partnership (see KTG1 and KTG2). The target for new homes set by TGKP mirrors the RS (52,000). Local authorities have a duty to co-operate across boundaries and therefore strategic objectives for housing and transport should be met.  The overall target for housing in the sub-region remains the same as the RS but local

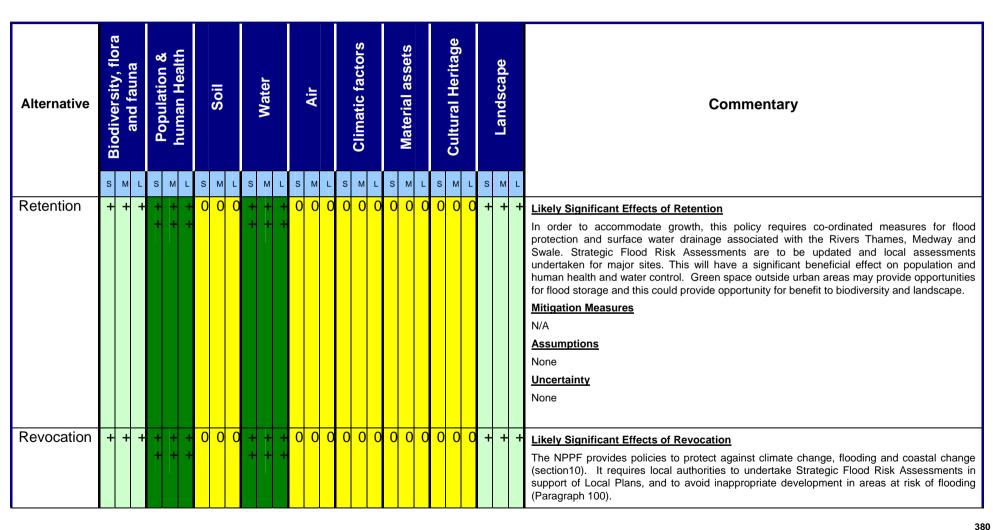
Alternative	Biodiversity flora	fally,		Population &	human Health		Soil		Motor	Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	s	М	L	S	ИL	s	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	мι	_ 8	1 8	м L	s	М	L	s	M L	
																								will be the case in Swale, Medway and Gravesham is less certain. Therefore there will remain an overall benefit to the population but some uncertainty regarding the locations for development and hence potential delay in implementation.
											ı													There is a predicted delay in the significant benefits to the population, with a corresponding delay in the realisation of associated environmental impacts. These are uncertain in the medium term for biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate, material assets and landscape.
											L													Mitigation Measures
											ı													NPPF policies for sustainability, sustainable transport, and conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
											L													<u>Assumptions</u>
											L													None
											н													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																								Potential delay in implementation, pending finalisation of individual authority's Local Plans. Consequent uncertainty regarding whether impacts on biodiversity, soil, air, climate, material assets and landscape are neutral or negative in the medium term and uncertainty regarding significance of negative impact on water.

### **RS Policy KTG5: The Role of the Retail Centres**



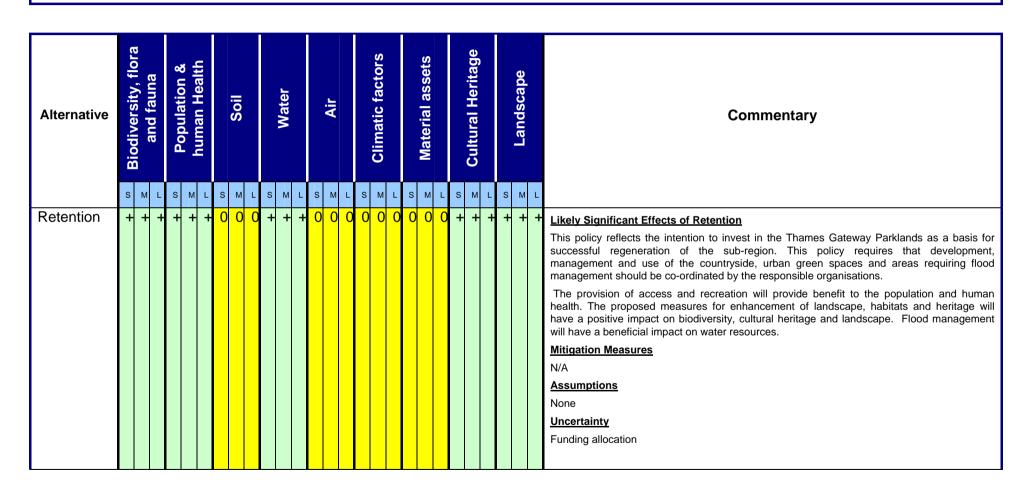
Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and rauna	8 2017	ropulation &	human Health		Soil	5		Water			Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	S N	и L	. s	S N	И	s	S N	И L	. 8	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L		
																												11.	Uncertainty
										L	L	┸	L																Effect on townscape which will depend on the details of town centre development.
Revocation	0	?	?	0	+	+	C	) (	? ?	? (	) (	0 (	0	) -	-  -	(	) -	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	?	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																					_				_				Removal of the RS policy removes the plan requirement that proposals for future additional floor space at Bluewater would be subject to RS review and such proposals accompanied by improved access to the centre by non-car modes. This increases the prospect that, subject to commercial decisions, an early decision could be made to expand Bluewater. If this was to occur there would be additional land take which could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, soils and landscape.
																													The duty to co-operate, together with the NPPF policy framework, means that local authorities should continue to ensure that local transport policies are mutually consistent and deliver sustainable and effective development.
																												1.	<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													None
																													Assumptions
																													None
											Г		I															11.	<u>Uncertainty</u> The potential early development of proposals for extension to Bluewater.
																													The potential early development of proposals for extension to bluewater.

## **RS Policy KTG6: Flood Risk**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	SM	L	The Environment Agency is a statutory consultee in the development control process, providing advice to local authorities regarding the risk associated with development in the flood plain. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 the lead local flood authority for an area is the unitary authority or the county council. These, together with district councils, internal drainage boards, highways authorities, water companies and the Environment Agency are risk management authorities. The Act requires the lead local flood authority to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in the area. The lead local flood authority will also be responsible for ensuring the strategy is put in place, but will need to work in co-operation with local partners.  A similar level of protection to flooding is provided by the NPPF policies in combination with the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.  With respect to the potential generation of significant improvements to biodiversity and landscape, this is not explicit in the NPPF but is implicit in policies relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment (section 11). Paragraph 118 encourages local planning authorities, inter alia, to take opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

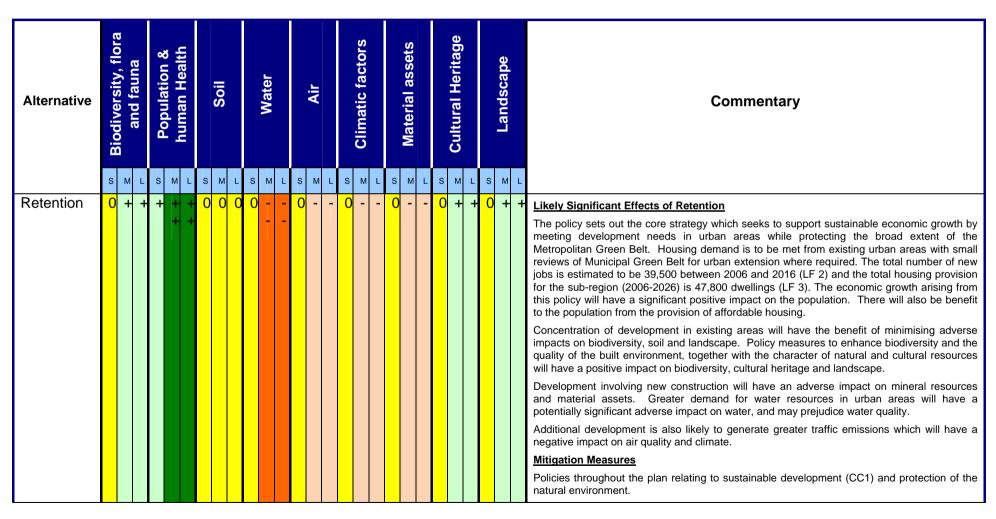
## **RS Policy KTG7: Green Initiatives**



Alternative		biodiversity, nora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soli			Water	Water			AIL			Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N	L	5	8	М	L	s	М	L	s	N	М	L	s	М	L	S	N	4 L		3	M	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	L	
Revocation	+	- 1	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	-	+	+	0	0	0	0	(	) (	) (	)	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																																Development of the Thames Gateway Parklands is being taken forward by Greening the Gateway Kent and Medway, a partnership of public, private and third sector organisations. Recent initiatives include an application for Government funding for a new Local Nature Partnership.
																																Paragraph 114 of the NPPF provides the same policy approach as the regional strategy to the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure. However, paragraph 117 of the goes further stating that planning policies should:
																																<ul> <li>plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;</li> </ul>
																																<ul> <li>identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;</li> </ul>
																																<ul> <li>promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;</li> </ul>
																																aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and
																																<ul> <li>where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas.</li> </ul>
																																The plan policies are supported by the development management requirements set out in paragraph 118.
																																Paragraph 99 of the NPPF notes that planning for green infrastructure can be a suitable adaptation measure to managing risks, including flood risks, arising when new development is brought forward in areas vulnerable to climate change impacts.
																																In addition, the introduction of Local Nature Partnerships announced in the Natural Environment White Paper which will complement existing local partnerships which deal with matters such as provision of green infrastructure will improve the chances of the delivery of

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failus	L	Doniel	numan Health	o o	Soil		Water		AIL	Climatic factors		9	Material assets	L	Cultural Heritage			Commentary
	5	M		3		3	IVI		IVI	5			VI					5		the policy. Such partnerships will be able to work across administrative boundaries in order to enable planning of networks at the scale that has the most impact.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and the local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits of green infrastructure.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy.

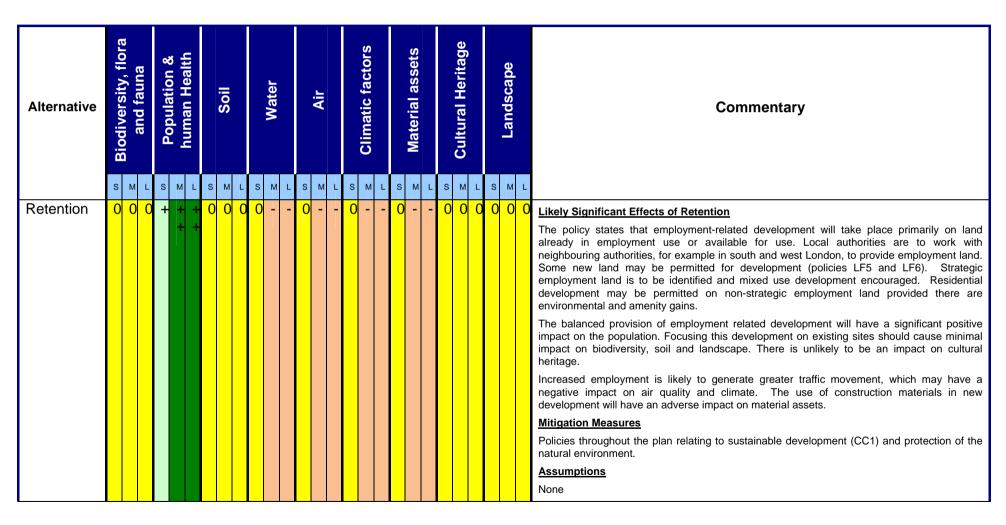
## **RS Policy LF1: Core Strategy**



Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health		: (	Soil			Water		::	¥					Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	5			Lalluscape		Commentary
	S	N	И	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	МΙ	_	S N	И L	. 8	S M	1 L		S	М	L	
																													Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	C		?	+	+	+	+ +	0	0	0	O			O	?		0	? .	- (	0 '	? -		7	? -	+ (	0	?	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Of the eleven local authorities which are partly or entirely located within the sub-region, seven have adopted Core Strategies which either post date the South East Plan or are based on the emerging South East Plan (Spelthorne (Feb. 2009); Elmbridge (July 2011); Epsom and Ewell (July 2007); Sevenoaks (Feb 2011); Tandridge (Oct. 2008); Mole Valley (Oct. 2009) and Surrey Heath (2012). Core strategies for the remaining authorities are in draft (Reigate and Banstead; Woking) or delayed (Guildford; Runnymede).  The majority of authorities are proposing economic development in line with the South East Plan (see LF 2) but there remains uncertainty regarding the extent of housing provision to be delivered in the districts for those authorities which have not published Core Strategies (see LF 3). The overall effect is likely to be a delay in the positive benefits to the population associated with new housing development in particular, and a delay in the associated adverse impacts on environmental receptors, pending adoption of Local Plans.  The policies of the NPPF seek to protect the Green Belt (section 9), and to enhance its beneficial use including for sport and recreation, retention and enhancement of landscape, visual amenity and biodiversity (para. 81). This, in combination with other policies relating to good design (section 7) provides a basis for enhancement of biodiversity, cultural heritage and townscape provided that the development does not entail significant land take.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	מווט ומטוומ	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		.:	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S	M L	S	М	LS	6 M	1 L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	S	M	L	Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Approach taken by individual local authorities. Extent to which growth involves use of green field land.

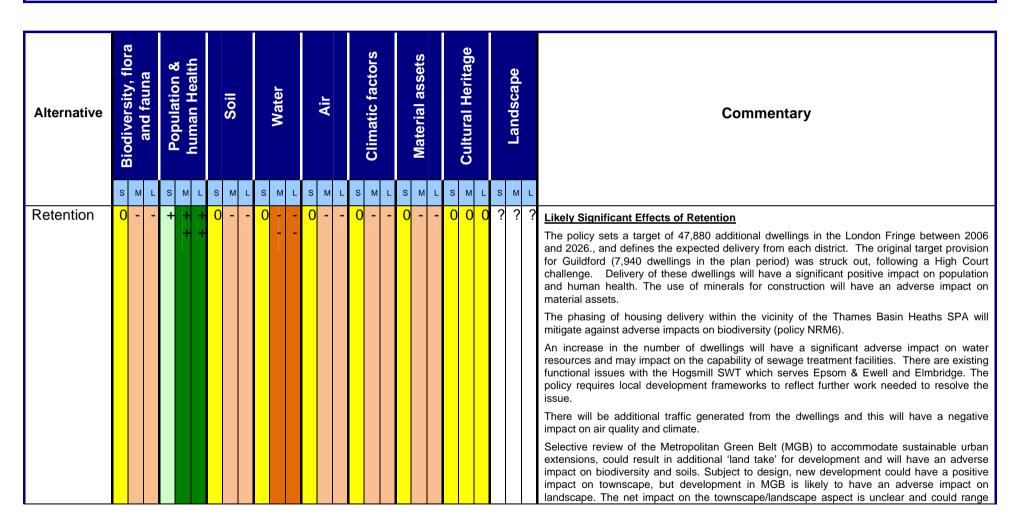
### **RS Policy LF2: Economic Development**



Alternative	Di California de la Calonia	Diodiversity, Ilora	and fauna	9 201101		numan nealth		Soil			Water			Air		:	Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
										2-10-20						200												<u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation		0	0	+	++	+ +	0	0	0	0	_		0		+	0			0		_	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The policy clearly focuses new development into existing areas and requires local planning authorities to work with neighbouring authorities to identify employment land. Under the NPPF authorities have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. However, the extent to which individual authorities in the sub-region would focus on existing urban areas is uncertain.  Of the eleven local authorities which are partly or entirely included within the sub-region, seven have adopted Core Strategies which either post date the South East Plan, or are based on the emerging South East Plan (Spelthorne (Feb 2009); Elmbridge (July 2011); Epsom and Ewell (July 2007); Sevenoaks (Feb 2011); Tandridge (Oct 2008); Mole Valley (Oct 2009) and Surrey Heath (Feb 2012). The latter was adopted by the council in the knowledge that the RS would be revoked, but the evidence base for the South East Plan was considered to remain relevant.  Core Strategies for the remaining authorities are in draft (Reigate and Banstead, Woking) or delayed (Guildford, Runnymede).  The majority of the authorities propose economic development in line with the South East Plan although there is some residual uncertainty regarding the approach which will be taken by the other districts. Overall it is considered probable that employment related land allocations would, under the NPPF, be subject to similar policy provisions to those contained within the RS.  The positive and negative impacts identified with retention of the policy would also be anticipated following revocation.  Mitigation Measures  NPPF policies relating to sustainable development and re-use of land.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	d fauns		1011		numan Health		Soil			Water	Water		Air	7		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	3	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	S N	/ L	. 8	8 1	M L	LS	8 1	M L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																													Assumptions None
											I																		<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													Approach to be taken by individual local authorities. Consequent environmental impacts if employment allocated outside existing areas.

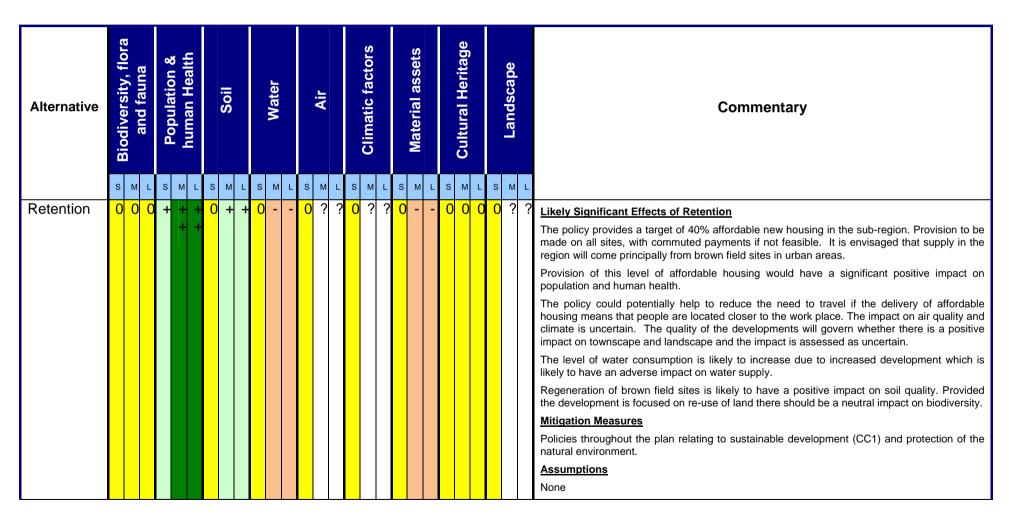
## RS Policy LF3: Broad Mount and Distribution of Future Housing Development



Alternative	Biodiversity flors		and rauna	9 =====================================	ropulation &	numan неаки		Soil		10/040	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritade	Califal Heritage		Landscape			Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	. s	N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	и L	. 8	S N	1 L	-	
																											from minor positive to minor negative.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  Economic conditions consistent with residential development  Uncertainty  The style and location of development, and consequential net impact on townscape/landscape.
Revocation	0	0		+	+	+ +	0	0	-	0				-	0	0		0	0		0 (			?? ??		?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, dependent on the status of local plans  Planning authorities have a duty to co-operate and NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across boundaries (paras. 156 and 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver sustainable and effective development.  Of the districts included in the sub-region housing allocation, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Sevenoaks and Tandridge are partly included within the sub-region. Removal of the sub-region boundary will simplify the planning policy context for housing provision and permit these districts to consider housing requirement according to need, as far as consistent with NPPF policies.  Revocation of the policy means that Local Plans do not have to conform to the RS, and

Alternative	Biodiversity flors	•	and rauna		Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	1 L	S	M	l L	S	М	L	S M	И L	S	i N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M	L	provision of housing allocation may differ from the South East Plan. In addition the Local
							l								l												Plans do not have to conform to the RS in terms of selective review of the Green Belt to accommodate sustainable urban extensions at Guildford and Woking, together with 2,500 homes at the former DERA site, Chertsey. In light of its recent legal challenge against the South East Plan, Guildford has not set housing numbers.
																											While seven of the eleven authorities have adopted Core Strategies which comply with the RS targets, there remains uncertainty regarding the location of sites in the other authorities which account for over 50% of the housing allocation. This uncertainty may deter potential developers and may delay housing provision. The effect of this would be to delay the significant positive benefit to the population, and any adverse impacts associated with development.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
																											Uncertainty  The style and location of development, and consequential net impact on
																											townscape/landscape.

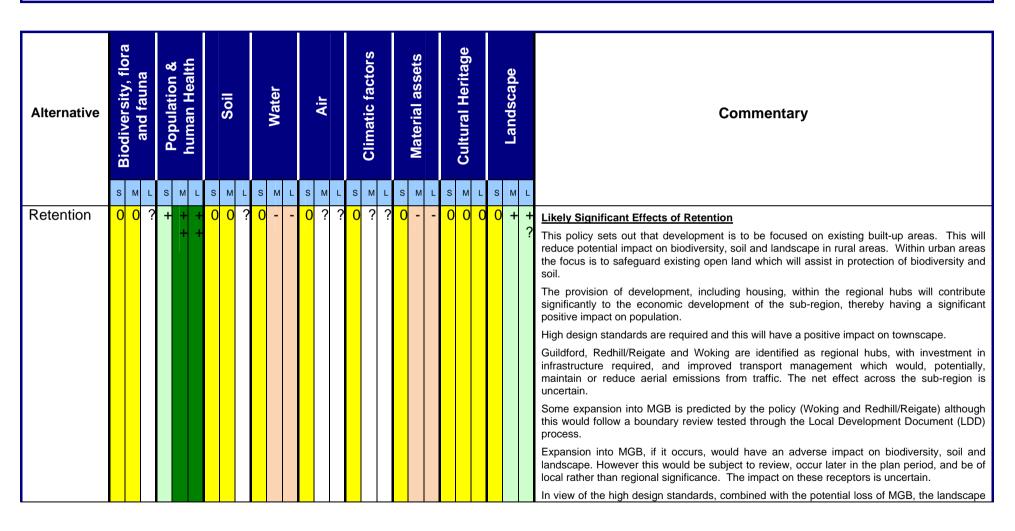
### **RS Policy LF4: Affordable Housing**



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		ropulation &	numan Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cuitural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	S N	l L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S	М	니:	s	М	L	
																												Uncertainty  In the short term, because of factors such as the economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided form by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term. Impacts on air quality and climate will be dependent on proximity to the workplace. The impact on townscape will be related to the quality of design.
Revocation			0	+	+	+ +	0	?	+	0	<u> </u> ?·		0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0		0	?	?	O	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more affordable houses within the subregion and the revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it may have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, subject to the status of local plans.  Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing and states that local authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for affordable housing. This is expected to have the same significant benefits to the population and human health as retention of the policy, although there could be some uncertainty in the short to medium term for those local authorities without an up to date plan. The presumption in favour of sustainable development may act to lessen this uncertainty.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  In the short to medium term, because of factors such as the economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy, and therefore the

Alternative	<u>}</u>	biodiversity, nora	and rauna	•	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	,		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	Г	S	8 1	M L	_	8 1	М	_ 8	8 1	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	M	L	S	М	L	
																											scale of the impacts will be less.

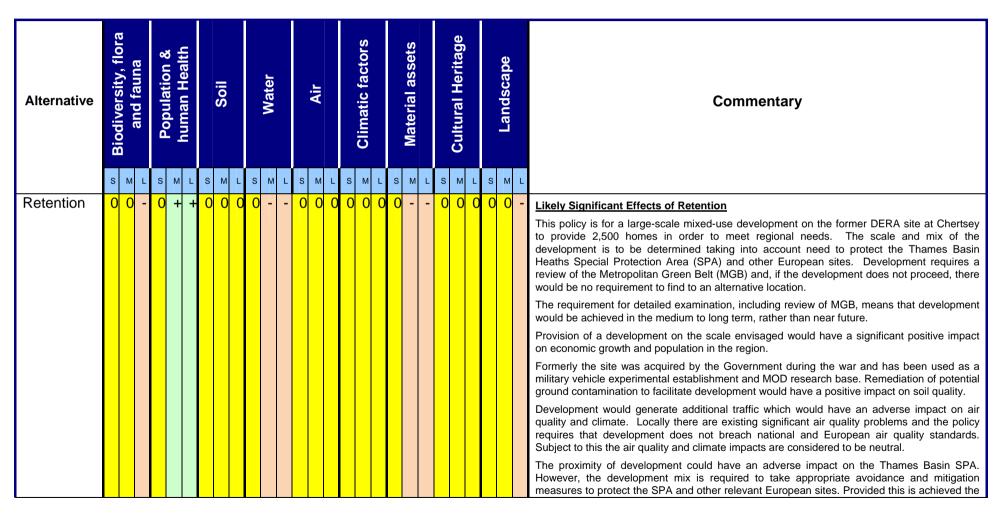
#### RS Policy LF5: Urban Areas and Regional Hubs



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritade			andscape	Fallascape		Commentary
	S	S N	/ L	. 5	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	N	1 L	S	S N	1 L	. 3	S N	И	L	
																													aspect is scored uncertain for landscape and positive for townscape.
																													Greater housing development will have a negative impact on material assets through the use of construction materials and energy and an increased generation of waste. There are also potential adverse effects on water resources in the sub-region in the medium to long term given the proposed scale of development and existing pressure on water supply.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan on environment, water, flood protection and transport seek to mitigate the effects of growth set out for the sub-region. The policy requires high design standards and improved traffic management around the regional hubs.  Assumptions  Development proceeds according to the plan.  Uncertainty  The net effect of improved traffic management on air quality and climate. In the longer term the impact of MGB review on biodiversity, soil and landscape.
Revocation	(	0 (	) (	-	+ -	+	0	0	?	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	Ò	) -	-	(	) (	) (	)	0 -	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
						+																						?	Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities, collaborating under the duty to co-operate, to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the policies in the NPPF. The local plans covering two of the regional hubs (Guildford and Reigate) pre-date by several years the adoption of the RS, and the Woking Core Strategy is in draft form.  Guildford successfully challenged its initial housing allocation in the Plan, but overall housing numbers in the Plan remain. Therefore a similar scale of housing is anticipated following revocation of the RS. The NPPF provides protection to Green Belt land (section 9), requires good design (section 7) and promotes sustainable transport (section 4). The extent to which sustainable transport will offset greater use of personal transport associated with economic

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &		Soil		Water		Air			Climatic ractors	Material accept			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M	L	SM	S	М	S	M	-	S	М		M L	σ	M	L	S	M	L	growth is uncertain. Good urban design will have a positive impact on townscape and the impact on biodiversity and landscape in the long term would be uncertain.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  It is assumed that following revocation of the RS, the high court challenge would lapse.  Uncertainty  Impact of sustainable transport on air quality and climate. Extent, if any, of Green Belt review and development.

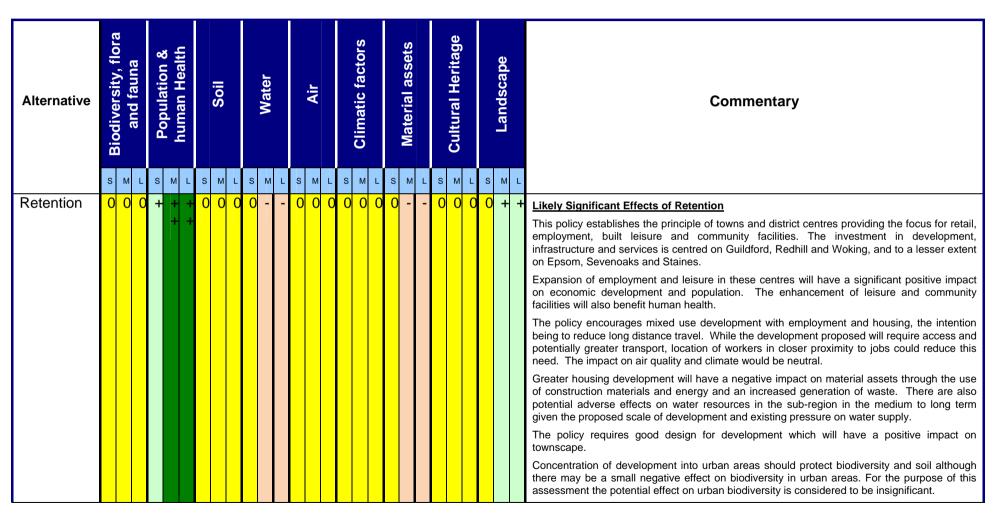
#### RS Policy LF6: Development at Former DERA Site, Chertsey



Alternative		biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			201			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accete			Cultural Heritage			guevalue	Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	L	5	S N	ИІ	١	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	s	N	И L	5	S N	ΛL	-   -	S I	М	L	
																														impact on biodiversity would be neutral.
																														There would be loss of greenbelt and a potential adverse impact on landscape and biodiversity. There may also be an adverse impact on soil, but it is probable that this would be offset by the positive impact of soil remediation and consequently the residual impact on soil is considered to be neutral.
																														Greater housing development will have a negative impact on material assets through the use of construction materials and energy and an increased generation of waste. There is also a potential minor adverse effect on water supply in the sub-region in the long term given the proposed scale of development and existing pressure on water supply in the region.
																										L				Mitigation Measures
																														Statutory protection afforded to air quality and to wildlife sites of national and European significance. Measures undertaken to reduce water loss and water usage (e.g. metering).
																										L				<u>Assumptions</u>
																														Development proceeds in the medium term and achieves the policy objectives of protecting European sites of wildlife significance, and ensuring compliance with national and European air quality standards.
																										L				<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														Whether development of the site proceeds, together with scale and timing; all of which would be determined following Green Belt review, and in line with the objectives for protection of wildlife and air quality. The prospect of development appears more likely following a decision taken by Runnymede Borough Council's planning committee in February 2012 to explore the release of the 129 hectare DERA site from green belt status in order to allow between 1,500 - 2,500 houses to be built.
Revocation	C	(	) -	(	) -	+	+	0	0	0	0	-[	-	0	0	0	0	C	0	C	) -	-	(	) (	) (	0	0	0	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
														T																Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities, collaborating under the duty to co-operate, to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	the policies in the NPPF.
										The Core Strategy for Runnymede is in preparation with a consultation period scheduled for early 2013. However the recent decision by the planning committee to review the green belt status of the DERA site for residential development (see above) indicates that the council is generally supportive of the initiative. Mixed development comprising office space, cafe/restaurant facilities, childcare facilities and parking, located to the north of the DERA site, has already been approved by Runnymede Borough Council and neighbouring Surrey Heath Borough Council (2011) and the developers (Crest Nicholson and Avia Investors) intend to submit a revised planning application which would include 200 (additional) homes.
										The prospect that the residential development will proceed appears to be unaffected by revocation of the RS, and remains subject to green belt review. The scale is likely to be similar and therefore the impacts are unchanged from those associated with the RS policy.
										Mitigation Measures
										Existing statutory protection afforded to sites of national and international significance for wildlife. Existing national air quality standards. Measures undertaken to reduce water loss and water usage (e.g. metering).
										<u>Assumptions</u>
										Development does proceed on a similar scale to that envisaged under assessment of the RS
										<u>Uncertainty</u>
										As above

#### **RS Policy LF7: Town Centres**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		:: <	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S N	/ L	. 8	S 1	И L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	
																											Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.  Assumptions  For the purpose of this assessment the potential effect on urban biodiversity is considered to be insignificant. Provision of housing in mixed use development offsets other increases in transport resulting from the development.  Uncertainty  None
Revocation					+	+ +	0	O	O	0			0	0	0		0	0	1		0	0	0	0	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities, collaborating under the duty to co-operate, to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the policies in the NPPF.  Of the published local plans covering the six settlements named in the policy, three have been adopted and informed by the RS or the emerging South East Plan (Spelthorne, Epsom and Ewell; and Sevenoaks) are dated 2009. Guilford's Town Centre Draft is in consultation form and due to be published later in 2012.  The principle of town centre regeneration is supported by the NPPF (section 2) which requires the definition of a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes (paragraph 23) and also requires the allocation of sites for mixed development (retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential).  Other NPPF policies promote sustainable transport (section 4) and good design (section 7). It is concluded that the revocation of policy LF7 is likely to lead to similar environmental effects as its retention.

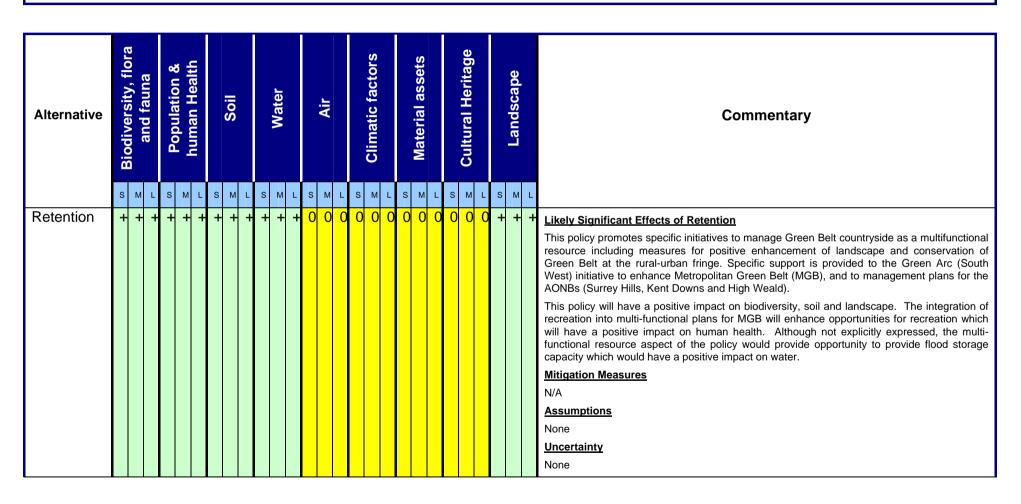
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	theon memid			Soil		•	Water		;	Aır			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		00000000	Lalluscape	Commentary	
	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	M L	L	
																											Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environment protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None.	al

# RS Policy LF8: Sub-Regional Transport Hubs and Spokes

Alternative		biodiversity, nora	and tauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
D:	S	М								L				S					L		N			N			N			
Retention	0	?	] [	1	O	0	0	0	?	?	0	C	C	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	(	) (	C	0	0		?	1		ant Effects of Retention
																													sport plans necting with	levelop a network of sub-regional spokes linking sub-regional hubs within local will encourage integrated use of public transport within the sub-regions and the regional centres. This will reduce transport emissions leading to improved climate impacts.
																													ld have pot	construction associated with infrastructure linking sub-regional hubs. This tential adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape. The scale of such ertain and related to development needs.
																													gation Mea	asures
																									l				cies through ral environr	hout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the ment.
																									l				umptions e	
																													<u>ertainty</u>	
																													ent of const landscape.	truction related to infrastructure, and associated impacts on biodiversity, soil
Revocation	0	?	1	7	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	C	) C	+	+	+	+	+	+	O	(	0	0	(	0	)	?	?	ly Signific	ant Effects of Revocation
																													•	motes sustainable transport (section 4) with encouragement to solutions which greenhouse gas emissions and congestion. Local plans are to support

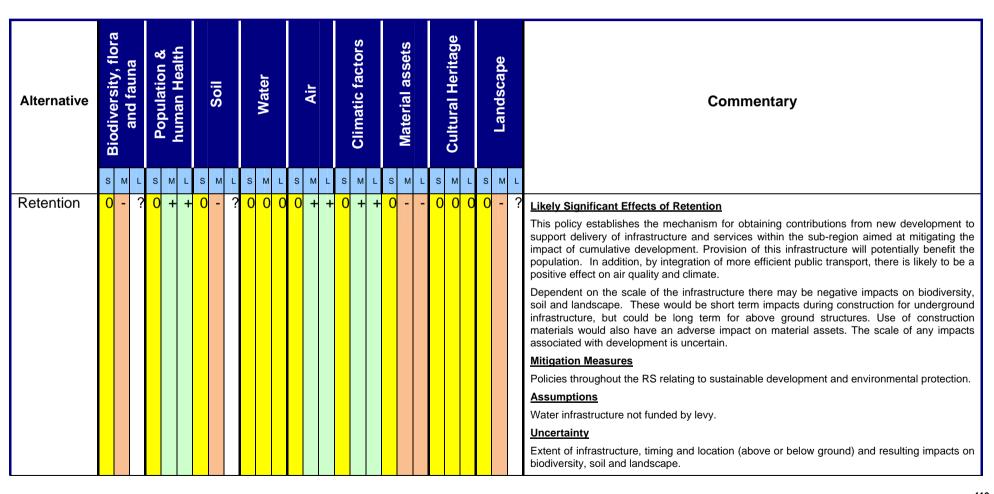
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Fobulation &			1000 1000		Water	Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S	M	L	S	M L	S	M	M M	L	S	1 1	8	M	S	M	S	M	L	development which, where reasonable, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. In view of the policy context of the NPPF it is concluded that similar benefits to air quality and climate will be achieved.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Timescale for implementation of NPPF policies. Extent of infrastructure provision and associated impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape.

### **RS Policy LF9: Green Belt Management**



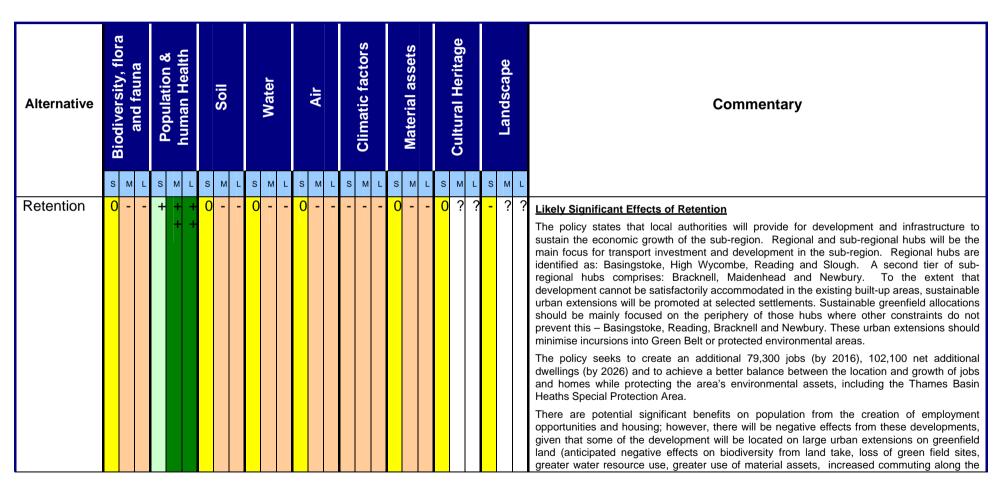
Altornativo	and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets	Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
Revocation + +			S M L + + +	S M L + + +			000	S M O O			<b>M</b> +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Section 9 of the NPPF sets out policies relating to Green Belt. Local authorities are required to plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt including: looking for opportunities for access, outdoor sport and recreation; the retention and enhancement of landscape, visual amenity and biodiversity, and the improvement of derelict land (paragraph 81).  In addition local planning authorities are required to give 'great weight' to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (paragraph 115).  The focus on the 'multifunctional' beneficial use of Green Belt, together with protection given to designated sites (including AONBs) mirror the objectives of the RS policy and similar beneficial impacts are predicted.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

### **RS Policy LF10: Small Scale Site Tariff**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	,	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Δir		Climatic factors		Material assets	Material assets	Cultural Heritage		landscape	2000	Commentary
Revocation	0						M -	0				+ (		и I		м .	) (C		) -	M L	PLIKely Significant Effects of Revocation The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) was introduced on 6th April 2011 and enables local authorities to levy a charge on new developments to fund infrastructure requirements of the local authority, community and neighbourhoods.  The CIL will have similar impacts to the RS policy.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  Water infrastructure not funded by levy.  Uncertainty  Extent of infrastructure, timing and location (above or below ground) and resulting impacts on biodiversity, soil and landscape.

### **RS Policy WCBV1: CORE STRATEGY**



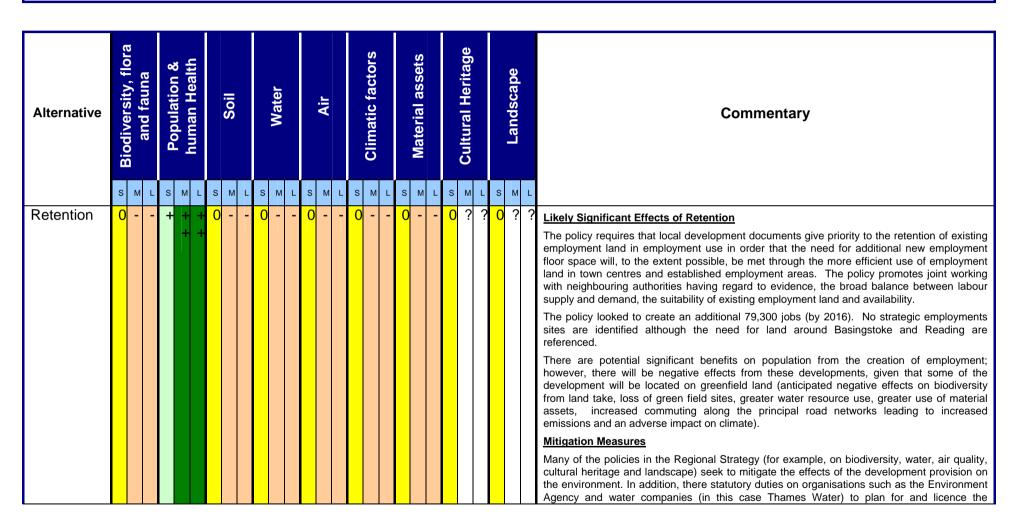
Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		.; V	Ŧ		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	N	l L		S N	ΛL	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																											Mitigation Measures  Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	C		(i)	-	+ -	+	C	0	?	0	0	?	0	0 '	(		?	1		Ī	0	0	?	0	0	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region given that the sub-region contains some of the most deprived wards in the South East, although the sub-region has significant potential related in part to its proximity to London and Heathrow and strong connectivity. The South East Plan Panel report acknowledged (paragraph 21.18) that this sub-region had a fast growing economy and that the penalties for under provision of housing seem to pose greater risks to the local and region economy than the additional impact of additional housing on infrastructure and the environment (paragraph 21.56). In that context it is more likely that more housing will be delivered in these areas. However, as the Panel report acknowledged at the time there was solidarity among the relevant local authorities in resisting higher housing provision (paragraph 21.57).  There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment

Alternative	•	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	numan nealth		Soil		W240r	אמופו		Air		;	Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Lalluscape	Commentary
		s n	ИL	 6 M	L	S	М	L	S I	ИΙ	_ 8	M	L	S	М	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	
																								opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these development given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfie land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field site greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).
																								The Thames Valley Berkshire and Enterprise M3 Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) a taking forward setting the conditions for economic development in the sub-region.
																								This along with the duty to cooperate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically acroslocal boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the mosustainable and effective development for their area.
																								Growth is focused on four regional hubs: Basingstoke, High Wycombe, Reading and Sloug with specific reference to the potential to provide for sustainable urban extensions. The state of local planning documents in each case is as follows:
																								<ul> <li>Basingstoke: The council has received a Judgement from the High Court, in the case the Manydown Company Limited v Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council whice requires the council, within a reasonable timeframe to reconsider the form of the p submission strategy in relation to the proposed allocated sites and locations f development. The decisions previously made by the council's Cabinet on 23 Janua 2012 to re-affirm the council's position in respect of the proposed allocated sites ar locations for inclusion in the core strategy and to approve the pre-submission Co Strategy for consultation have been quashed by the Court.</li> </ul>
																								<ul> <li>High Wycombe: the Core Strategy was adopted on 7 July 2008 and policy CS2 reiterate that the principal focus for new development will be High Wycombe (including the adjoining settlements of Downley, Hazlemere/ Widmer End/Tylers Green, Loudwater ar Wooburn Green). Of the 8,050 homes required, the Core Strategy identifies that 7,24 will be in and around High Wycombe.</li> <li>Reading: the Core Strategy was adopted in January 2008. In its spatial planning that the core strategy was adopted in January 2008.</li> </ul>

Alternativ	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	пишап пеаш	Soil		Water		Air		Climatic ractors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
																		least harm to the environment and delivers most benefits to the wider community. Under Policy CS14, the Council will be required to provide a total of 5720 dwellings in the period 2006-2016 and 5210 dwellings in the subsequent period 2016-2026. The Cor Strategy concludes that 'virtually all development proposed under the Strategy brownfield land. The only exception is the proposed development of Green Park. The strategy does not envisage the need to allocate any other greenfield land.'  Slough: the Core Strategy was adopted in December 2008. The spatial strategy seeks the direct development to Slough town centre since this is the most accessible and seeks the optimise the collocation of employment, shopping, leisure, transport and other facilities. The Spatial Strategy also means that there is no need to build on any land outside of the urban area.  The three adopted Core Strategies indicate an allocation and location of growth consister with the RS policy; however, there is a preference to locate growth within the existing urban area and on brownfield land which has minimised the negative effects associated with the development. However, the current uncertainties over the Basingstoke site allocation in the draft Core Strategy mean that revocation of the South East Plan policy is likely to result is some uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations in the interir
																		Distribution with read to delays in derivering development in these broad locations in the interreperiod.  Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered acros the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seek to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for a and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economic

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	d fauna		Population &	human Health			Sol	Water	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	 S	М	_ S	. N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	S	M	L	and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

#### **RS Policy WCBV2: EMPLOYMENT LAND**

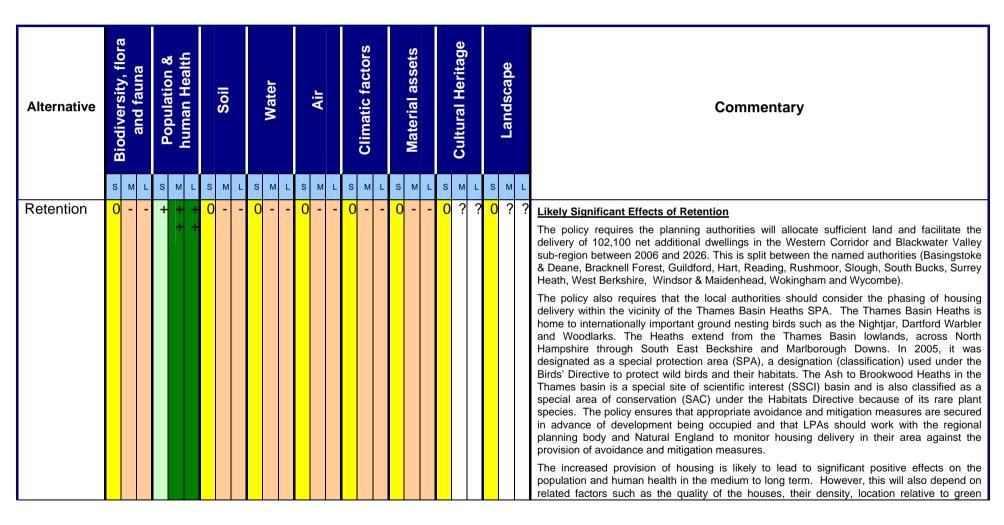


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil	5		Water			Δir			Climatic factors			Material accate	Malei Idi desele		Cultural Heritage			ouerspue	Lalluscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	М	_ 8	S N	ИL	. 8	N	/ L	. 8	S N	ΛL	. 8	8 1	/ L	. 8	S 1	M L	. 8	S N	1 L		8 1	М	L	
																												Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	0	?	+	+ .	+ (			(			(			? ((			(						, (i		0	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for employment opportunities within the subregion.  There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).  The Thames Valley Berkshire and Enterprise M3 Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) are taking forward setting the conditions for economic development in the sub-region.  This along with the duty to cooperate, NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 and 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.  Growth is focused on four regional hubs: Basingstoke, High Wycombe, Reading and Slough The status of local planning documents in each case is as follows:

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	<ul> <li>Basingstoke – High Court ruling has required Council to reconsider development provision and to bring forward a new Core Strategy.</li> <li>High Wycombe: the Core Strategy focuses development for business on regeneration and intensification. Land for business of various types currently extends to around 325ha across the District with over 60% is in the urban area. The Core Strategy indicates that the increasing trend towards higher job densities means that there is scope to release some employment land, particularly where its economic potential is more limited or where wider regeneration objectives can be realised.</li> <li>Reading: Policy CS10 of the Core Strategy states that all major office development should take place in the centre or in the A33 corridor. All major industrial and warehousing development should take place in Core Employment Areas or in the A33 corridor. The site of the former Reading stadium and waste facilities at Southside is identified as suitable for employment development which builds on the improvements in accessibility planned for this corridor.</li> <li>Slough: Core Policy 5 of the Core Strategy directs that the most intensive employment-generating uses will be located in the town centre or may also be located on the Slough Trading Estate.</li> <li>There are significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and improved connectivity. The benefits of this policy are maintained by the LEP, in conjunction with LPAs and there is a clear preference in the adopted strategies to locate growth within the existing urban area and on brownfield land which will minimise the negative effects associated with the development on greenfield sites. However, the current uncertainties over the Basingstoke Core Strategy mean that revocation of the South East Plan policy is likely to result in some uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have</li> </ul>
										been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations in the interim period.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the

Alternative		Biodiversity, riora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	N	1 L	. ;	S	М	L i	s I	M L	LS	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																												case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects are likely to be less in the short and medium term.

#### RS Policy WCBV3: SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT



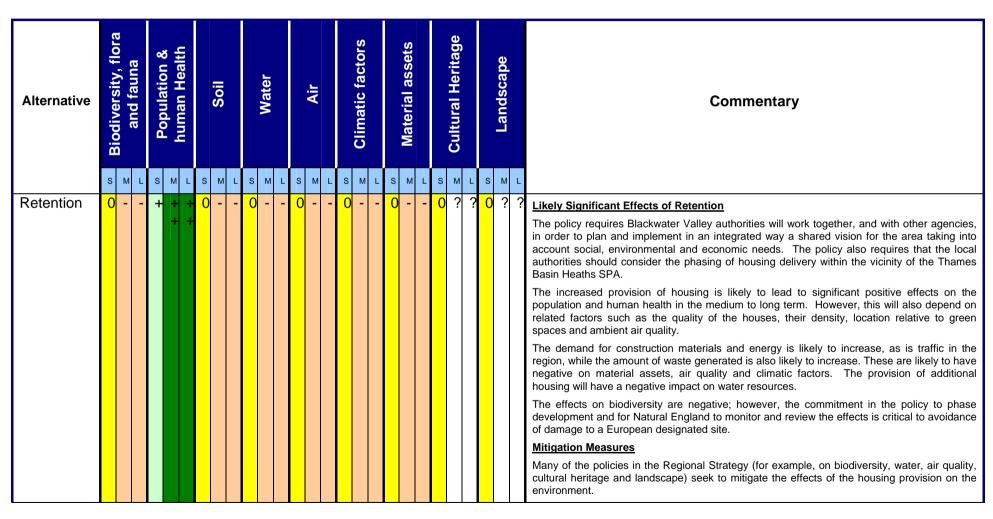
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failes		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M	L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	S N	ΛL	. ;	S I	М	-	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																													spaces and ambient air quality. The overall impact on townscape/landscape is uncertain.
																													The demand for construction materials and energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region, while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have negative on material assets, air quality and climatic factors. The provision of additional housing will have a negative impact on water resources.  The effects on biodiversity are negative; however, the commitment in the policy to phase development and for NE to monitor and review the effects is critical to avoidance of damage to a European designated site.  Mitigation Measures  Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the
																													rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0		?	+	+	+ +	0	0	?	0	0	7	? (	) (	O *	? (	0	0	?	O	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	?	<b>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</b> Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region given that the sub-region contains some of the most deprived wards in the South East, although the sub-region has significant potential related in part to its proximity to London and Heathrow and strong connectivity. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs $47-55$ ) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	Sur faire	alla ladila	Population &	human Health		io			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	И L	. s	М	L	S	М	L	s I	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																										impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur; dependent on the status of local plans.
																										The South East Plan Panel report acknowledged (paragraph 21.18) that this sub-region had a fast growing economy and that the penalties for under provision of housing seem to pose greater risks to the local and region economy than the additional impact of additional housing on infrastructure and the environment (paragraph 21.56). In that context is more likely that more housing will be delivered in these areas. However, as the Panel report acknowledged at the rime there was solidarity among the relevant local authorities in resisting higher housing provision (paragraph 21.57).  Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries.
																										Growth is focused on four regional hubs: Basingstoke, High Wycombe, Reading and Slough with specific reference to the potential to provide for sustainable urban extensions. The status of local planning documents in each case are as follows:
																										<ul> <li>Basingstoke: High Court ruling has required Council to reconsider development provision and to bring forward a new Core Strategy.</li> </ul>
																										<ul> <li>High Wycombe: Policy CS2 of the Core Strategy (adopted 2008) reiterates that the principal focus for new development will be High Wycombe (including the adjoining settlements of Downley, Hazlemere/ Widmer End/Tylers Green, Loudwater and Wooburn Green). Of the 8,050 homes required, the Core Strategy identifies that 7,240 will be in and around High Wycombe.</li> </ul>
																										<ul> <li>Reading: Under Policy CS14 of the Core Strategy (adopted 2008), the Council will be required to provide a total of 5720 dwellings in the period 2006-2016 and 5210 dwellings in the subsequent period 2016-2026. The Core Strategy concludes that 'virtually all development proposed under the Strategy is brownfield land. The only exception is the proposed development of Green Park. The strategy does not envisage the need to</li> </ul>

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	Blodiversity, Hora	and rauna		Population &		:	Soil		W240r	Mala		Δir	Ē		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	М	L S	S N	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L :	S N	/ L	
																										allocate any other greenfield land.'
																										<ul> <li>Slough: the Core Strategy was adopted in December 2008. The spatial strategy seeks to direct development to Slough town centre since this is the most accessible and seeks to optimise the collocation of employment, shopping, leisure, transport and other facilities. The Spatial Strategy also means that there is no need to build on any land outside of the urban area.</li> <li>The three adopted Core Strategies indicate an allocation and location of growth consistent with the Core Strategy; however, there is a preference to locate growth within the existing urban area and on brownfield land which has minimised the negative effects associated with the development. However, the current uncertainties over the Basingstoke Core Strategy mean that revocation of the South East Plan policy is likely to result in some uncertainty in the short and medium term until policies have been adopted. This potentially will lead to delays in delivering development in these broad locations in the interim period.</li> </ul>
																										There are potential significant benefits on population from the provision of housing but these will be balanced by some of the negative effects from these developments, given the land requirements and use of greenfield land. The policy makes specific reference to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. The legal requirement for local planning authorities to ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection and that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation would be unchanged by revocation of this policy.  It should also be noted that in response to the Thames Basin Heath SPA concerns, Councils with the Heaths, and other partners have now established the Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership to guarantee the delivery of new homes and the long term protection of the SPA. Many councils in the Heaths now offer suitable alternative natural green space (SANG) away from the SPA and its nesting birds and plants. The Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership adopted a long term Strategy in February 2009 (the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework). This will continue to ensure the appropriate mitigation strategy remains in place.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Heritade	odital lielitage		Landscape		Commentary
		M	S	1 L	S	M	S	M	L	\$ M	S	M	L	S	M	3 1	M L	S	M	L	Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

#### RS Policy WCBV4: THE BLACKWATER VALLEY



Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	Soil			Water		Air		Climatic factors	Cililiano lactora		Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
s M	И L	S	ИL	S N	1 L	S	M I	. S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Assumptions
Revocation 0 -	. ?	+	+ +	0 0	?	0	0	?? 0	0	?	0	0 1	? C	) -	-1	0	0	3	0	0	?	None  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.  Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need to balance growth and the effects in the area.  Authorities will make use of the duty to cooperate in this area, given that the Blackwater Valley straddles a number of authorities in a number of counties.  The policy makes specific reference to the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. The legal requirement for local planning authorities to ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection and that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation would be unchanged by revocation of this policy.  It should also be noted that in response to the Thames Basin Heath SPA concerns, Councils with the Heaths, and other partners have now established the Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership to guarantee the delivery of new homes and the long term protection of the SPA. Many councils in the Heaths now offer suitable alternative natural green space (SANG) away from the SPA and its nesting birds and plants. The Thames Basin Heaths Joint Strategic Partnership adopted a long term Strategy in February 2009 (the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area Delivery Framework). This will continue to ensure the appropriate mitigation strategy remains in place.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M I	S	M	Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the quantum of housing delivered across the sub-region, the location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

# RS Policy WCBV5: THE COLNE VALLEY PARK

Alternative	Cioli visionolita	Diodiversity, nota	and tauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	ш	┸		_			М					S					L		М		S				М		
Retention	+	+	-	1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u>
										_						_													The policy requires local authorities to work together and with other agencies to deliver the aims of the Colne Valley Park. These include the maintenance and enhancement of the landscape (including settlements) and waterscape of the Park; to safeguard existing areas of countryside from inappropriate development; to conserve the asset to provide accessible facilities and opportunities for countryside.
																													The Colne Valley Park comprises some 17 hectares encompassing parts of the WCBV, the London Borough of Hillingdon and Three Rivers District in Hertfordshire. It provides the first significant area of countryside to the west of London.
																													The effects of such a policy are considered to be positive across all SEA topics.
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																													None
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													None
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													None.
Revocation	+	+	-	Н	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																													Revocation of the policy will not affect the outcomes of this policy.

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	pion (final pinal)	alla launa	Population &				Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	8 1	и г	. s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																											Paragraph 114 of the NPPF provides the same policy approach as the regional strategy to the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure. Paragraph 117 states that planning policies should:
																											plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;
																											• identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
																											• promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
																											aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and
																											<ul> <li>where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas.</li> </ul>
																											Policy S9 of the adopted Core Strategy (2011) for the Three Rivers District includes commitments to conserve and enhance the countryside and the diversity of landscapes (and includes reference to the Colne Valley). Under PSP1 concerning development around Rickmansworth, there is a clause which states that the authority will conserve and enhance the unique natural landscape, biodiversity and habitat surrounding the town, including in the River Chess Valley to the east and the River Colne Valley to the south, including the Colne Valley Park.
																											The London Borough of Hillingdon's Core Strategy is at Examination stage. Under policy EM3, the policy EM3 the Council is committed to working with partners to achieve environmental and habitat improvements in the Colne Valley Regional Park.
																											The NPPF in conjunction with the commitments in the Core Strategies provides for a similar degree of protection and commitment to enhancement as the regional strategy policy and so

## Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Haritage	Calital Helliage	guezapue		Commentary
	S	M L	S	1 L	S	S M	L	S	M	_	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	SI	м	6 1	M L	benefits are considered to be the maintained.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None

# RS Policy CO1: CORE STRATEGY

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material accete			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
D:	S M	_		M L		М			M L				S		_	S N		<u> </u>	М			М	L	
Retention	0 -	-	+	+ +	0	-	-	0	- -	- 0	-	-	0	-	-	0 -	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
				†																				The policy for Central Oxfordshire sets out to create a minimum 18,000 additional jobs by 2016 and to deliver 40,680 net additional dwellings by 2026. The strategy for the sub-region seeks to build on the sub-region's economic strengths in education, science and technology to:
																								i. ensure the provision of infrastructure which is essential to the proper functioning and future development of the area
																								ii. protect and enhance the environment and quality of life of the sub-region
																								iii. protect the setting and character of Oxford
																								iv. make best use of previously developed land within urban areas to reduce the need for greenfield development
																								v. concentrate development where the need to travel, particularly by single occupancy car use, can be reduced.
																								This last point seeks to strengthen the public transport network, promote alternatives to car and lorry traffic and tackle congestion.
																								The main locations for development will be Bicester, Didcot, Wantage and Grove. Focus on development is within existing settlement boundaries and within and immediately adjacent to the built-up area of Oxford. Options regarding the location, level and form of employment or other development, including the possible use of land at and in the immediate vicinity of the currently safeguarded sites around Oxford, will be a matter for local determination. While

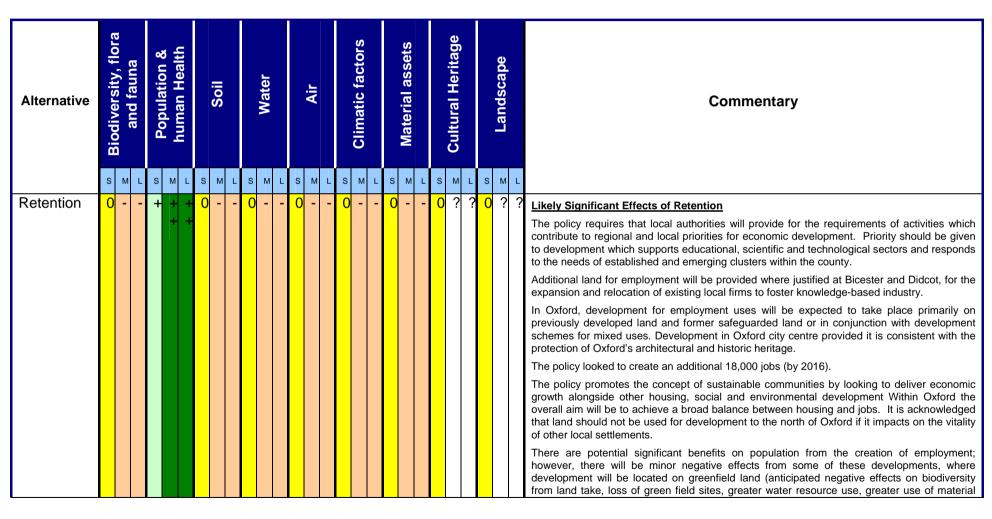
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Donilation 9	human Health		Soil	100		Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		landerana			Commentary
	S	M L	S	M	L	SI	M L	S	М	L	S	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	/ L		contributing in due part to the regional reuse of previously developed land target of 60%,
																									some greenfield development that includes housing, will be necessary. The saved Structure Plan policy regarding the development of land at RAF Upper Heyford would ensure that the site and the associated conservation of the heritage interest would be safeguarded until adoption of the Proposed Submission draft Cherwell Local Plan.
																									There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development will be located on large urban extensions on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).
																									<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																									Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																									Assumptions
																									None Uncertainty
																									The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation	0	0 1	+	+	+	0	0 ?	0	0	?	0 (	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	0	0	?	0 (	) '		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					1																			I	Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region .
																									There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets		Cocting Louising			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L	S M	L	S	M L	s	М	L	opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments,
															given that some of the development will be located on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, greater use of material assets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions and an adverse impact on climate).
															NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
															Growth is focused on: Oxford. Bicester, Didcot, Wantage and Grove. The status of the relevant local planning documents in each case are as follows:
															<ul> <li>The Oxford City Core Strategy was adopted March 2011. The Core Strategy seeks to deliver at least the SEP target of 8,000 dwellings. The SHLAA Update Report 1b concluded that based on existing identified sites there would be a shortfall of the 8,000 target by 1,648 dwellings. To meet the requirement the authority would rely on windfalls.</li> </ul>
															• The Cherwell Local Plan was adopted in 1996 and had housing figures out to 2011. A non-statutory Cherwell Local Plan 2011 was approved as interim planning policy and a Proposed Submission draft of the Cherwell Local Plan is currently planned for submission in the Autumn. The saved Structure Plan policy regarding the development of land at RAF Upper Heyford would be unaffected by revocation and the conservation of the heritage interest of the site would be safeguarded until adoption of the Proposed Submission draft Cherwell Local Plan.
															<ul> <li>South Oxfordshire Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and covered till 2011. Housing provision is divided between Didcot - about 5,000 dwellings (with a further 500 dwellings in the Vale of the White Horse District at Didcot) and the rest of South Oxfordshire - 3000 dwellings. There is no housing figure beyond 2011. The current policy states that, whilst sufficient land will be released for housing development to ensure that the housing provisions are met, development which would cause these provisions to be significantly exceeded will not be permitted</li> </ul>

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &		Soil		Water		.: <b>&lt;</b>	All		Cilmatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
																			<ul> <li>to the Structure Plan which requires that some 7,150 homes be provided in the Val between 2001 and 2016. A Core Strategy is being developed that will be based on th housing requirement as set out in the South East Plan.</li> <li>West Oxfordshire - West Oxfordshire District Local Plan (adopted Jun 2006) save policies refers to the Structure Plan which distributes 6,800 additional dwellings to th District during the period 2001–2016. The council is now revising its draft Core Strateg in line with the NPPF and to address other locally significant issues (Defenc Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)) concerning a reduction in housing requirements a Carterton and Secretary of State for Transport letter concerning support for a decision of a Planning Inspector not to confirm the necessary compulsory purchase and associate orders needed for a relief traffic scheme in Witney).</li> <li>The policy anticipated that to deliver the level of growth would require sustainable urbatextensions to a number of settlements including Oxford, Didcot and Grove and a selective review of the Oxford Green Belt. It is now less certain, given the varying status of the relevant.</li> </ul>
																			local authority plans, whether development will be located in this way. However, revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region given the inherent strengths of the local economy, with the education, knowledge intensive and high technology businesses motorsport, car manufacture, publishing, retail and tourism sectors of particular importance Until all LPAs have adopted up to date NPPF compliant Local Plans the effects in the sho and medium term may be affected.  In the long term, there will be potential significant benefits as development proceeds in lin with local community aspirations.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for a and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is th case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.

Alternative	•	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S 1	И	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	l L	S	S 1	ИL	_	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														Assumption  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy
																														and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																														<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

#### **RS Policy CO2: ECONOMY**



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	S	M	L	S	M L		S			M		S	M		Ø	M		S		-	Ø	M	L	S	M	L	ets, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading ssions and an adverse impact on climate)) although it is recognised that the cy is on using existing employment land as efficiently as possible.  gation Measures  By of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water and heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the development environment. In addition, there statutory duties on organisations such as the nocy and water companies (in this case Thames Water) to plan for an essary infrastructure in a sustainable way.  Sumptions  Be sertainty  actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of developments, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting form short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy is scale of the effects will be less.	er, air quality, to provision on Environment dolicence the the time to the tim
Revocation	0	O	?	+	+	+	0 0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0			0	0	?	C		?	ely Significant Effects of Revocation ocation of the policy will not remove the need for employment opportunities woon.  Oxfordshire City Region Local Economic Partnership (LEP) and adjoining forward setting the conditions for economic development in the sub-region with is focused on priority sectors (education, scientific and technology) at Ox Didcot. The status of local planning documents in each case is as follows:  The Oxford City Core Strategy was adopted in March 2011. Be supplementary guidance from the South East England Partnership Board.	ng LEPs are . ford, Bicester ased on the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population & human Health		Soil	Water	, v	AIL	Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S M L	S	M L	S M I	s	M L	S M	L	s M	1 L	S	M L	S	М	L	
																		was apportioned 7,111 jobs over the period of the SE Plan. Development to be concentrated within the city, avoiding any development that would affect Oxford's character, and focuses new development on previously developed land.
																		The Cherwell Local Plan was adopted 1996 and had employment figures out to 2011.
																		<ul> <li>South Oxfordshire Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and covered till 2011. The plan emphasises that in 1996 the land supply for employment (in Class B uses) was just over 400 hectares and that this could provide for about 30,000 jobs. No other targets are given.</li> </ul>
			I															Revoking this policy will remove the restriction on the policy that employment land should be provided for the expansion or relocation of local firms at Bicester and Didcot until the Local Plans have been revised. In so doing, Cherwell DC and South Oxfordshire will have reference to the NPPF. In particular, the key planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF (to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs) and paragraphs18-22 (which deal with building a strong, competitive economy).
			ı															This means that there will be some uncertainty regarding development around Didcot and Bicester in the short and medium term leading to a lessening of the effects identified for retention. Although in the long term the significant effects are likely to be similar to retention. This will include the significant effects on population from the creation of employment opportunities and improved connectivity.
																		<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																		Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																	1	<u>Assumptions</u>
																		It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.

### Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		alla launa		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			<b>Material assets</b>			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S		М	_	S	M L	. S	S N	И	S	М	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	ω o	М	L	S	М	L	Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects are likely to be less in the short and medium term.

# RS Policy CO3: SCALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &		Soil		Water	Air		Climatic factors	Material	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
Retention	s M L	s M	L	s N		M L		L S			M L	s			s	м ?	2	Likely Cignificant Effects of Detention
Retention	0	+ + +	+ +	0		Ī			) -	0			?	?	O	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention  The policy for Central Oxfordshire sets out to deliver 40,680 net additional dwellings by 2026. The policy recognises that local planning authorities should work collaboratively to facilitate the delivery of the additional dwellings in the sub-region. These are apportioned:  Cherwell (part) 6,400  Oxford 8,000  South of Oxford SDA 4,000  South Oxfordshire 8,240  Vale of White Horse 10,240  West Oxfordshire (part) 3,800  The policy also requires that 40% of all new housing should be affordable.  While contributing in due part to the regional reuse of previously developed land target of 60%, some greenfield development that includes housing, will be necessary. A successful legal challenge is likely to remove the requirement for the Strategic Development Area (and 4,000 dwellings from South Oxfordshire); however, as the form of relief is yet to be determined, the status of the housing numbers is unclear. As the SDA was likely to be in greenfield land, this removal lessens the pressures from this development in Southern Oxfordshire (but this does not extend across the rest of the sub-region).  The increased provision of housing is likely to lead to significant positive effects on the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Haritade	Cultulal Helliage	oues abus I	Lairascapa	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	. s 1	M L	S	M L	population and human health in the medium to long term. The requirement that 40% of new
												housing will be affordable will benefit lower income families and reflects housing affordability ratios that are among the worst in the region. Overall positive effects on population will also depend on related factors such as the quality of the houses, their density, location relative to green spaces and ambient air quality.
												The demand for construction materials and energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region, while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have a negative impact on material assets, air quality and climatic factors.
												Given that some of the development will be located on a large urban extension on greenfield land, it has been anticipated that there would be negative effects on biodiversity from land take. In addition development would require greater water resource use and is likely to cause increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased emissions. Uncertainty is identified in the medium and long term for cultural heritage and landscape due to potential review of Green Belt (see SP4).
												Mitigation Measures
												Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
												<u>Assumptions</u>
												None
												Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

Alternative	Diodivovitor flore	Biodiversity, Hora	and rauna		Population &		-	Soll		10,000	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	s	М	Ы	S	М	L	s	М		s		. s	М		s	М		s	М	L	s	М	L	S				
Revocation	O		?	+	+	+ +	0	0	?	O		2	0	?	0	0	?	0_		<u>-</u>	0	0	?	0	0_	<b>⟨</b> ·	<ul> <li>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</li> <li>Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region. Indeed Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the I (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impact will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefit impacts are likely to occur, dependent on the status of local plans (hence the uncertal identified in the long term).</li> <li>There are potential significant benefits on population from the provision of new homes sub-region</li> <li>Housing development will be focused on: Oxford. Bicester, Didcot, and Wantage and Governorm of the relevant local planning documents in each case is as follows:         <ul> <li>The Oxford City Core Strategy was adopted in March 2011. The Core Strategy set deliver at least the SEP target of 8,000 dwellings. The SHLAA Update Report of 8,000 dwellings (with a further 9,000 dwellings).</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Cherwell Local Plan was adopted in 1996 and had housing figures out to 201 non-statutory Cherwell Local Plan was adopted in 2006 and covered till 2011. Hopprovision is divided between Didcot - about 5,000 dwellings (with a further 500 dwellings is divided between Didcot - about 5,000 dwellings (with a further 500 dwellings). There is no hou</li></ul>	NPPF e this s that s and inties in the Grove.  Brove.  Brove.

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	on failed		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	ı L	s	M	L	s	٨	ИL	S	N	ΛL	. 8	N	1 L		
											Parama State						anna ka												to the Structure Plan which requires that some 7,150 homes be provided in the Vale between 2001 and 2016. A Core Strategy is being developed that will be based on the housing requirement as set out in the South East Plan.
																													West Oxfordshire - West Oxfordshire District Local Plan (adopted Jun 2006) saved policies refers to the Structure Plan which distributes 6,800 additional dwellings to the District during the period 2001–2016. The council is now revising its draft Core Strategy in line with the NPPF and to address other locally significant issues (Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) ) concerning a reduction in housing requirements at Carterton and a Secretary of State for Transport letter concerning support for a decision of a Planning Inspector not to confirm the necessary compulsory purchase and associated orders needed for a relief traffic scheme in Witney).
																												exter revie releve revoo inher	policy anticipated that to deliver the level of growth would require sustainable urban nsions to a number of settlements including Oxford, Didcot and Grove and a selective two of the Oxford Green Belt (SP4). It is now less certain, given the varying status of the rant local authority plans whether development will be located in this way. However, cation of the policy will not remove the need for new homes in the sub-region given the rent strengths of the local economy, population projections and current housing dability.
																												inclu	st the other local authorities have yet to revise their Local plans, Oxford's Core Strategy des a policy on affordable housing where the percentage of affordable housing required new development (50%) clearly exceeds that in the guidance given in the SE Plan policy 6).
																												and ron potential that I area.	all LPAs have adopted up to date NPPF compliant Local Plans the effects in the short medium term will be lessened. In the long term, there will be potential significant effects opulation as development proceeds in line with local community aspirations. In revising ocal Plans, LPAs will need to take into account paragraph 159 of the NPPF which states local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing list, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauns					Sol		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L S	6 M	L	S	М	L	S	И L	S	М	L :	S N	L	S	M I	LS	S N	1 L	S	М	L	administrative boundaries.
																								NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.  Mitigation Measures  Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.  Assumptions  It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.  Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

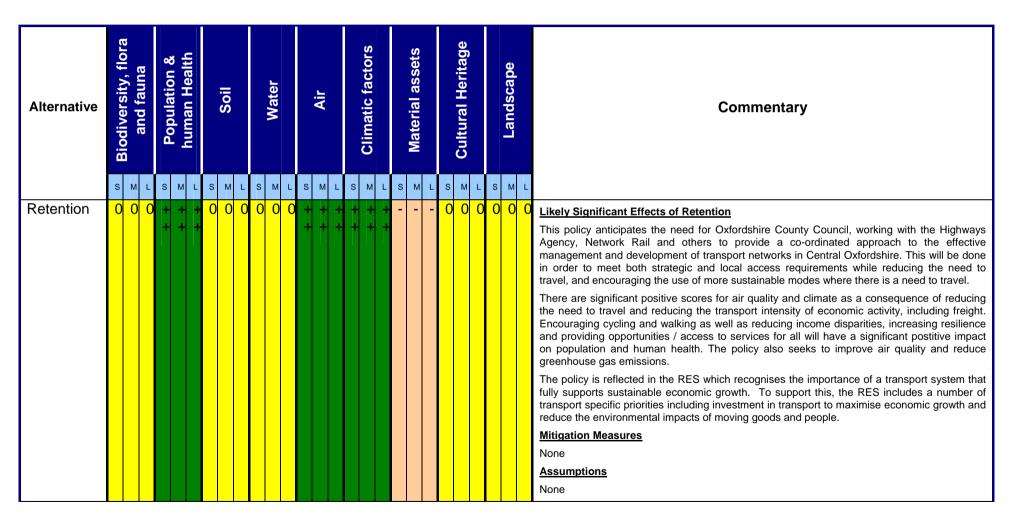
# RS Policy CO4: GREEN BELT

Alternative	Biodiversity flors	biodiversity, nora	and tauna	;	lon:	human Health		Soil			Water		:: <	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	,		Landscape		Commentary
	s	M	L	S			s	М					S			S N		s				М				L	
Retention	?	?	?	9	? ?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	? ?	? ?	0	C	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u> The policy requires that a Green Belt will be maintained around Oxford to:
																											i. preserve the special character and landscape setting of Oxford
																											ii. check the growth of Oxford and prevent ribbon development and urban sprawl
																											iii. prevent the coalescence of settlements
																											iv. assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment
																											v. assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
																											The Policy also allows for a selective review of Green Belt boundaries on the southern edge of Oxford. However, the policy for a selective review of the Green Belt to the south of Oxford and the development of the South Oxford Strategic Development Area (with a housing allocation of 4,000 dwellings) was challenged and conceded but the precise form of relief, at that time, was not agreed. The Inspectors comments on the South Oxfordshire Core Strategy include the following: 'The South East Plan proposed a 'South of Oxford Strategic Development Area' of 4,000 dwellings within this District, adjoining the City boundary. The Treasury Solicitor conceded a legal challenge to this as insufficient sustainability appraisal had been undertaken of possible alternative locations for meeting the wider housing needs of the City. Any provision of development on that scale would need to have been preceded by joint work and sustainability appraisal of reasonable alternative options involving the City and all of its adjoining authorities.'

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water		;	Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			oucospue I	Falldscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	-   -	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	i N	ИL	. S	5 1	И	-   ;	SI	М	L	Retention of the CO4 would ensure that selective reviews of the South Oxfordshire Green Belt would be considered in any future reviews of the either the Oxford Core Strategy or South
																														Oxfordshire Local Plan. It remains uncertain however, whether this would be the case given that the interim relief in respect of the concessions made in relation to legal challenges on these policies is yet to be agreed.
																														Depending on the outcome of any review (and any changes), this policy could largely maintain the existing situation with benefits to landscape and cultural heritage. It would also have benefits across the other SEA criteria (except material assets).
																														Mitigation Measures None
																														Assumptions  The policy seeks to protect the extent of the Green Belt over the life of the regional strategy, but it indicates that it may need to be revisited in the review of the strategy. It is assumed that in the absence of a legal basis for future RS review, the policy would remain in the long term.  Uncertainty
																														Whether a Green Belt review would be undertaken and if so what implications it would have for land take and development.
Revocation	?	, '	? '	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	C	) (	0 (	?	? '	? '	?	?	?	?	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> The content of policy CS4 of the Oxford City Core Strategy (adopted 2011) states that:
																														'The general extent of the Green Belt inside Oxford's boundaries will be maintained. Within the Green Belt, planning permission will not be granted for inappropriate development, in accordance with national policy. The Northern Gateway AAP will consider small scale, minor changes to the Green Belt boundary.'
																														The Green Belt preserves the setting and special character of Oxford. It provides opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. The policy only allows for land to be released

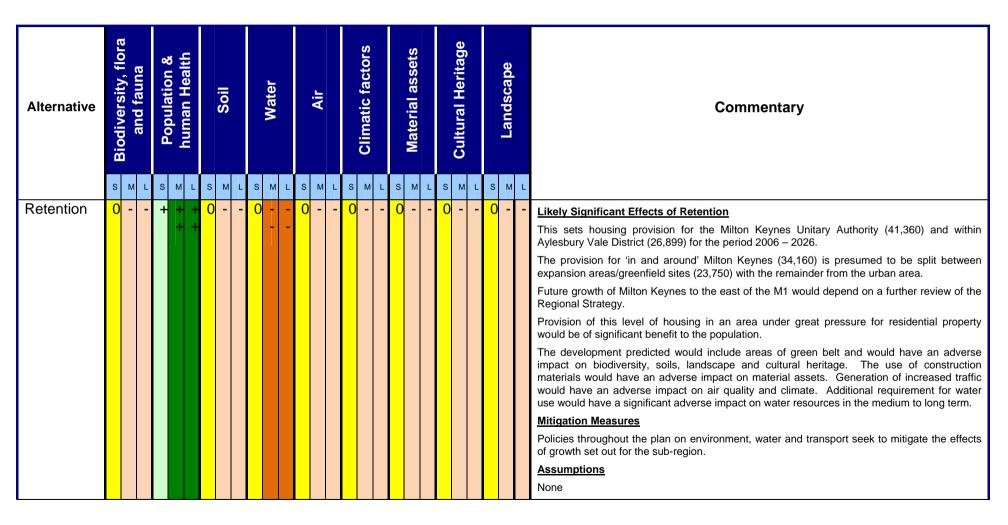
Biodiversity, flora and fauna Population & human Health	Soil Water Air	Climatic factors  Material assets  Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
S M L S M L S	S M L S M L S M L	S M L S M L S M		from the Green Belt if exceptional circumstances are shown to exist and specific criteria are met (such as need; the site is not in the undeveloped floodplain; development would not result in the loss of a designated ecological feature; and development would not result in the loss of land in active recreational use).  Under revocation, planning policy would include reference to the NPPF which seeks to protect the Green Belt (section 9) and establishes that the fundamental aim of the green belt is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The current Local Plans are the Oxford City Core Strategy, adopted in March 2011 and the South Oxfordshire Local Plan (2011). There is no mention in the Oxford City Core Strategy of a selective review of Green Belt boundaries on the southern edge of Oxford. The South Oxfordshire Local Plan (2011) includes a policy (GB1) setting out the boundaries to the Green Belt and not anticipating any change. In consequence, it is concluded that revocation of the South East Plan is likely to lead to a lessening of the pressure on the Oxford Green Belt to the south of the city compared to retention, as the presence of the policy would be consideration in any future reviews of the either the Oxford Core Strategy or South Oxfordshire Local Plan. Any review of the current policy will be subject to the NPPF which maintains strong protections for Green Belt land.  So whilst revocation of this policy would remove the policy pressure for review, it wouldn't prevent a LPA undertaking a review if considered appropriate, subject to consistency with national policy.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  As with retention, it is uncertain whether there would be any reviews of the respective Local

#### **RS Policy CO5: TRANSPORT**



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna			human Health	. 8	Soil			water Water	L	Air					Material assets	L	S	Cultural Heritage	L		Landscape	L	Commentary
																										Uncertainty  Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have – particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.
Revocation	(	(	) (	0	+ -	+ -	C C	0	0	0	0	0 -	+ +	+	+	+ +	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  As with retention of the policy.  Mitigation Measures  Assumptions  It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.  Uncertainty  Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have – particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.

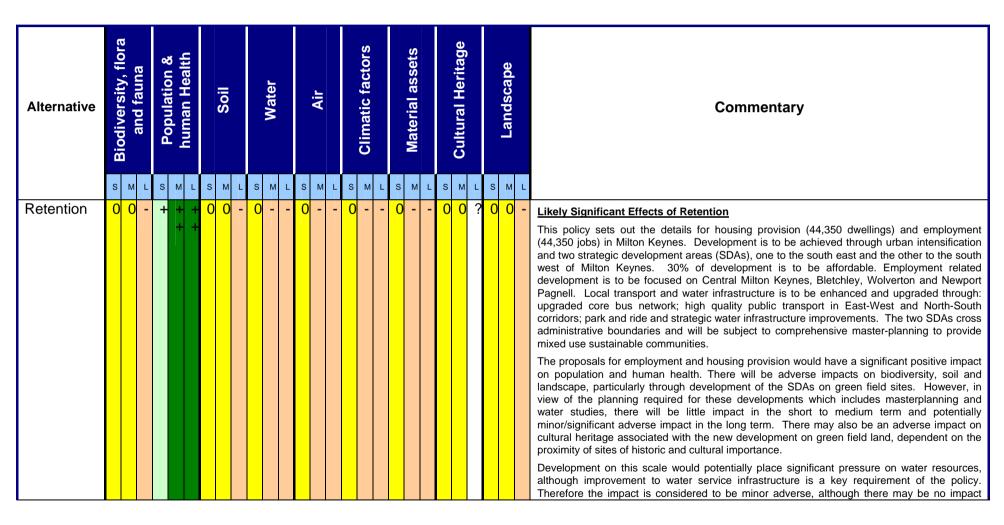
## RS Policy MKAV1: Housing Distribution by District 2006-2026



and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		1010101	Water		Air			Cililianic lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
s M	L	s	M L	S	М	L	s	M L	S	М	L	s	М	L S	S N	/ L	S	M	L	S	N	L		
				П			ı		ı														Unce None	e <u>rtainty</u> e
Revocation 0 0	?	+	+ +	- O	0	?	0		0	?	<u>-</u>	0	?	- (	0 -		0		) ?				Revoor Gover (paragonis) (para	her of the adopted local plans post date the RS – (Aylesbury Vale District Local Plan, Milton Keynes District Local Plan, 2005). Aylesbury Vale District's Core Strategy which to conform to the South East Plan, was withdrawn. The Core Strategy for Milton les, which is undergoing public examination (July 2012), no longer supports the housing sion included within the South East Plan (see MKAV2). The draft strategy sets a short (0-5 year) target of 1,750 dwellings per year which can be met from the existing mitment. This level of provision is lower than the 2,218 per year within MKAV 2). The strategy is committed to an early review which may lead to higher targets in the longer

Alternative	2	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		i.o.g		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	0460000	Laliuscape	Commentary	
	S		м	L	S	M	L	S	S	M	L	S	M	L	SI	M L	S	M	L	S	M	S	L	litigation Measures olicies throughout the plan on environment, water and transport seek to mitigate f growth set out for the sub region.  Insumptions Incertainty he extent of impacts on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape will be rincipally, by the extent of green field development (see MKA2 and MKA3). On the his is unlikely to occur in the short term to medium term, the impact on these three onsidered to be neutral. Longer term impacts are uncertain.	governed, basis that

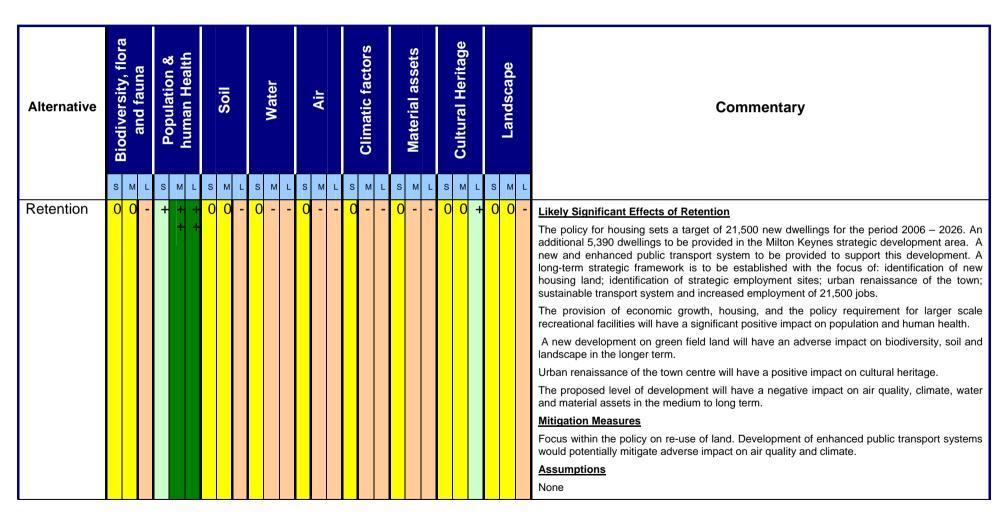
#### RS Policy MKAV2: Spatial Framework for Milton Keynes Growth Area



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	;	Population &	human Health		Soil			, O, O, O,	אַמופּו		A i.e.				Cillianic lactors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	S	N	L	s	٨	ΛL	. s	S N	ΛI	-	3	МΙ	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L		
																													dependent on the extent of infrastructure provision.	
																													The development will potentially have an adverse impact on air quality and climate. However, the policy places emphasis on public transport infrastructure and the construction of ne SDAs provides an opportunity to develop a holistic transport policy from the outset. The impact on air quality and climate is predicted to be minor adverse.	ew
																													Use of construction materials will have a significant adverse impact on material assets, are the scale of development will place pressure on waste management capacity.	nd
																													<u>Mitigation Measures</u>	
																													The policy requires that development is informed by strategic flood risk assessments ar water cycle studies which should mitigate potential flood and water shortage issue Emphasis within the policy on improved public transport would reduce potential impacts on a quality and climate. The policy requires careful planning in order to enhance gree infrastructure and to reduce impact on landscape character. Increased plan targets for recycled and secondary aggregates (M2).	es. air en
																													<u>Assumptions</u> None	
																													Uncertainty	
						I																							Proximity of development to sites of historical/archaeological significance and long ter	rm
																													impact on cultural heritage.	
Revocation	(	(	(	+		+ -	+ (	) (	)	?	0		?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	0	0	?	0	-	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation	
							H																						The Milton Keynes revised Core Strategy (amended) is undergoing public examination (Ju 2012). With respect to housing provision a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) fithe Borough proposed provision of 3,280 homes per year, compared to the South East Platarget of 2,620. However this is considered by the council to be unachievable, and short/medium term target has been set based on existing provision of 1,750 per year. The can be met principally from existing sites with no requirement for two new strateges.	for an a his

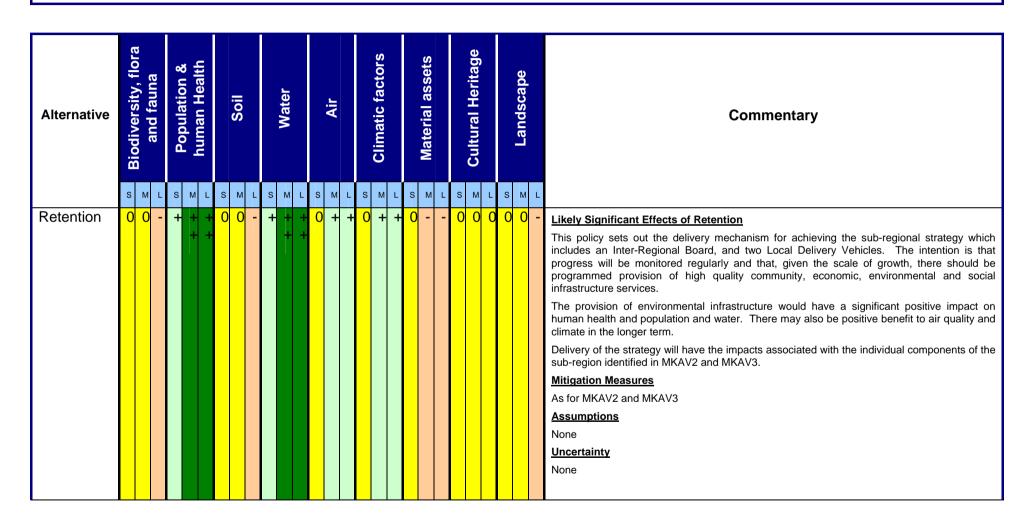
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population &		Soil	, O 1010	Water	Air		Climatic ractors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
					М	S			S			L		S		development areas.  The lower housing provision could have a less positive effect on population and human health, although housing need is to be reviewed in the context of the requirements of the South East Midlands LEP. There may be a similar outcome in terms of economic growth as the Core Strategy aims to encourage 'high value' business providing well paid employment opportunities. The Core Strategy is well advanced and therefore will provide certainty to developers in planning terms for the short term. The benefits to population and human health are considered to be minor to significant.  Focusing development in urban areas, and not in new settlements on greenfield land, will reduce the potential impact on biodiversity, soil and landscape. However, there is a significant gap in provision of housing between the ongoing annual target of 1,750, and the Strategic Housing Market Assessment of 3,280 (RS policy is 2,620). In the long term there is potential for significantly more growth than assumed in the South East Plan. In view of the uncertainty, long term impacts on biodiversity, soil, landscape and cultural heritage are uncertain. There will also be adverse impacts on water, air quality, and climate, dependent on policies adopted within the Core Strategy, and a similar long term uncertainty.  Mitigation Measures  Strategic policies within the NPPF aimed at achieving sustainable transport; environmental protection, and good design. UK legislative protection for biodiversity. Policies within the Core Strategy to ensure environmental protection.  Assumptions  None
																Uncertainty  Outcome of examination of Core Strategy and subsequent review of housing requirement.

#### RS Policy MKAV3: Spatial Framework for Aylesbury Growth Area



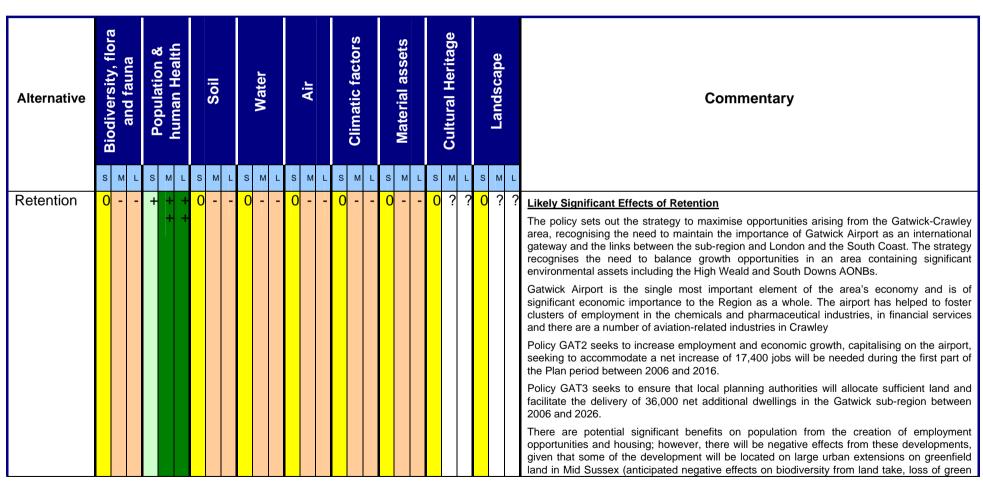
Alternative	: :	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage				Landscape		Commentary
	5	i N	1 L		3	M L	. s	S N	1 L	S	N	1 L	s	N	1 L	. s	N	1 L	s	N	1 L	S	1	МΙ	- !	s	М	L	
																													<u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation				?	D	+ -	+ (		· ·		· ·	? -		?			(*)			(**	? -					0	O	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Aylesbury District Council withdrew its Core Strategy in October 2010 and has carried out consultations as a basis for a new plan. Current draft plans predict significantly lower provision of jobs and homes in the period to 2031 (9,000 homes and 6,000 jobs). In addition there is no requirement for the new strategic housing adjacent to Milton Keynes.  As it is unlikely that Aylesbury Vale District will provide the level of housing or employment predicted by the South East plan and therefore there will be a minor positive impact on population and human health.  The lower level of development, combined with no strategic provision in green belt, will have less impact on biodiversity, soil, water resources, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape, although in the longer term are likely to be negative. Generation of increased, development related, traffic would have an adverse impact on air quality and climate.  Mitigation Measures  Strategic policies within the NPPF aimed at achieving sustainable transport; environmental protection, and good design. UK legislative protection for biodiversity. Policies within the Core Strategy to ensure environmental protection.  Assumptions  Strategic development in green belt not implemented.  Uncertainty  The extent of impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate change, material assets and landscape will be governed, principally, by the extent of green field development. On the basis that this is unlikely to occur in the short term term, the impact on these three topics is likely to occur at some point in the medium term; however, it remains uncertain when.

#### **RS Policy MKAV4: Effective Delivery**



Alternative	_	and fauna	Population &	human Health	Soil		Water		:: <			Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	l L	S M		S M		S		S					S N		S			S N		
Revocation	0 0	-	+ +	+	0 0	<b>)</b> -	+	+ +	0	+ +	0	+	+ (	) -	-	0	0	0	0 0	- 1	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
			ľ	11				+ +													Within this area the South East Midlands LEP is taking forward the delivery of sustainable development.
																					Aylesbury Vale Advantage will merge into the LEP. The Milton Keynes Partnership Committee (MKPC) has been disbanded and the work carried out by Milton Keynes Partnership forms part of the Homes and Communities Agency's (HCA) Midlands area. The work of inward investment is carried out by Milton Keynes Council.
																					A revised delivery mechanism has therefore been established and the outcome would have similar impacts to that envisaged in the RS.
																					The principles of sustainable development are retained within the NPPF.
																					Any differences in impact would relate to the detail of development agreed going forward, rather than the mechanism for its delivery.
																					Mitigation Measures
																					N/A
																					<u>Assumptions</u>
																					None
																		I			<u>Uncertainty</u>
																					None
																		L			

# RS Policy GAT1: CORE STRATEGY, GAT2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GAT 3 HOUSING DISTRIBUTION

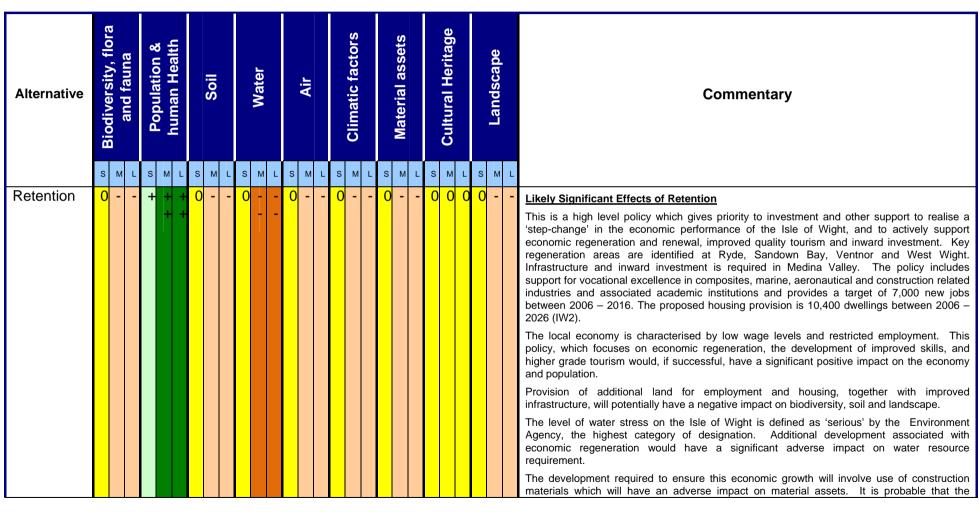


A	lternative		Blodiversity, nora	and launa	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		oue-spire	Falldscape		Commentary
		S	М	L	s	М	_ 8	S M	1 L	S	M	l L	S	М	L :	S M	Л L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s I	м	L	field sites, greater water resource use, increased commuting along the principal road
																											networks leading to increased air emissions).
																											Policy GAT2 anticipates the continued functioning of Gatwick Airport to serve the needs of the business community, recognising its major employment role and attractiveness for world class business investment in the sub-region. The policy seeks to capitalise on the economic role for Gatwick Airport which will have beneficial effects on employment opportunity in the sub-region; however, it is unclear whether such growth would envisage an increase in flight movements (which would be associated with air quality issues, local nuisance and increase greenhouse gas emissions).
																											It is also noted that the provision for development at Crawley is contingent on the findings of a water cycle study which highlights localised stresses on water resources.
																											<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
																											Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
																											Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		Landscape		Commentary
S M L	S M L		S M L		LSN	ИL		L S	М		s N	1 L	
Revocation 0 0	+ + +		?		? 0	) ? <sup>`</sup>				?		?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region  There are potential significant benefits on population from the creation of employment opportunities and housing; however, there will be negative effects from these developments, given that some of the development could be located on greenfield land (anticipated negative effects on biodiversity from land take, loss of green field sites, greater water resource use, increased commuting along the principal road networks leading to increased air emissions).  Growth is focused on four locations: Crawley, Horsham, Haywards Heath and East Grinstead. The status of the relevant local planning documents in each case is as follows:  Crawley Core Strategy (adopted 2007) reflects the adopted West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016 which requires Crawley to guarantee a land supply of 4500 units (300pa). Core Strategy ensures adequate provision of employment land to ensure economic growth for the town as well as the wider economic area.  Horsham Core Strategy (adopted 2007) provides for at least 10,575 homes and associated infrastructure in the District within the period 2001-2018. It includes the westward expansion of Crawley with 2,500 homes and the development of land west of Horsham for 2,000 homes. The plan also makes provision for the development of some 210,000 square metres of employment floorspace within the period 2001-2018.  Mid Sussex Local Plan was adopted in 2004 and includes both Haywards Heath and East Grinstead. Housing targets beyond 2006 were not specified. The district has produced a consultation draft Local Plan which was subject to consultation in 2011. This document proposed an overall District housing requirement as 530 per annum, or 10,600 between 2011- 2031. The document also identified as a broad location, up to 40 hectares of employment land at Burgess Hill, as a "high quality campus style business park" along the A2300 strategic transport corridor  The policy anticipated that to d

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population & human Health		Soil	Motor	Water	;	AIľ	O. Charles for the second	Cillianc lactors		Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M I	S	М	L	s M	L	
												CASA CASA							located in this way. However, revocation of the policy will not remove the need for new homes in the sub-region given the inherent strengths of the local economy, population projections and current housing affordability. At present, the quantum of development is lower than that envisaged in the SE Plan.
																			Until all LPAs have adopted up to date NPPF compliant Local Plans the effects in the short and medium term will be lessened. In the long term, there will be potentially significant effects on population as development proceeds in line with local community aspirations. In revising the Local Plans, LPAs will need to take into account paragraph 159 of the NPPF which states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessments to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries.
																			NPPF policies relating to planning strategically across local boundaries (paragraphs 156 an 178-181) will mean that local authorities should continue to ensure that land use and local transport policies are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.
																			Mitigation Measures
																			Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.
																			<u>Assumptions</u>
																			It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																			<u>Uncertainty</u>
																			As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

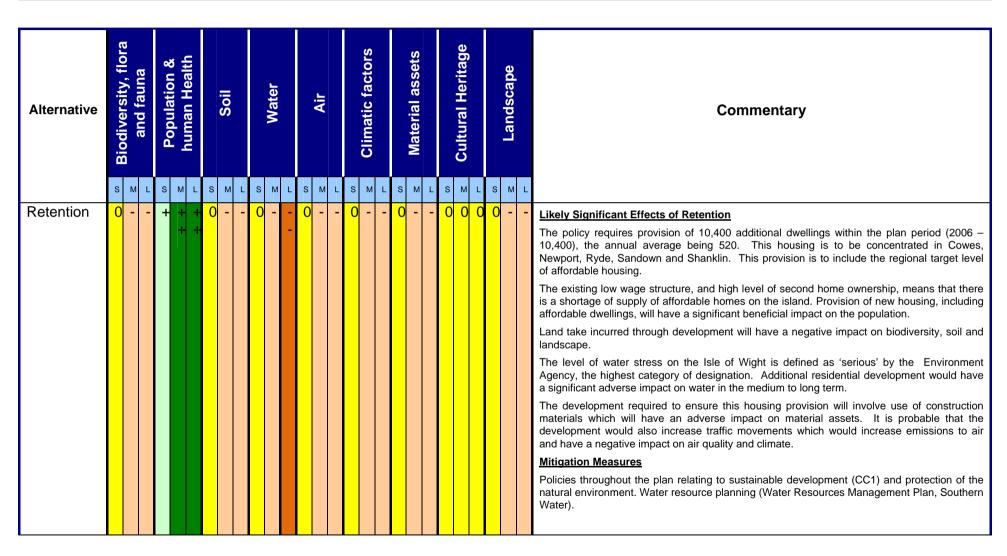
#### **RS Policy IW1: Enabling Economic Regeneration**



Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		;	AIL		Climatic factors			Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Lalluscape		Commentary
	S	3 1	M I	L	S	М	LS	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																				10.00							development would also increase traffic movements which would increase emissions to air and have a negative impact on air quality and climate.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment. Water resource planning (Water Resources Management Plan, Southern Water).  Assumptions  Economic regeneration takes place to achieve the envisaged 'step change'.  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.
Revocation					+	+ ·	+ (	0 -	-	0		-	0	-	- (	) -	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Isle of Wight Core Strategy (including minerals and waste) was adopted in March 2012. Other relevant documents include the Isle of Wight Economic Strategy (2008 – 2020).  The initial stages of the Core Strategy were prepared taking into account the South East Plan. Following revocation of the RS, various aspects have been taken forward including the housing target, but changes have been made to employment provision and renewable energy.  A strategic objective of the Core Strategy is 'To provide opportunities to diversify and strengthen the local economy and increasing the rage of higher skilled jobs available locally.'  Policy SP3 (Economy) states that economic growth over the plan period will be focussed upon employment, retail and high quality tourism, the target being to create 7,550 new jobs. Economic development will be located principally in Key and Smaller Regeneration Areas. The Core Strategy (SP1) identifies Key Regeneration Areas at: Medina Valley; Ryde and The

Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failes		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	LS	S M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	5 N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S N	/ L	
																									Bay (Sandown, Shanklin and Lake), with Smaller Regeneration Areas at West Wight and Ventnor, and a number of Rural Service Centres. The emphasis on Medina, Ryde and The Bay is similar to the RS, with less emphasis on West Wight and Ventnor.
																									The overall objectives of the RS and the Core Strategy are similar, and the emphasis is on economic development and improved skills. The Core Strategy should have a significant positive impact on the economy, and on the population.
																									The strategy allows for at least 42 hectares of new economic development land which, in conjunction with the requirement for land for residential development to support the economic improvements, will have a negative impact on biodiversity, soil and landscape.
																									There is little material difference between the predicted outcome of the RS policy and the Core Strategy on economic development. Consequently the associated construction related impacts on material assets, water, air quality and climate are considered to be the same for both scenarios.
																									The Core Strategy is in place and therefore the timescale over which new development will take place is considered to be the same as for the RS.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies within the Core Strategy relating to sustainability and protection of the environment (e.g.SP5) and ongoing water resource planning (Water Resources Management Plan, Southern Water).
																									Assumptions
																									Economic regeneration takes place according to the plan.
																						L			<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

#### **RS Policy IW2: Housing Development**

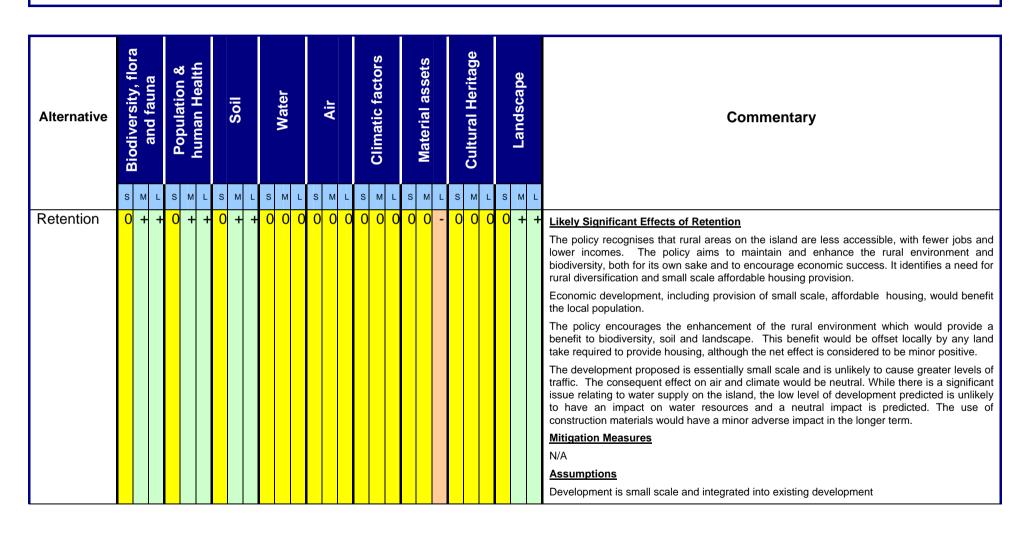


Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population & human Health	:	Soll		Water		AIr		Climatic factors		Material assets			<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
ѕ м	1 L	S M L	S	M L	S	M L	s	M L	s	М	L ;	s N	Л L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation 0 -	-	+ + +	0		0		0		0			0 -		0	0	0	0	-	-	Economic conditions support this level of 'new build' and take up.  Uncertainty  The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas. In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.  Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Policy SP2 (Housing) of the Isle of White Core Strategy provides for 8,320 dwellings in the period 2011-2027, at an average of 520 per year. These are to be located: on land with existing permissions; Medina Valley, Ryde; The Bay; West Wight and Ventnor with some smaller development in Rural Service Centres. Policy DM4 sets out the provision of affordable housing, with 1,790 homes over the plan period.  The target set in the Core Strategy was based on evidence used to inform the RS and the council considers that the annual target of 520 dwellings a year remains appropriate in order to meet the housing and economic aspirations for the island.  This level of development, which includes identification of green field sites, will have the same impacts as predicted for the RS policy and, as the proposals do not differ from those within the RS, these will be over the same timeframe.  Mitigation Measures  Policies within the Core Strategy relating to sustainability and protection of the environment (e.g.SP 5). Water resource planning (Water Resources Management Plan, Southern Water).  Assumptions  Economic conditions support this level of 'new build' and take up.

# Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Cuiturai neritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	s	M L	s	М	
												Uncertainty  As with retention of the policy, In the short to early medium term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of development and housing is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less.

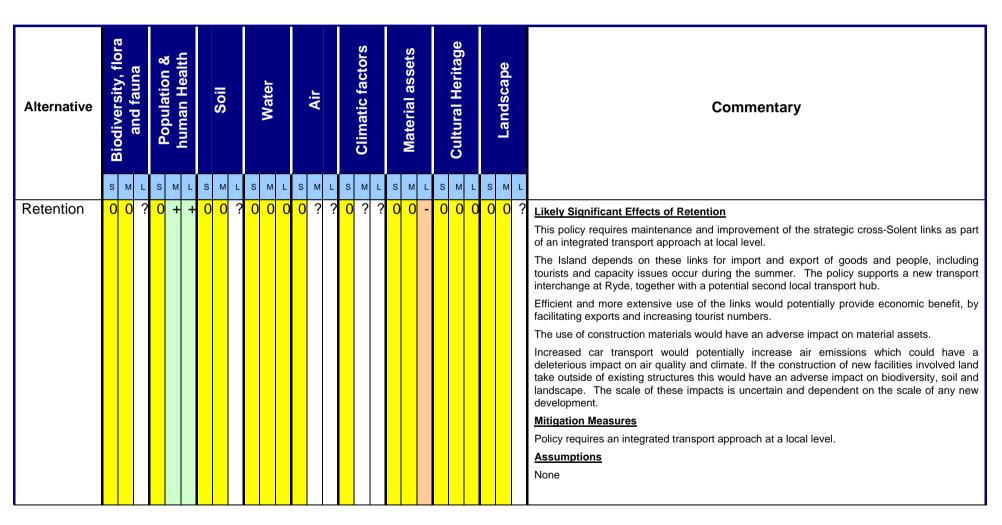
### **RS Policy IW3: Rural Areas**



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and family	alla laulla	Population &	human Health			100		Water			Air		Climatic factors	כוווומווס ומכוסו א		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L :	S	M L	. S	М	L	s	М	L	S	и г	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										<u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0 .	+ +	+ (	C	0	0	0	0	0	0 0		C	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> While not explicitly mirroring the South East Plan, policies within the adopted Core Strategy
																										support the objectives of the RS policy.  With respect to the natural environment the objectives of the strategy include the protection, conservation and enhancement of the island's natural, historic and built environments. The Economic Strategy promotes the concept of a world renowned 'Eco-Island' which would be dependent on maintenance and enhancement of the natural environment. The strategy for the Eco Island has been developed by the Island Strategic Partnership (ISP) and will take effect between 2008-2020.
																										Policy SP1 (Spatial Strategy) defines 11 Rural Service Areas which support a wider range of smaller, more rural villages. Development within the wider countryside will be focussed within or immediately adjacent to these areas. The Council states that it will particularly support 'proposals that contribute to and help diversify the rural economy and higher value added tourism is likely to be a main element of this' (para. 5.16). The policy aims to promote arural economy based upon a diverse range of enterprises and skills'.
																										The Council's policy with respect to provision of affordable housing (DM4) in rural communities makes provision for support to proposals for rural exception sites that deliver affordable housing outside of identified settlement boundaries. These are to be for affordable housing 'in perpetuity' and address the needs of the local community.
																										The type and scale of development in rural areas envisaged by these policies would have the same positive impacts on the local population. Promotion of high quality eco-tourism in rural areas will be dependent on maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity, soil and landscape.

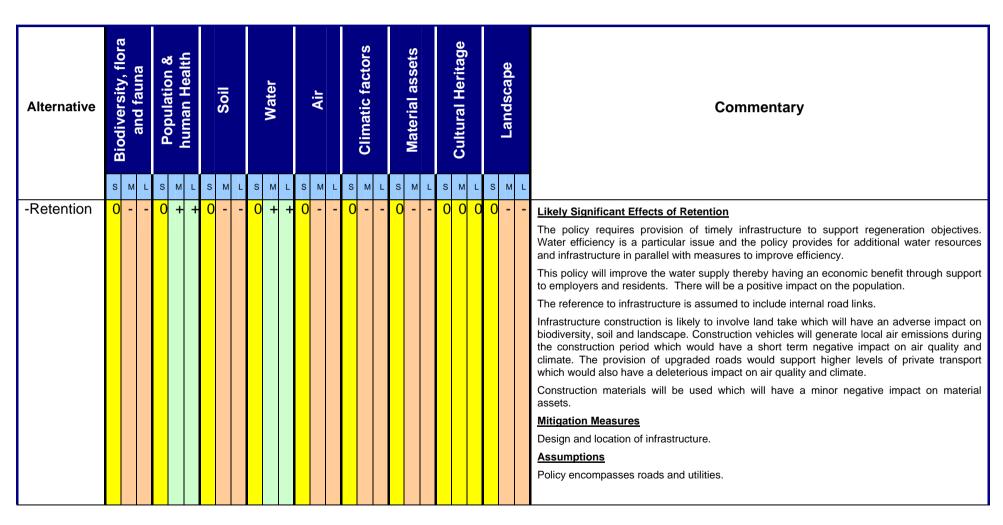
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and faile	מוכ			human Health	Soil			Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S	M	L	S	N	L L	S M	1 L	S	M	S	M	L	S	M L	S S	M	 S	M	S	M I	Due to the scale of development in rural areas, impacts on water, air and climate would be neutral with a minor adverse impact on material assets in the longer term.  Mitigation Measures  N/A  Assumptions  Development is small scale and integrated into existing development.  Uncertainty  None

### **RS Policy IW4: Strategic Transport Links**



Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	l L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												<u>Uncertainty</u> Scale of impacts dependent on extent of land used outside the existing boundaries, and implementation of successful travel planning to reduce traffic emissions.
	(	) (	?	C	) +	+ +	0	0	?	0	C	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	C	) -	0	0	0	0	0	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																										_		The Core Strategy is seeking to provide economic development, including through increased tourism, and the requirement to provide appropriate infrastructure to support the cross-Solent links is acknowledged (paragraph 2.42). Policy DM18 (Cross-Solent Travel) sets a target for expansion in passenger numbers of 10.6% over 2004, and sets out the requirements for development proposals. The focus is on provision of efficient use of existing facilities within the existing boundaries in the short to medium term. New development is to be in accordance with the objectives of the Transport Plan.
																												Expansion envisaged by this policy is similar in extent to the South East Plan, and a similar range of impacts is predicted, with uncertainty over biodiversity, soil, air, climate and landscape in the medium to long term.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												Policy DM18 requires that the environmental and economic impacts of any proposed development is considered, and the scale of proposals are to reflect the capacity and sensitivity of the landscape and biodiversity of the island.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												Scale of impacts dependent on extent of land used outside the existing boundaries, and implementation of successful travel planning to reduce traffic emissions.

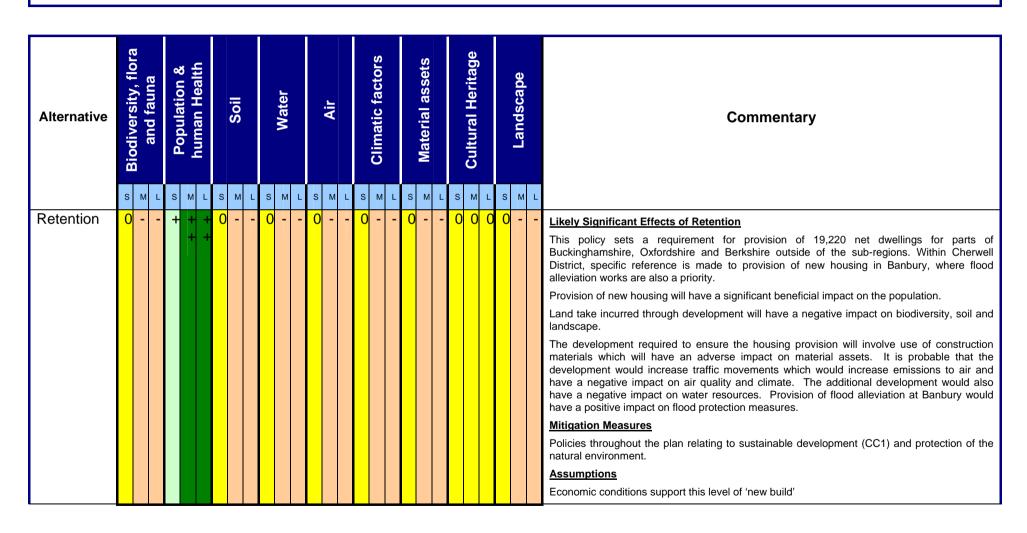
### **RS Policy IW5: Infrastructure**



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	0 10:10		numan neam		Soil			water		Air		Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors		Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	S	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	м L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	S N	ИL	S	M	L	s	М	L		
																										<u>Uncertainty</u> None	
Revocation			?	C	+	+	0	?		0	?	0	?	-	O	?			? -	0			0	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The emphasis in the adopted Core Strategy is on provision of an improved road nets through the Isle of Wight Highways Private Finance Initiative (PFI). This is at an early swith no appointed provider. With respect to utility infrastructure, the Infrastructure Development Theme Group of the Local Strategic Partnership has determined that there is need for major investment within the plan period. However, there is a requirement to enthat new development uses water as efficiently as possible. The impact on water resource uncertain.  Policy SP7 supports development associated with the PFI, particularly infrastructure improvements in Newport.  There would be a positive impact on the economy arising from provision of this infrastructure. Infrastructure construction is likely to involve land take which will have an adverse impact biodiversity, soil and landscape. Construction vehicles will generate local air emissions due the construction period which would have a short term negative impact on air quality climate. The provision of upgraded roads would support higher levels of private transwhich would also have a deleterious impact on air quality and climate.  Construction materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which will have a minor negative impact on materials will be used which	etage and is no asure es is cture ure. ct on uring and sport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing	Population &		numan nea		Soil	Water		Air				Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S	M	S	M	L	S	M	S	S	M	S	M L	S	M	L	S	M	8	M	Assumptions That a PFI provider will be appointed to implement the policy.  Uncertainty  Timing of development affects the timing of potential negative impacts, leaving uncertainty in the medium term for biodiversity, soil, air, climate change, material assets and landscape and in the long term for water. It remains uncertain whether the increased demand for water from additional development, could be accommodated through demand management and leakage reduction activities undertaken by Southern Water as part of its approach to water resource management.

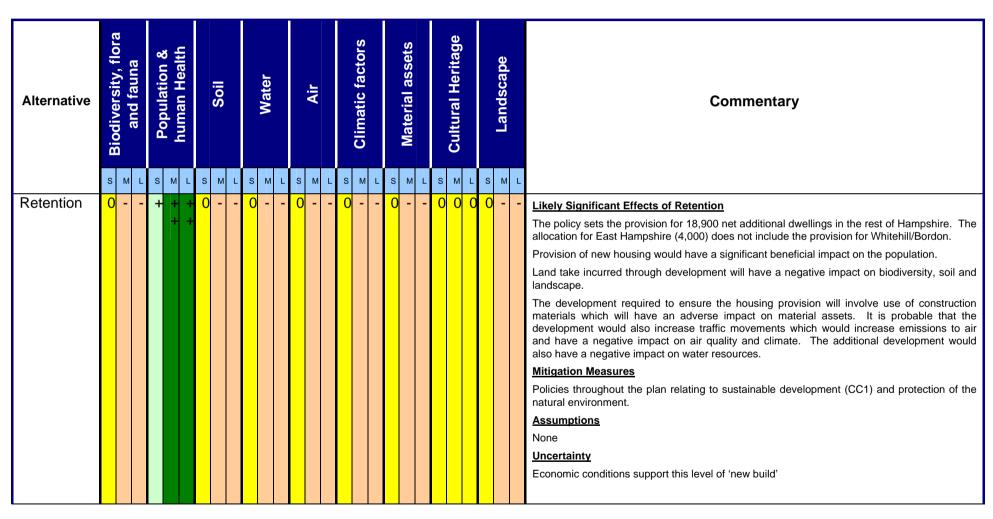
### RS Policy AOSR1: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006-2026



Alternative	Riodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health			201			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accete			Cultural Heritage	5		andscape			Commentary
	S	М	L	S	1	и і	- :	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	ИL	s	N	1 L	. s	S N	И L	L	
																														Uncertainty  Economic climate
Revocation	0	0		4		+ .	++	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	C	) -											Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 - 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, dependent on the status of local plans.  Within the area covered by this policy Chiltern District and Wycombe have adopted Core Strategies which are in compliance with the housing needs identified in the Regional Strategy. The Vale of White Horse has prepared a draft Core Strategy which initially intended to adopt the South East Plan but the Interim Housing Supply Policy was withdrawn in May 2012 leaving uncertainty regarding provision.  The Draft Cherwell Local Plan (2012), West Berkshire and South Oxford Core Strategies are undergoing/pending examination. Cherwell makes a provision for the District which is consistent with the SE plan. South Oxfordshire has established a 5 year supply based on the housing figures within the south east plan. West Oxfordshire District has drafted its Core Strategy but progress has been delayed following a decision by the Department of Transport not to support a compulsory purchase order to proceed for the Cogges Link Road (Witney). Witney is outside the area considered in this policy.  Within the Cherwell plan Banbury is expected to make a significant contribution to housing provision (4,352 new homes). Construction work commenced in February 2011 on a Flood Alleviation Scheme for Banbury, part funded by the local authority. This complies with the Rs.

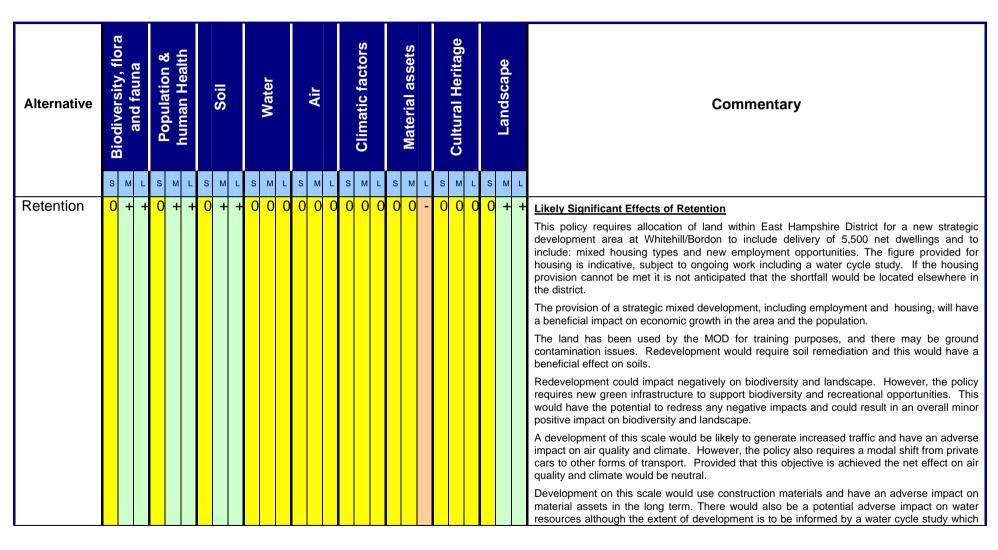
Alternative	Biodiversity flors	i olty,	and rauna	Populat	human Health	1.00		Water	S	Air	S	Climatic factors	S	Material assets	S	Cultural Heritage			Commentary
																		1	and West Oxfordshire which accounts for 25% of the allocation. Some delay in construction is predicted in these areas as a consequence of the uncertainty which would lead to an associated delay in adverse environmental impacts.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Outcome of planning review of housing provisions in West Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse.

### RS Policy AOSR2: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006-2026



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population & human Health	io	301	Mator	אמופו		Air		Climatic factors		Material accept	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		andscane			Commentary
D (	S M			. S I						. s				M L		М			ИL		
Revocation	0 0	-	+ + -	0	-  -	0	-   -	0		0	-	-   '	0	- -	0	0	0	0 -			ely Significant Effects of Revocation
																				boo out is u how	vocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth. Indeed it is Government policy to ost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy inlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; wever, it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, dependent the status of local plans.
																				Parl cons Win gen of the devi- externsign	e New Forest Core Strategy was adopted in October 2009 and the New Forest National ck Core Strategy in December 2010. Housing provisions within these strategies are insistent with the RS. Local Plans/Core Strategies are in draft form for Test Valley, inchester and East Hampshire. Within each of these plans, the housing provision accords herally with the South East Plan but will be subject to final examination. Consequently ,85% the total housing allocation within the policy is unconfirmed. While the overall scale of relopment is likely to be similar to the RS, the lack of confirmed plans will increase the ent of uncertainty and may delay housing provision. The effect of this may be to delay the inficant positive benefit to the population, and any adverse impacts associated with relopment.
																				<u>Miti</u>	igation Measures
																					icies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental tection.
																				Ass	<u>sumptions</u>
																				Non	
																					certainty
																				Ado	option of strategies in draft and those yet to be prepared (Basingstoke and Dean, Hart)

### RS Policy AOSR3: The Whitehill/Bordon Opportunity



Alternative		<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	and fauna		Benilation 9	י ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים ביים בי	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	;	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	S N	/ L	s	N	1 L	S	N	/ L	. 8	S N	1 L	S	i N	И L	s	М	L	S	N	/ L	L	
Revocation		0	+	+	0	+	- +	- (	)	+ 4	- (	)) (	) (	) C	)) (	) (	) (i	) (	)) (	) C	) (	O -	C	) C	0		)) +	+ -	+	should have the benefit of ensuring that water conservation could be accommodated in the masterplan, and that the scale of development is matched to capacity. The impact on water resources is considered to be neutral.  Mitigation Measures  Requirements of the policy relating to green infrastructure, travel planning and water resource management, together with capacity assessment.  Assumptions  Uncertainty  Extent to which transport can be managed to minimise impacts on air quality.  Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																														The draft East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy is due for examination in October 2012. One of the objectives of the plan (4) is to provide 4,000 houses at Whitehill Bordon 'subject to environmental constraints'. A vision has been developed for an Eco-town. Policy CSWB1 relates to the strategic allocation of land at Whitehill Bordon for development. Since the RS was published further work has been carried out on transport, economy, energy, water and the town centre. The conclusion of these is that 4,000 dwellings could be provided without significant impact on the environment.  Following adoption of the Core Strategy a Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared.  In the event that the land does not become available for development the Secretary of State has confirmed that there will not be a need to find the same level of development elsewhere in Hampshire.  Policy CSWB1 accords with the objective of the RS policy. Although the Core Strategy has yet to be adopted, this would not have a significant impact on the timing of the development which will be governed by a range of external factors including the time frame over which the land becomes available.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health				Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S		и	S	M	L	S	M	S	M L	Ø	M	L	S	M L	Ø	M	L	S	M	S	M	L	The positive and negative impacts identified with retention would also be anticipated following revocation.  Mitigation Measures  None  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Some residual uncertainty until the Core Strategy is adopted.

# RS Policy AOSR4: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006-2026

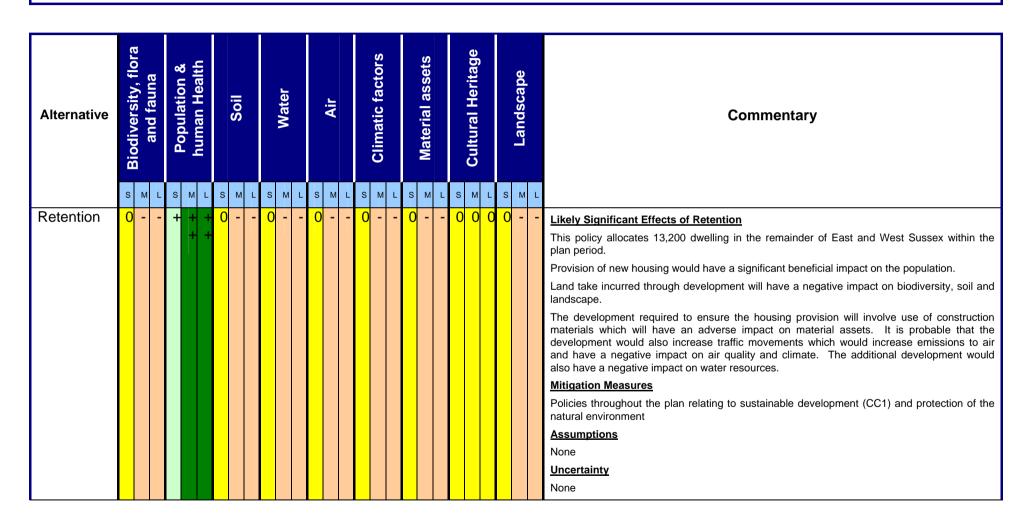
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failua		S acitation 8	- opaiation &	numan nealth		Soil				water		;	AIr		;	Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М		S	M						S					-	S	_	-					М		S	М	L	
Retention	0	-	-	0	+	+	1	) -	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u>
																			ı										This policy sets a housing target of 5,000 for Waverley District and no additional provision in Guildford, Mole Valley and Tandridge above that within Policy LF3.
																									1				Provision of new housing would have a beneficial impact on the population.
																													Land take incurred through development would have a negative impact on biodiversity, soil and landscape. It is noted that part of Waverley District is within 5km of the Thames Basin Heath Special Protection Area and that policy NRM6 applies.
																													The development required to ensure the housing provision will involve use of construction materials which will have an adverse impact on material assets. It is probable that the development would also increase traffic movements which would increase emissions to air and have a negative impact on air quality and climate. The additional development would also have a negative impact on water resources.
																									ı				Mitigation Measures
																													Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													None
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													None

Biodiversity, flora and fauna Population & human Health	Water Air Climatic factors Material assets	Cultural Heritage  Landscape  Commentary	
S M L S M L S M L			
Revocation 0 ? ? 0 ? + 0 ? ?	3       0       ?       ?       0       ?       ?       0       ?	Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in the sub-regic Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits an will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the impacts are likely to occur, dependent on the status of local plans.  The Waverley Borough Council LDF Core Strategy is in draft form. Policy of target for 5,060 net additional homes from 2006 – 2028, equivalent to 230 dwords are likely to be in Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere, Cranleigh and villages.  The policy requires selected release of greenfield land (not Green Belt, Adwhich will have a small adverse impact on biodiversity, soils and landscape.  The revocation of the RS effectively removes the constraint on potential of Guildford, Mole Valley and Tandridge which could have a further adve biodiversity, soils and landscape.  The Core Strategy for Waverley is in draft form and the final policy on hor remains unconfirmed. This leads to uncertainty and may delay investment. The would be to delay positive benefit to the population, and any adverse impacts adevelopment.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and pronatural environment  Assumptions  None	of the NPPF to achieve this and impacts that the benefits and CS2 sets out a wellings a year. It is come of the ONB or AGLV) development in right impact on using provision the effect of this associated with

# Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		and rauna		Population &	nan		1:00	100 100		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	ŀ	s	М	L	s	м	LS	S N	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																												Uncertainty  Adoption of Waverley Core Strategy. Possibility of housing development in Guildford, Mole Valley and Tandridge.

### RS Policy AOSR5: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006-2026

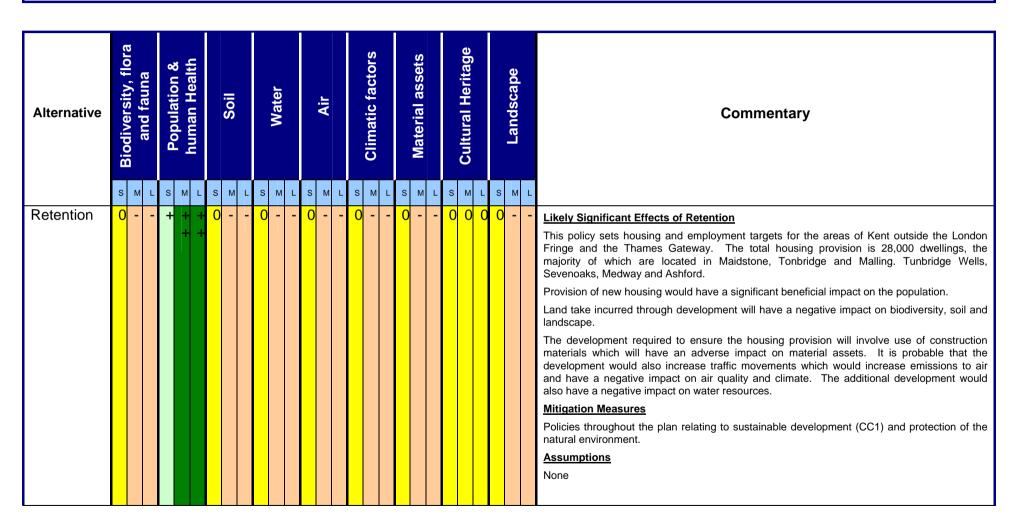


Alternative Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water	A CIC		Air			Climatic factors		Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
ѕ м	L	S	ИL	s	м	LS	1 8	иГ	s	М	L	s	М	L	S N	и L	s	M	1 L	S	М	L	L	
Revocation 0 ?	?	+	+ +	0_	?	?		? ?	0	?	?	0	?	?		? ?	C		0	0	?	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more houses. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts that will occur from meeting that need; however, it will have an effect on when the benefits and impacts are likely to occur, dependent on the status of local plans.  The Core Strategies for Chichester. Wealden and Rother Districts are in preparation/undergoing consultation. Lewes has an Emerging Core Strategy which has reviewed the housing target set in the South East Plan. This initial target was for 3,400 in the Sussex Coast sub region and 1,000 in the remainder of the district, with an annual supply of 220. The annual target has been reduced to 208, although some flexibility in provision between the Sussex Coast sub region and remaining area is advocated. The Horsham Core Strategy was adopted in February 2007 and the evolving SE Plan, including housing targets, was an important consideration. The Horsham Core Strategy is under review in order to address housing supply in the district. The Mid Sussex district plan (consultation draft) makes provision for new housing outside the former Gatwick sub region but wants the locations of this supply to be determined through Neighbourhood plans.  The majority of plans are undergoing consultation and therefore previously agreed strategies for housing provision may change. This leads to uncertainty regarding scale and timing. It is assumed that the scale will be similar, but that the locations may differ. Uncertainty could delay development in the short to medium term which would also delay the significant positive impact on health and population, and leaves uncertainty regarding the timing of negative, development related, impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate, material ass

# Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of South East Regional Strategy

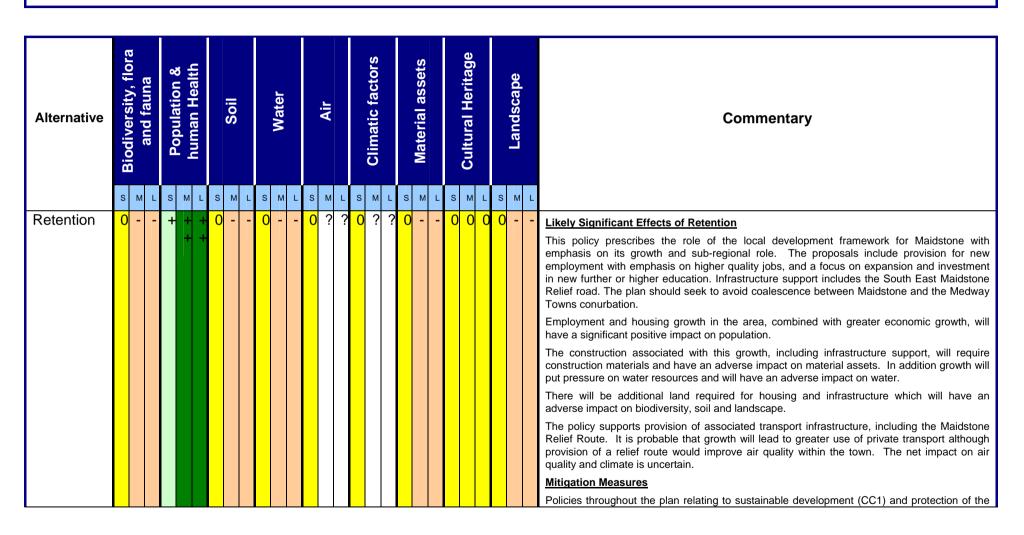
Alternative	٠	<b>Biodiversity, flora</b>	nd faun		Population &	Attendance of the state of the	ם ס		Soil		14/040	water		Air			Climatic factors		Material assets	Material assets		<b>Cultural Heritage</b>			Landscape		Commentary
	S	3	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	м	_   8	М	L	S	м	LS	8 1	ИL	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Scale and location of development and resulting impacts (see above).

### RS Policy AOSR6: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006-2026



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	питап неант		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Horitage	Cuital nellage		enerspae	Falldscape		Commentary
	1	3 1	ИL	. s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L S	s I	м	L	s n	М	L	
																											Uncertainty  Economic conditions support this level of 'new build'.
Revocation		0 .		7	+++	+ +	0		Ī	0		- C	) -		0			0			0	0	0 (	O -	-	1	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for more housing. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve this objective.  With the exception of Medway, the five districts with significant housing provision (Maidstone, Tonbridge and Malling, Tunbridge Wells, Sevenoaks and Ashford) have adopted Core Strategies prepared in the context of the South East Plan, or the emerging plan. The Medway submission draft Core Strategy has been agreed and is undergoing examination. The provision in Medway is 815, of which 785 are in the Thames Gateway, with the remaining 30 being elsewhere in the district. The housing provisions within these plans are of a similar order to those in the policy. As the majority of these plans have been adopted this reduces the level of uncertainty regarding scale and location and the rate of development is expected to be similar to that within the policy.  The environmental effects associated with retention would also be likely following revocation.  Mitigation Measures  Policies within adopted Core Strategies which support sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  None.

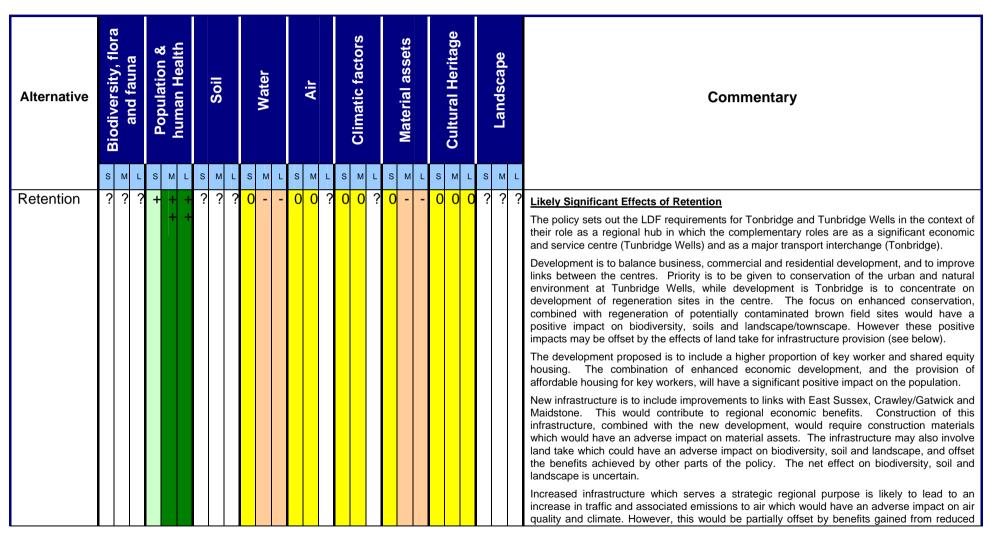
## RS Policy AOSR7: Maidstone Hub



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		,	Water		.: •	A		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritane			edes space	Landscape	Commentary	
	S	N	1 L	 S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	. 5	S N	/ L	S	S N	L	 S N	Λ I	L	s I	М		
																									natural environment  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Net impact on air quality and climate (see above).	
Revocation	C			+ +	+ +	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	?	? (		?? ?				0 (		+	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  Revocation of the policy will not remove the need for growth in Maidstone. Indeed it Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing. Section 6 of the NPF (paragraphs 47 – 55) sets out the actions for local authorities in order to achieve the objective. Revocation of the policy is unlikely to affect the range of benefits and impacts the will occur from meeting that need; however, it may have an effect on when the benefits are impacts are likely to occur.  The Maidstone Core Strategy is in draft form and has been developed taking in consideration the RS policies for Maidstone. It generally conforms with the aspirations for the town to be a sub-regional hub and provides further details on delivery. Policy CS1 (Boroug Wide Strategy) makes provision for 10,080 houses to be delivered in the plan period with development focused within and next to the urban area. Approved greenfield sites are to be located at the edges of Rural Service Centres. The rural character of the borough is to be protected by avoiding coalescence between settlements including the Medway Town Infrastructure is to be provided in a timely way.  The housing provision within the policy is marginally lower than in the South East Pla (10,080 as opposed to 11,080) but there is a requirement for some green field development which will have an adverse effect on biodiversity, soil and landscape. Proposed regeneration of the town centre quarters will have a positive impact on townscape and cultural heritage.  Further to public consultation, and publication of the NPPF, the Council is considering changes to the Core Strategy including relating to the potential provision of strategy.	PF his at the state of the stat

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	numan Health	Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Curural nerrage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M I	LSM		S M	L S	S M L	S	M	. \$	M L	. 8	M	L	S	M L	S	M	development sites. The draft document is due to go to Cabinet in July and through a further stage of consultation in August/September 2012.  The council has a duty to co-operate with other bodies on strategic issues which cross administrative boundaries, and these would include the issues of coalescence of development with neighbouring conurbations.  Until the Local Development Plan is adopted there remains uncertainty regarding the detail of allocations for housing, although the probability is that the numbers will remain lower than provided for in the RS, and the extent to which development could extend towards the Medway Towns. However, the Core Strategy to date is advanced in thinking and has undergone several stages of consultation. It is unlikely that the principles established would alter significantly, although there remains uncertainty and this may delay investment. The effect of this would be to delay the significant positive benefit to the population, and any adverse impacts associated with development.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the NPPF relating to sustainable development and environmental protection.  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  Final policies in the Core Strategy when adopted.

### RS Policy AOSR8: Tonbridge/Tunbridge Wells Hub



Alternative		Biodiversity, Hora	allu laulla	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			andscape	Falldscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M L	S	M	L	S	М		M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	N	1 L		S N	M	L	travel by key workers living close to employment and so in the long term whilst likely to be negative it is assessed as uncertain (as it could be continue to be neutral or could, if traffic growth returned to trends of previous decades could lead to significant negative effects associated with vehicle emissions).  Higher development in the area would place greater pressure on water resources.  Mitigation Measures  Policies throughout the plan relating to sustainable development (CC1) and protection of the natural environment  Assumptions  None  Uncertainty  The principal area of uncertainty relates to the extent of infrastructure provision, and the consequential negative effects on biodiversity, soils and landscape, when compared with the positive impacts on these environmental aspects derived from improvements to the natural environment and regeneration of brown field sites.
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+ +	?	?	?	0		- (	) -	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	C	(		, ·	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  The Tunbridge Wells Core Strategy was adopted in June 2010 and provides for 6,000 dwellings in the borough within the plan period 2006-2026. This strategy was under review but the council took a decision in March 2012 to implement the adopted Core Strategy and stop the review in order to focus effort on site allocation plans. Priority is given in the Core Strategy to development of brown field sites. The Core Strategy was based on the South East Plan and the policies accord with the overall objectives of the RS.  The Tonbridge and Malling Core Strategy was adopted in September 2007 and the Development Land Allocation supporting the strategy was adopted in April 2008. The Core Strategy was prepared in general conformity with the evolving SE plan and makes provision

Alternative	Diodivorcity flors	produce sity, not a	allu laulla	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir	Ī		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M L	_ S	М	L	s	М	L :	S	И L	. s	М	L	s	М	L	s	M L	_ 5	S N	1 L	
																									for allocation of 6,375 dwellings within the plan period to 2021 (as against RS target of 8,500 dwellings to 2026). These are to be focused on brown field land. Policy CP26 requires that land required for implementation of County/Government approved transport schemes should be safeguarded from prejudicial development. In an effort to increase affordable housing provision policy CP17 requires 40% provision in any scheme above certain limits.
																									Both authorities are working to adopted strategies which were developed in conformity with the South East Plan, and are seeking to enable development allocations. The strategic requirement for infrastructure provision, in line with the regional hub status, is supported by Tonbridge and Malling policy CP26.
																									With respect to economic development, the South East LEP has a significant role to play in strategic delivery and skills, and local authorities have a duty to co-operate with other bodies, including LEPs, on strategic policies which cross administrative boundaries.
																									Development in the boroughs will be focused in a similar way to that envisage by the RS and will be unaffected by its revocation.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									Policies within adopted Core Strategies which support sustainable development and environmental protection.
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																									None Uncertainty
																									The principal area of uncertainty relates to the extent of infrastructure provision, and the consequential negative effects on biodiversity, soils and landscape, when compared with the positive impacts on these environmental aspects derived from improvements to the natural environment and regeneration of brown field sites.

# RS Policy IMR1: Monitoring the RSS

Alternative			and fauna			_			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			landscape			Commentary
Retention	s +	N		L			+		M +		s +					+	s +			s +			S	N		. S		и L	+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
Retention	'							'				'		ľ	•			'			•	ľ								This policy requires the regional planning body to assess annually and report on progress towards achieving the objectives of the Plans' policies and sub-regional strategies. Particular focus is to be on: housing; economic growth; management of the region's natural resources' delivery of social, physical and environmental infrastructure and action taken to maintain and enhance the effectiveness of delivery.
																														This monitoring programme, which includes impact on natural resources, will provide a basis for managing and, where necessary, reviewing the South East Plan. Review of the Plan will help to optimise economic development which will, in turn, have a positive impact on population. Review of environmental aspects will be a basis for reducing adverse impacts with a consequential positive effect.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														None Assumptions
																														None
																														<u>Uncertainty</u> Monitoring is successful in providing basis for optimising policies to promote economic development while reducing environmental impact.
Revocation	+	- +		H	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+ -	+ -	+ -	+ -		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation  This policy calls for the regional planning body to produce an annual monitoring report.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health		:	Soil	Motor	Walei		Air			Climatic factors	Material assets	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
		M	L	S	M	L	Ø	M	S	L	S	M	L	S	M		M L	S	M	S	M	L	Following the loss of this body the policy is no longer deliverable, although the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) still requires annual monitoring by local authorities. Revocation of this policy would therefore have no effect.  Mitigation Measures  None.  Assumptions  None.  Uncertainty  Monitoring is successful in providing basis for optimising policies to promote economic development while reducing environmental impact.